Montenegro and Montenegro Roma Settlements

Monitoring the situation of children and women

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2013

MONSTAT
Statistical Office of Montenegro

unicef
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MICS

MONTENEGRO AND MONTENEGRO ROMA SETTLEMENTS MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 2013

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MICS is an international household survey programme developed by UNICEF. The 2013 Montenegro MICS and 2013 Montenegro Roma Settlements MISC were conducted as part of the fifth global round of MICS surveys (MICS5). MICS provides up-to-date information on the situation of children and women and measures key indicators that allow countries to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), EU integration and other internationally agreed upon commitments. Additional information on the global MICS programme may be obtained from www.childinfo.org.

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List of Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age-specific Fertility Rate
BCG	Bacillus Calmette–Guérin (Tuberculosis)
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HepB	Hepatitis B
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae Type b
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
IUD	Intrauterine Device
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS5	Fifth Global Round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys Programme
MMR	Measles, Mumps and Rubella
MONSTAT	Statistical Office of Montenegro
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts
ORT	Oral Rehydration Treatment
PNC	Postnatal Care
PNHC	Postnatal Health Checks
RHF	Recommended Home Fluid
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

Summary Table of Findings

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators[1], Montenegro and Montenegro Roma Settlements Survey, 2013

Topic	MICS5 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value		
				Montenegro	Roma settlements	
NUTRITION						
Nutritional status			Underweight prevalence			
	2.1a	1.8	Moderate and Severe (-2 SD)	1.0	7.3	percent
	2.1b		Severe (-3 SD)	0.1	1.7	percent
			Stunting prevalence			
	2.2a		Moderate and Severe (-2 SD)	9.4	26.8	percent
	2.2b		Severe (-3 SD)	5.6	13.0	percent
			Wasting prevalence			
	2.3a		Moderate and Severe (-2 SD)	2.8	3.7	percent
	2.3b		Severe (-3 SD)	1.2	1.5	percent
	2.4		Overweight prevalence	22.3	17.5	percent
Breastfeeding and infant feeding	2.5		Children ever breastfed	88.3	90.2	percent
	2.6		Early initiation of breastfeeding	14.4	20.3	percent
	2.7		Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	16.8	14.3	percent
	2.8		Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	35.4	43.6	percent
	2.9		Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	23.9	(57.6)	percent
	2.10		Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	9.0	(39.7)	percent
	2.11		Duration of breastfeeding	6.9	20.7	months
	2.12		Age-appropriate breastfeeding	21.4	37.9	percent
	2.13		Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	95.1	*	percent
	2.14		Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	89.5	48.4	percent
	2.15		Minimum meal frequency	86.2	66.1	percent
	2.16		Minimum dietary diversity	81.3	28.8	percent
	2.17a		Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)	54.3	12.3	percent
	2.17b		Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)	70.7	15.5	percent
	2.18		Bottle feeding	75.2	75.6	percent
Low birth weight	2.20		Low birth weight infants	4.0	12.3	percent
	2.21		Infants weighed at birth	98.6	93.0	percent
CHILD HEALTH						
Vaccinations	3.1		Tuberculosis immunisation coverage	99.4	76.5	percent
	3.2		Polio immunisation coverage	80.3	29.9	percent
	3.3		Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunisation coverage	84.5	34.8	percent
	3.4	4.3	Measles immunisation coverage	92.2	71.8	percent

1 See Appendix E for more details about indicator definitions.

Topic	MICS5 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value		
				Montenegro	Roma settlements	
Vaccinations	3.5		Hepatitis B immunisation coverage	87.4	43.2	percent
	3.6		Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunisation coverage	80.3	29.8	percent
	3.8		Full immunisation coverage	60.7	11.6	percent
Care of illness	3.10		Care-seeking for diarrhoea	(56.4)	(59.6)	percent
	3.11		Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc[2]	(31.9)	(24.3)	percent
	3.12		Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	(62.7)	(66.9)	percent
	3.13		Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	*	(65.8)	percent
	3.14		Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	*	(75.8)	percent
	3.20		Care-seeking for fever	74.0	53.7	percent
Solid fuel use	3.15		Use of solid fuels for cooking	44.8	79.9	percent
WATER AND SANITATION						
Water and sanitation	4.1	7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	99.4	98.9	percent
	4.2		Water treatment	4.5	(0.0)	percent
	4.3	7.9	Use of improved sanitation	95.7	80.8	percent
	4.4		Safe disposal of child's faeces	21.3	9.7	percent
	4.5		Place for handwashing	nd	65.0	percent
	4.6		Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	nd	83.0	percent
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH						
Contraception and unmet need	5.1	5.4	Adolescent birth rate	12	†	per 1,000
	5.2		Early childbearing	2.7	36.9	percent
	5.3	5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	23.3	4.1	percent
	5.4	5.6	Unmet need	21.8	47.6	percent
Maternal and newborn health			Antenatal care coverage			
	5.5a	5.5	At least once by skilled personnel	91.7	85.7	percent
	5.5b		At least four times by any provider	86.6	63.5	percent
	5.6		Content of antenatal care	89.3	77.1	percent
	5.7	5.2	Skilled attendant at delivery	99.0	98.6	percent
	5.8		Institutional deliveries	99.0	98.6	percent
	5.9		Caesarean section	19.9	18.8	percent
Postnatal health checks	5.10		Postpartum stay in health facility	99.5	99.4	percent
	5.11		Postnatal health check for the newborn	98.7	96.9	percent
	5.12		Postnatal health check for the mother	94.8	79.1	percent
Child development	6.1		Attendance to early childhood education	39.9	18.5	percent
	6.2		Support for learning	97.7	59.0	percent
	6.3		Father's support for learning	45.1	15.3	percent
	6.4		Mother's support for learning	91.2	21.9	percent
	6.5		Availability of children's books	72.7	19.1	percent
	6.6		Availability of playthings	59.7	60.6	percent
	6.7		Inadequate care	2.6	4.1	percent
	6.8		Early child development index	94.3	62.5	percent

2 In Montenegro, no children received zinc supplements as treatment for diarrhoea.

Topic	MICS5 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value		
				Montenegro	Roma settlements	
EDUCATION						
Literacy and education			Literacy rate among young people			
	7.1	2.3	women age 15–24 years	99.2	40.0	percent
			men age 15–24 years	99.0	62.9	percent
	7.2		School readiness	45.8	23.8	percent
	7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	90.8	51.8	percent
			ISCED classification[3]			
	7.4	2.1	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	97.9	64.5	percent
	7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	94.4	21.1	percent
	—		Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	94.4	31.2	percent
	—		Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	93.1	5.5	percent
	7.6	2.2	Children reaching last grade of primary (5th grade)	100.0	(88.1)	percent
	7.7		Primary completion rate	111.5	85.2	percent
	7.8		Transition rate to secondary school	98.1	94.9	percent
	7.9		Gender parity index (primary school)	1.00	1.09	ratio
	7.10		Gender parity index (secondary school)	1.01	0.55	ratio
			National education system classification[4]			
	7.4n		Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	98.2	57.8	percent
	7.5n		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	93.1	5.5	percent
	7.6n		Children reaching last grade of primary (9th grade)	98.5	(63.2)	percent
	7.7n		Primary completion rate	98.7	29.3	percent
	7.8n		Transition rate to secondary school	100.0	*	percent
	7.9n		Gender parity index (primary school)	1.00	0.95	ratio
	7.10n		Gender parity index (secondary school)	1.01	0.60	ratio
CHILD PROTECTION						
Birth registration	8.1		Birth registration	99.4	94.5	percent
Child labour	8.2		Child labour	12.5	6.7	percent
Child discipline	8.3		Violent discipline	69.3	64.2	percent
Early marriage	8.4		Marriage before age 15			
			women age 15–49 years	0.5	18.2	percent
			men age 15–49 years	0.1	6.5	percent
	8.5		Marriage before age 18			
			women age 20–49 years	6.2	56.4	percent
			men age 20–49 years	0.8	34.9	percent

3 The classification of primary school and secondary school education in Montenegro according to ISCED 2011 comprises the following: (i) ISCED 1 – primary school, corresponding to grades 1–5 of primary school (typically for ages 6–10 years); (ii) ISCED 2 – lower secondary school, corresponding to grades 6–9 of primary school within the national education system (typically for ages 11–14 years); and (iii) ISCED 3 – upper secondary school, corresponding to grades 1–4 of secondary school within the national education system (typically for ages 15–18 years). For global reporting purposes, lower secondary school and upper secondary school are combined as secondary school education.
4 The national education system classification comprises nine grades of primary school education (typically for ages 6–14 years), and four grades of secondary school education (typically for ages 15–18 years).

Topic	MICS5 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value		
				Montenegro	Roma settlements	
Early marriage			Young women and men age 15–19 currently married or in union			
	8.6		women age 15–19 years	2.4	28.1	percent
	8.7		men age 15–19 years	0.4	16.5	percent
			Spousal age difference			
	8.8a		women age 15–19 years	*	1.0	percent
	8.8b		women age 20–24 years	22.2	6.6	percent
Domestic violence	8.12		Attitudes toward domestic violence			
			women age 15–49 years	2.7	41.1	percent
			men age 15–49 years	4.5	52.9	percent
	8.13		Children's living arrangements	0.3	3.3	percent
	8.14		Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	2.0	3.2	percent
	8.15		Children with at least one parent living abroad	0.8	1.4	percent
HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR						
HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes	9.1	6.3	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people			
			women age 15–24 years	47.7	6.1	percent
			men age 15–24 years	36.9	7.2	percent
	9.2		Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV			
			women age 15–49 years	57.6	24.7	percent
			men age 15–49 years	33.2	26.0	percent
	9.3		Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV			
			women age 15–49 years	19.3	5.4	percent
			men age 15–49 years	12.8	4.2	percent
	9.4		Women who know where to be tested for HIV	71.2	22.4	percent
			Men who know where to be tested for HIV	74.9	42.1	percent
	9.5		Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	0.6	0.1	percent
			Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	1.6	0.0	percent
	9.6		Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	0.5	0.3	percent
			Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	0.8	0.0	percent
	9.7		HIV counselling during antenatal care	2.5	0.3	percent
	9.8		HIV testing during antenatal care	1.7	0.3	percent
Sexual behaviour	9.9		Young women who have never had sex	67.1	97.6	percent
			Young men who have never had sex	37.0	46.1	percent
	9.10		Sex before age 15 among young people			
			women age 15–24 years	0.1	19.5	percent
			men age 15–24 years	3.4	11.4	percent
	9.10		Sex before age 15 among young people			
			women age 15–24 years	*	*	percent
			men age 15–24 years	54.7	31.5	percent
	9.11		Age-mixing among sexual partners			
			women age 15–24 years	8.7	5.9	percent

Topic	MICS5 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value		
				Montenegro	Roma settlements	
Sexual behaviour	9.12		Multiple sexual partnerships			
			women age 15–49 years	0.6	0.3	percent
			men age 15–49 years	15.9	17.2	percent
	9.13		Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships			
			women age 15–49 years	27.1	2.6	percent
			men age 15–49 years	58.8	40.9	percent
	9.14		Sex with non-regular partners			
			women age 15–24 years	27.1	2.6	percent
			men age 15–24 years	58.8	40.9	percent
	9.15		Condom use with non-regular partners			
			women age 15–24 years	62.2	*	percent
			men age 15–24 years	65.1	47.7	percent
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE						
Tobacco use	12.1		Tobacco use			
			women age 15–49 years	30.7	25.0	percent
			men age 15–49 years	30.7	43.0	percent
	12.2		Smoking before age 15			
			women age 15–49 years	2.7	9.8	percent
			men age 15–49 years	8.2	21.9	percent
Alcohol use	12.3		Use of alcohol			
			women age 15–49 years	23.2	3.8	percent
			men age 15–49 years	51.5	26.5	percent
	12.3		Use of alcohol before age 15			
			women age 15–49 years	1.8	7.5	percent
			men age 15–49 years	10.3	21.0	percent
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING						
Subjective well-being	11.1		Life satisfaction			
			women age 15–24 years	97.8	85.1	percent
			men age 15–24 years	98.5	87.1	percent
	11.2		Happiness			
			women age 15–24 years	98.0	93.9	percent
			men age 15–24 years	96.9	90.6	percent
	11.3		Perception of a better life			
			women age 15–24 years	37.9	32.1	percent
			men age 15–24 years	33.0	38.6	percent

( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
† Figures that are based on fewer than 125 person-years of exposure
nd – denotes no data collected for the survey on the topic

Executive Summary

The 2013 Montenegro MICS and 2013 Montenegro Roma Settlements MICS are nationally representative sample surveys of households, women, young men and children. The 2013 Montenegro MICS was carried out on a nationally representative sample, while the 2013 Montenegro Roma Settlements MICS was carried out on a separate sample of Roma settlements in Montenegro.

Both surveys were carried out in 2013 by MONSTAT with financial and technical support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The findings pertain to March–May 2013, when the fieldwork was conducted.

Findings from both surveys are presented jointly in this report.

Nutritional status

- The prevalence of child malnourishment (moderate and severe) of children under the age of five in Montenegro is low: 1 percent of children are underweight, 9 percent stunted, and 3 percent are wasted. However, one in five children are overweight (22 percent).
- In Roma settlements the prevalence of malnourishment is higher than the national average – 7 percent of children are underweight, 27 percent are stunted and 4 percent are wasted. Similar to the national average, 18 percent of children are overweight.

Low birth weight

- In Montenegro, 4 percent of live births were below 2500 grams.
- In Roma settlements, percentage of underweight live births is higher (12 percent).

Breastfeeding and child feeding

- In Montenegro, only 14 percent of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey were breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth, and 66 percent were breastfed for the first time within one day of birth. Only 17 percent of children were exclusively breastfed until the age of 6 months.
- Two-thirds of children age 6–23 months received minimum acceptable diet (66 percent).
- In Roma settlements, a slightly higher percentage of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey were breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth (20 percent), and within one day of birth (79 percent). Similarly, only 14 percent of children were exclusively breastfed until the age of 6 months.
- Only 13 percent of children age 6–23 months from Roma settlements received the minimum acceptable diet.

Vaccinations

- In Montenegro, 61 percent of children age 24–35 months are fully vaccinated .
- Almost all children age 24–35 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months (98 percent). The first dose of DPT was given to 97 percent of children by the age of 12 months and that percentage declines for the third dose (81 percent). Similarly, 93 percent of children received Polio 1 by age 12 months and that percentage declines to 80 percent for the third dose. In Montenegro, 95 percent of children received HepB 1 by the age of 12 months and that percentage declines to 87 percent for the third dose.
- The coverage of children age 12–35 months with the Hib vaccine ranges from 94 percent for the first dose

to 80 percent for the third dose.

- 92 percent of children age 24–35 months were covered by the measles vaccine (MMR1) at the age of 12 months or later.
- On the other hand, only 12 percent of children from Roma settlements are fully vaccinated.
- Three-quarters of children age 24–35 months in Roma settlements received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months (77 percent). A lower percentage of children received the first dose of DPT by the age of 12 months (67 percent), and that percentage declines for the third dose (35 percent). Only one-half of children from Roma settlements received the first dose of Polio by the age of 12 months (52 percent) and that percentage declines to 30 percent by the third dose. Two-thirds of children received HepB 1 by age 12 months (64 percent) and less than half the second and third dose (43 percent).
- For children age 12–35 months from Roma settlements the coverage for the Hib vaccine is much lower than for other children ranging from 53 percent for the first dose to 30 percent for the third dose.
- 72 percent for children age 24–35 months from Roma settlements received the measles vaccine (MMR1) by 24 months.

Solid fuel use

- In Montenegro, almost one-half of the population live in households that use solid fuels for cooking (45 percent).
- A much higher percentage of the population from Roma settlements live in households that use solid fuels for cooking (80 percent).

Water and sanitation

- In Montenegro, almost all of the population uses an improved source of drinking water (99 percent). 82 percent of the population uses water piped into their dwelling from a public or local water supply as their main source of drinking water. A higher percentage of the population in the richest quintile uses water piped into their dwelling (97 percent) than the population in the poorest quintile (47 percent).
- A high proportion of population in Montenegro uses improved sanitation facility (96 percent). In the North, 89 percent of the household population use improved sanitation facilities compared to all in the Central region and the South.
- 94 percent of the population has a flush toilet connected either to a sewage system or septic tank. Septic tanks are much more common in rural areas (70 percent) compared to urban areas (34 percent).
- 95 percent of the household population in Montenegro uses improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation.
- The situation is similar in Roma settlements where almost all of the population uses an improved source of drinking water (99 percent). However, a lower percentage of the population uses water piped into their dwelling from a public or local water supply as their main source of drinking water (72 percent). Only 11 percent of the population in the poorest quintile uses water piped into their dwelling compared to all the population in the richest quintile.
- A similar percentage of the population in Roma settlements uses an improved sanitation facility (97 percent). However, only three-quarters have a flush toilet connected either to a sewage system or a septic tank (77 percent). The use of septic tanks are more common in urban areas (50 percent) than in rural areas (21 percent).
- A lower percentage of households in Roma settlements use improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation (80 percent), when compared to the national average.

Handwashing

- In Roma settlements, a specific place for handwashing was observed in 97 percent of the households. Two-thirds of households have a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agents are present (65 percent).

Fertility

- In Montenegro, early childbearing indicators are low – only 1 percent of women age 15–19 have begun childbearing, i.e. have had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child.
- Only 3 percent of women age 20-24 years had a live birth before age 18.
- On the other hand, in Roma settlements early childbearing indicators for women age 15–19 years are much higher – 23 percent have begun childbearing, and 20 percent have already had a live birth.
- More than one-third of women age 20–24 years from Roma settlements had a live birth before the age of 18 (37 percent).

Contraception

- In Montenegro, current use of contraception was reported by 23 percent of women age 15–49, currently married or in a union. Modern methods are more popular than traditional ones, 15 percent compared to 8 percent. The most popular method is withdrawal and the male condom which are each used by 7 percent of women currently married or in a union.
- The use of contraception by women currently married or in a union differs across regions, being the highest in the Central region (33 percent), followed by the South and North (24 and 8 percent).
- In Roma settlements, the use of contraception was reported by only 4 percent of women age 15–49, currently married or in a union (3 percent use modern and 1 percent traditional methods). The most popular method is the pill, used by 1 percent of women.

Unmet need

- In Montenegro, one in five women age 15–49, married or in a union, had an unmet need for contraception (22 percent), and more than one-half had their demand for contraception satisfied (52 percent).
- In Roma settlements, almost one-half of women age 15–49, married or in a union, had an unmet need for contraception (48 percent) and only 8 percent had their demand for contraception satisfied.

Antenatal care

- Coverage of antenatal care in Montenegro is high – 92 percent of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last two years received antenatal care during their pregnancy from any skilled provider (medical doctor or nurse/midwife).
- The majority of antenatal care in Montenegro is provided by medical doctors (91 percent).
- The highest percentage of women who did not receive antenatal care was in the Northern region (27 percent), women with primary education (20 percent), women from the poorest quintile (16 percent) and women living in rural areas (14 percent).
- In the case of antenatal care visits, two-thirds of the mothers from the poorest quintile reported four or more antenatal care visits (67 percent), while this percentage is higher among women from the richest quintile (91 percent). Women with primary education are less likely to have 4 or more visits (73 percent) compared to women with secondary education (86 percent) and with higher education (97 percent).
- In terms of the content of antenatal care that women age 15–49 years received during antenatal care, 89 percent had their blood pressure measured, and urine and blood samples taken, and in 55 percent of cases a genetic analysis was conducted.
- On the other hand, antenatal care coverage of women from Roma settlements is lower – 86 percent women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last two years received antenatal care from a skilled provider.
- Women from Roma settlements without education and from the poorest 60 percent of the household population are more likely not to receive antenatal care during pregnancy (17 percent).
- A lower percentage of mothers from Roma settlements received antenatal care four or more times (64 percent). A higher percentage of mothers from rural areas (73 percent), with primary education (76 percent) and from the top two quintiles (76 percent) received antenatal care four or more times.
- In terms of the content of antenatal care, again a lower percentage of women from Roma settlements reported that their blood pressure was measured, and urine and blood samples taken (77 percent), and in 32 percent of cases genetic analysis was conducted.

Assistance at delivery

- Almost all births in Montenegro occurring in the two years preceding the survey were delivered by skilled personnel (99 percent).
- Almost all births in Montenegro were delivered in a health facility (99 percent), and almost all deliveries occur in public sector facilities, while a very small proportion take place in private sector facilities.
- Every fifth woman in Montenegro age 15–49 years, with a live birth in the last two years gave birth by Caesarean section (C-section) (20 percent). This practice is more frequent among older women – 35 percent of women age 35–49 compared to 18 percent among women age 20–34 years. The percentage of births delivered by C-section ranges from 17 percent in the Central region to 25 percent in the North.
- The same applies for deliveries of women from Roma settlements, age 15–49 years, with a live birth in the last two years – almost all births were delivered by skilled personnel, and almost all births were delivered in a public health facility (99 percent each). 1 percent of women from Roma settlements delivered their baby at home.
- Similarly, 19 percent of women from Roma settlements gave birth by C-section.

Postnatal health checks (PNC)

- In Montenegro, almost all women age 15–49 who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey stayed for 12 hours or more in the facility after delivery. 15 percent of women stayed for 1–2 days, while 85 percent of women stayed in a health facility for three days or more. Only 4 percent of women in the North stayed in a health facility for 1–2 days, while that percentage is higher for women in the South and the Central region (8 and 22 percent).
- Almost all newborns received a health check following birth while in a facility or at home (99 percent). With regards to PNC visits for newborns, 52 percent receive a PNC visit after the first week following birth, while 12 percent do not receive any. Newborns in urban areas are more likely not to receive a PNC visit for newborns (14 percent) than women in rural areas (8 percent).
- More than one-half of the first PNC visits within one week of birth for newborns occur in a public facility (52 percent) and less than 1 percent in the private sector. 53 percent of the first PNC visits for newborns are provided by either a doctor/nurse/midwife and the remaining 47 percent by an auxiliary midwife.
- As regards PNC health checks for mothers, 95 percent receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. Almost two-thirds of women in Montenegro receive no PNC visit (63 percent) while 30 percent receive such a visit after the first week following birth (30 percent) but there are differentials by region – 25 percent in the Central region compared to 27 and 45 percent in the North and in the South.
- For 94 percent of live births, both mothers and their newborns received postnatal health checks within 2 days of the most recent birth, whereas postnatal health checks were received by neither mothers nor newborns in 1 percent of cases.
- Almost all women from Roma settlements who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey stayed for 12 hours or more in the facility after delivery. 19 percent of women stayed for 1–2 days while 80 percent stayed for three days or more.
- A high percentage of newborns from Roma settlements received a health check following birth while in a facility or at home (95 percent).
- 25 percent of PNC visits for newborns occur after the first week and the same percentage on the first day following birth (25 percent).
- One in five women from Roma settlements receive no PNC visit for newborns (19 percent). 24 percent of women from Roma settlements from the bottom three quintiles receive no PNC visit for newborns compared to 9 percent of women from the top two quintiles. On the other hand, 71 percent of the first PNC visits for newborns from Roma settlements occur in a public facility and 23 percent at home. 78 percent of the first PNC visits for newborns are provided by either a doctor/nurse/midwife, or by an auxiliary midwife (22 percent).
- Mothers from Roma settlements are less likely to receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home (79 percent) and PNC visits predominantly occur after one day following birth (21 percent).
- Almost two-thirds of women from Roma settlements receive no PNC visit (63 percent).
- 79 percent of both mothers and newborns from Roma settlements received postnatal health checks and in 3 percent of cases neither the mother nor the newborn received postnatal health checks.

Abortions

- In Montenegro, 12 percent of women age 15–49 years have had at least one induced abortion. Among women who have had an abortion, 1 percent had four or more abortions.
- Similarly, 14 percent of women from Roma settlements have had at least one induced abortion. Among women who have had an abortion, 10 percent had four or more abortions.

Child development

- In Montenegro, 40 percent of children age 36–59 months attend an organised early childhood education programme. Urban–rural, regional and wealth status differentials are notable – the figure is as high as 51 percent in urban areas, compared to 20 percent in rural areas. Attendance in early childhood education programmes is most prevalent in the Central region (54 percent), and lowest in the North (17 percent). Only 7 percent of children from the poorest quintile attend an organised early childhood education programme compared to two-thirds of children from the richest quintile (66 percent).
- 73 percent of children age 0–59 months live in households where at least three children's books are present for the child, while 60 percent have two or more types of playthings to play with.
- For almost all children age 36–59 months, an adult household member engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the three days preceding the survey (98 percent). Both father's and mother's engagement in four or more activities were positively associated with their education level.
- 3 percent of children under the age of 5 were left with inadequate care during the week preceding the survey, either by being left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years.
- In Roma settlements, children age 36–59 months are less likely to attend early childhood education (19 percent). Only 5 percent of children from the second quintile attend early childhood education compared to almost one-quarter of children from the richest quintile (24 percent).
- The percentage of adult household members from Roma settlements who are engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness is lower (59 percent).
- In Roma settlements, one in five children live in households where at least three children's books are present (19 percent) and similarly to other children, 61 percent have two or more types of playthings to play with.
- In Roma settlements, 4 percent of children under the age of 5 were left with inadequate care during the week preceding the survey, either by being left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years.

Early child development index (ECDI)

- In Montenegro, 94 percent of children age 36–59 months are developmentally on track. 98 percent of children are on track in the learning domain, 99 percent in the physical domain, and 94 percent in the socio-emotional domain. However, a much lower percentage of children are on track in the literacy–numeracy domain (24 percent).
- In Roma settlements, 63 percent of children age 36–59 months are developmentally on track. 93 percent of children are on track in the physical domain, 86 percent are on track in the learning domain, while 72 percent are on track in the social-emotional domain. Notably a lower percentage of children are on track in the literacy–numeracy domain (only 10 percent).

Literacy among young women and men

- The literacy rate for young women and men age 15–24 years is 99 percent, and is lower among women and men with only primary education (88 and 86 percent).
- On the other hand, only 40 percent of young women and 63 percent of young men from Roma settlements are literate. This percentage is even lower among young women age 20–24 years (32 percent) and from the bottom three quintiles (30 percent), while among young men the lower literacy is associated with wealth status only (46 percent among the bottom three quintiles).

School readiness

- Overall, 46 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school were attending preschool the previous year. 54 percent of first-graders in urban areas and 33 percent in rural areas attended preschool the previous year. There are clear regional differentials in attendance of preschool education; a higher proportion of first graders in the South (76 percent) have attended preschool than their peers in the Central and in the Northern region (58 and 11 percent).
- On the other hand, about one-quarter of children from Roma settlements who are currently attending the first grade of primary school attended preschool the previous year (24 percent).

Primary and secondary school participation

- In Montenegro, 91 percent of children of primary school entry age (age 6) are attending the first grade of primary school, while almost all children of primary school age are attending school (98 percent)
- 1 percent of children are out of school when they are expected to be participating in school.
- Of all children starting grade one of primary school, almost all will eventually reach the last, ninth grade (99 percent).
- In Montenegro, 93 percent of children of secondary school age (15–18 years) are attending secondary school, 6 percent are out of school and 1 percent are attending primary school. Secondary school attendance is positively associated with wealth status – 82 percent of children from the poorest quintile are attending secondary school, compared to 98 percent from the richest quintile.
- In Montenegro, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary school is 1.00, indicating no difference in the attendance of girls and boys to primary school. The indicator increases to 1.01 for secondary education. For secondary school, there is clear advantage among girls in the Central region and the South, as well as among children living in urban areas.
- In Roma settlements, a much lower percentage of children of primary school entry age are attending the first grade of primary school (52 percent), and only 58 percent of children of primary school age are attending school. There is a strong positive correlation between the primary school attendance of children from Roma settlements and wealth status. 45 percent of children from the poorest quintile attend primary school compared to 70 percent from the richest quintile.
- The percentage of primary school age out-of-school children is much higher in Roma settlements (42 percent).
- Of all children from Roma settlements starting first grade of primary school, only 63 percent will eventually reach the last (ninth) grade but this data is based on a small number of cases and should be treated with caution. Only 6 percent of children of secondary school age (15–18 years) from Roma settlements are attending secondary school. 87 percent of children are out of school and 8 percent are attending primary school. A higher percentage of girls of secondary-school age (90 percent) are out of school compared to boys (83 percent).
- In Roma settlements, the GPI for primary school is 0.95, indicating that for every 100 boys in primary school there are 95 girls. For secondary education, the indicator decreases to 0.60 meaning that girls are even more disadvantaged in secondary education.

Birth registration

- Almost all births of children under 5 in Montenegro have been registered (99 percent), while 2 percent of children had no birth certificate. Children living in the North (6 percent), whose mothers have primary education (10 percent) and children from the poorest quintile (6 percent) are more likely to be without a birth certificate.
- The births of 95 percent of children under 5 from Roma settlements have been registered. 1 percent of children from Roma settlements had no birth certificate.

Child labour

- In Montenegro, no children are involved in household chores for the number of hours that would classify the work as child labour (more than 28 hours for children age 5–11 and 12–14 years, and more than 43 hours for children age 15–17 years).
- In Montenegro, 13 percent of children age 5–17 years were engaged in child labour during the last week preceding the survey, and 6 percent work under hazardous conditions. Male children are more engaged in child labour than female children (15 and 10 percent respectively). In addition, a higher proportion of children from the poorest quintile are engaged in child labour (20 percent) than children from the richest quintile (10 percent).
- In Roma settlements, 1 percent of children age 5–11 and 4 percent of children age 12–14 years were involved in household chores for 28 hours or more, which classifies the work as child labour.
- Children age 5–17 years from Roma settlements are less likely to be engaged in child labour than other children (7 percent), and 5 percent of them work under hazardous conditions. Children at this age living in rural areas (20 percent) and in the South (32 percent) are more likely to be engaged in child labour.

Child discipline

- In Montenegro, 69 percent of children age 1–14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their parents or other adult household members during the month preceding the survey, while 2 percent of them were subjected to severe physical punishment. Only 16 percent experienced methods of non-violent disciplining.
- Boys were subjected more to minor physical discipline (36 percent) than girls (26 percent). A higher proportion of children from the poorest quintile were subjected to any physical punishment (44 percent) than children from the richest quintile (20 percent).
- 6 percent of respondents to the household questionnaires believe that children need to be physically punished in order to bring up, raise, or educate them properly, which implies an interesting contrast with the actual prevalence of physical discipline (31 percent of children are subjected to any physical punishment).
- In Roma settlements, a similar percentage of children age 1–14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their parents or other adult household members (64 percent) and 5 percent were subjected to severe physical punishment. Only 11 percent experienced methods of non-violent disciplining. Similarly, boys were subjected slightly more to minor physical discipline than girls (38 and 31 percent).
- On the other hand, 40 percent of respondents from Roma settlements believe that children need to be physically punished, which is in line with the actual prevalence of physical discipline (35 percent of children are subjected to any physical punishment). A higher percentage of female respondents believe that a child needs to be physically punished (58 percent) than male respondents (32 percent).

Early marriage

- In Montenegro, 2 percent of young women and less than 1 percent of young men age 15–19 years are currently married or in a union. 6 percent of women and 1 percent of men age 20–49 years got married before age 18.
- The proportion of women and men age 15–49 who got married before the age of 15 is very low (1 percent and less than 1 percent).
- In Roma settlements early marriage is much more common – 28 percent of young women and 17 percent of young men age 15–19 years are currently married or in a union. More than one-half of women (56 percent) and more than one-third of men age 20–49 years (35 percent) got married before age 18.
- There is also a higher proportion of women and men age 15–49 who got married before the age of 15 (18 and 7 percent).

Domestic violence

- Overall, 3 percent of women and 5 percent of men in Montenegro feel that a husband has a right to hit or beat his wife for at least one of a variety of reasons. Acceptance of domestic violence is more present among women and men living in poorer and less educated households.
- Domestic violence is much more accepted in Roma settlements where 41 percent of women and 53 percent of men feel it can be justified. Less educated women and men, and those living in urban areas have higher level of acceptance of domestic violence.

Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

- In Montenegro, 92 percent of children age 0–17

years live with both parents, 6 percent live with their mother only, while 2 percent live with their father only. Less than 1 percent of children at this age live with neither of their biological parents while both of them are alive. 2 percent of children age 0–17 lost one or both parents, and 1 percent of children at this age have at least one parent living abroad.

- Similarly, 86 percent of children from Roma settlements live with both parents, 7 percent of children live with their mother only, while 3 percent live with their father only. 3 percent of children at this age live with neither of their biological parents while both of them are alive.
- In Roma settlements, 3 percent of children age 0–17 lost one or both parents, and 1 percent of children at this age have at least one parent living abroad.

Knowledge about HIV transmission

- In Montenegro, 97 percent of young women and young men age 15–24 had heard of AIDS.
- A higher percentage of young women age 15–24 reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive (52 percent) compared to young men (41 percent).
- 47 percent of women and 39 percent of men age 15–49 years had a comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, which is positively associated with their education level.
- Overall, 89 percent of women and 68 percent of men age 15–49 know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child by at least one of three means. The percentages of women and men who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission are 58 percent and 33 percent respectively.
- In Roma settlements however, only 47 percent of young women and 73 percent of young men had heard of AIDS.
- Only 7 percent of young women and 10 percent of young men age 15–24 years reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive.
- Only 5 percent of women and 8 percent of men age 15–49 years have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission. Again, knowledge about HIV transmission is positively associated with their education level.
- Knowledge about mother-to-child HIV transmission is also lower – 37 percent of women and 46 percent of men from Roma settlement know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child by at least one of three means. One-quarter of women and men know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission (25 and 26 percent).

Sexual behaviour

- About 1 percent of young women and 22 percent of young men age 15–24 years who ever had sex, had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. The mean number of sexual partners in their lifetime for women and men at this age also differs, being 2 for women and 5 for men.
- Less than 1 percent of young women and 3 percent of young men age 15–24 had sex before the age of 15.
- In terms of age difference between sexual partners, 9 percent of young women age 15–24 who had sex in the last 12 months, had sex with a man 10 or more years older.
- Similarly, in Roma settlements less than 1 percent of young women and 17 percent of young men age 15–24 years had had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, while the mean number of sexual partners in their lifetime for women and men at this age is 1 and 6 respectively.
- A higher percent of young women and men age 15–24 from Roma settlements had sex before age 15 (20 and 11 percent).
- 6 percent of young women age 15–24 who had had sex in the last 12 months, had sex with a man 10 or more years older.

Tobacco use

- In Montenegro, use of tobacco products is more common among men than among women. 52 percent of women and 58 percent of men age 15–49 reported ever having used a tobacco product.
- Almost one-third of women and men smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month preceding the survey (31 percent each).
- 3 percent of women smoked a cigarette for the first time before age 15 compared to 8 percent of men.
- Among men who currently smoke cigarettes, 75 percent smoked 20 or more cigarettes in the last 24 hours, while a smaller percentage of women smoke as much (47 percent).
- Similarly, in Roma settlements 33 percent of women and 55 percent of men reported having ever used a tobacco product.
- One-quarter of women (25 percent) and almost one-half of men (43 percent) smoked any tobacco product at any time during the last month preceding the survey.
- 10 percent of women and 15 percent of men smoked a cigarette for the first time before age 15.
- In Roma settlements, a higher percentage of men and women who currently smoke cigarettes, smoked 20 or more cigarettes in the last 24 hours – almost two-thirds of men (63 percent) and one-half of women (46 percent).

Alcohol use

- Almost one-quarter of women (23 percent) and more than one-half of men (52 percent) age 15–49 years had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month.
- In addition, 2 percent of women and 10 percent of men age 15–49 years had had at least one alcoholic drink before the age of 15.
- On the other hand, 40 percent of women and 18 percent of men had never had an alcoholic drink.
- In Roma settlements, women and men age 15–49 drink less – 4 percent of women and 27 percent of men had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month.
- However, higher percentages of women and men at this age had had at least one alcoholic drink before the age of 15 (8 and 21 percent),
- More than two-thirds of women (69 percent) and one-third of men (35 percent) had never had an alcoholic drink.

Subjective well-being

- In Montenegro, almost all young women and men age 15–24 years are satisfied with life overall (98 and 99 percent). A high percentage of young women from the richest quintile are satisfied with life overall (99 percent) while that percentage is lower for young women from the poorest quintile (92 percent). Among young men, differences in life satisfaction by wealth status are even less pronounced.
- Both young women and men are least satisfied with their current income (76 and 74 percent are very or somewhat satisfied with their income), with 39 percent of young women and 41 percent of young men having an income.
- A high percentage of young women and men are very or somewhat happy (98 and 97 percent).
- A similar proportion of young women and men age 15–24 years think that their lives improved during the last one year and expect that their lives will get better after one year: 38 and 33 percent, respectively.
- In Roma settlements, a lower percentage of young women and men age 15–24 years are satisfied with life, overall (85 and 87 percent). Life satisfaction among young women and men is positively associated with wealth status.
- Only 3 percent of young women have a job and 7 percent have an income while among young men 37 percent have a job and 47 percent have an income. 62 percent of young men are very or somewhat satisfied with their income.
- 94 percent of women and 91 percent of men age 15–24 years are very or somewhat happy.
- In Roma settlements, a slightly higher proportion of young men (39 percent) than young women (32 percent) think that their lives improved during the last one year and expect that their lives will get better after one year.

1 INTRODUCTION

Background

This report is based on the 2013 Montenegro MICS, conducted in 2013 by MONSTAT with technical support from UNICEF. The survey provides valuable information on the situation of children, women and men in Montenegro, and was based, in large part, on the need to monitor progress towards goals and targets emanating from recent international agreements: the Millennium Declaration, adopted by all 191 United Nations Member States in September 2000, and the Plan of Action of A World Fit For Children, adopted by 189 Member States at the United Nations Special Session on Children in May 2002. Both of these commitments build upon promises made by the international community at the 1990 World Summit for Children.

In signing these international agreements, governments committed themselves to improving conditions for their children and to monitoring progress towards that end. UNICEF was assigned a supporting role in this task (see table below).

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

The governments that signed the Millennium Declaration and the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives they contained:

"We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research. We will enhance international cooperation to support statistical capacity-building efforts and build community capacity for monitoring, assessment and planning." (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 60)

"…We will conduct periodic reviews at the national and subnational levels of progress in order to address obstacles more effectively and accelerate actions...." (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 61)

The Plan of Action (paragraph 61) also calls for the specific involvement of UNICEF in the preparation of periodic progress reports:

"… As the world's lead agency for children, the United Nations Children's Fund is requested to continue to prepare and disseminate, in close collaboration with Governments, relevant funds, programmes and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and all other relevant actors, as appropriate, information on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and the Plan of Action."

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) calls for periodic reporting on progress:

"…We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action."

In Montenegro, commitment to these international priorities has been demonstrated through development and implementation of national strategies and plans; through the EU integration process; and by meeting international obligations. Namely, the Montenegrin government adopted numerous documents and strategies aimed at protecting the rights for all children, women and men in the country such as: the National Action Plan for Children (2013–2017), the Strategy for Development of Health Protection in Montenegro (2003), the Strategy for Preservation and Improvement of Reproductive and Sexual Health in Montenegro (2013–2020), the Inclusive Education Strategy (2008), the Strategy for Reduction of Poverty and Social Exclusion (2007–2011), the Strategy for Social and Child Protection in Montenegro (2013–2017), the Strategy for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities in Montenegro (2008–2016), and the Strategy for Improvement of the Position of Roma and Egyptians in Montenegro (2012–2016).

Montenegro signed and ratified numerous international conventions and protocols and introduced international laws that particularly relate to the protection of children and women and human rights. As a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, Montenegro has committed itself to provide conditions for the respect of the rights of all children and women.

Montenegro participated in the third global round of MICS surveys (MICS3) in 2005, at that time as part of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro. In the fifth round of the MICS surveys (MICS5), scheduled for 2012–2014, Montenegro participated for the first time as a sovereign state. The survey provides a rich foundation of comparative data for comprehensive reporting on progress towards national MDGs targets and EU integration. The 2013 Montenegro MICS survey captures rapid changes in key indicators between this and the previous round of the survey especially regarding the situation of the most vulnerable children – children in the poorest households, Roma children or those living in rural areas – and in that way contributes to expanding the evidence base for policies and programmes.

This final report presents the results of the indicators and topics covered in the survey for both the Montenegro and Roma sample. Data from the Roma sample representing the population living in Roma settlements in Montenegro is clearly referred to in the sub-headings, text, tables and figures throughout the report as data for 'Roma settlements'.

Survey Objectives

The 2013 Montenegro MICS and 2013 Montenegro Roma Settlements MISC have as their primary objectives:

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in Montenegro;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward goals established in the Millennium Declaration and other internationally agreed-upon goals, as a basis for future action;
- To contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in Montenegro and to strengthen technical expertise in the design, implementation and analysis of such systems.
- To generate data on the situation of children and women, including the identification of vulnerable groups and of disparities, to inform policies and interventions.

II Sample and Survey Methodology

Sample Coverage of the Montenegro MICS

The MICS was carried out in Montenegro on two samples — a national sample representative of the whole population of Montenegro (referred to as the Montenegro sample); and a Roma settlements sample representative of the population living in Roma settlements in Montenegro. A more detailed description of the sample designs of both samples can be found in Appendix A.

Most of the steps in the sample design processes were common to both surveys. In cases where the sample design process for the Roma settlements survey differs, those differences are mentioned specifically and explained.

The 2013 Montenegro MICS has a stratified, two-stage cluster sample design. The sample for the 2013 Montenegro MICS was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women and men at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the three regions of Montenegro: the South, Centre and North.

Urban and rural areas within each region were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size.

Before the fieldwork commenced, complete listing of the households that had been selected in the sample was conducted in their respective enumeration areas (EAs) from 22 January until 10 February 2013. The purpose of the listing was to collect data on: the number of households in the EA; the detailed address of households; the name of the head of household; and identification of those households with and without children under 5 years. In total, 270 EAs were listed with about 18,000 households, for both the national and Roma survey samples.
After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, the listed households were divided into households with and without children under 5, and a separate systematic sample of households was drawn from each group. A total of 4,600 target households were selected for interviews in 230 clusters, each consisting of 20 households, in the national sample. Interviews with men were conducted in half of the selected households. The sample is not self-weighting and for reporting the results, sample weights are used.

Sample Coverage of the Roma Settlements MISC

The sample for the 2013 Montenegro Roma Settlements MICS was designed to provide estimates of a large number of indicators on the situation of children, women and men in the Roma settlements of Montenegro, at the level of Montenegro. It was decided that it would be both cost-effective and analytically appropriate to limit the 2013 Montenegro Roma Settlements MICS to EAs with 10 or more Roma households. The complete listing of households that had been selected in the 2013 Montenegro Roma Settlements MICS sample was conducted in respective enumeration areas (EAs). The purpose of the listing was to collect data on: the number of households in the EA; the detailed address of a household; the name of the head of household; identification of households with and without children under 5 years; and to identify households with at least one household member who is Roma or Egyptian. If at least one member of the household was found to be Roma or Egyptian that household was classified as a Roma household.

After a household listing was carried out within the selected 33 enumeration areas, the listed Roma households were divided into households with and without children under 5, and a separate systematic sample of households was selected for each group. A total of 685 Roma households were selected. The sample for the 2013 Montenegro Roma Settlements MICS is not self-weighting. For reporting the results sample weights were used.

Questionnaires

Four sets of questionnaires were used in the two surveys: 1) a household questionnaire which was used to collect information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) a women's questionnaire carried out in each household on all women age 15–49 years; 3) a men's questionnaire carried out on all men age 15–49 years in half of the selected sample; and 4) an under-5s' questionnaire, carried out on mothers or caretakers of all children under 5 living in the household. The questionnaires included the following modules:

The Household Questionnaire included the following modules:

- List of Household Members
- Education
- Child Labour
- Child Discipline
- Household Characteristics
- Water and Sanitation
- Handwashing[2]

The Questionnaire for Individual Women was carried out on all women aged 15–49 years living in the households, and included the following modules:

- Women's Background
- Fertility[3]
- Desire for Last Birth
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Postnatal Health Checks
- Illness Symptoms
- Contraception
- Unmet Need
- Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence
- Marriage/Union
- Sexual Behaviour
- HIV/AIDS[4]
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use
- Life Satisfaction

The Questionnaire for Individual Men was administered to all men aged 15–49 years living in the households, and included the following modules:

- Men's Background
- Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence
- Marriage/Union
- Sexual Behaviour
- HIV/AIDS
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use
- Life Satisfaction

The Questionnaire for Children Under 5 was administered to mothers or caretakers of children under 5 years of age[5] living in the households. Normally, the questionnaire was administered to mothers of under-5 children; in cases when the mother was not listed in the household roster, a primary caretaker for the child was identified and interviewed. The questionnaire included the following modules:

- Age
- Birth Registration
- Early Childhood Development
- Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
- Immunisation
- Care of Illness
- Anthropometry

The questionnaires[6] are based on the MICS5 model questionnaire. The questionnaires were translated into Montenegrin from the English version of the MICS5 model and were pre-tested in Podgorica, Niksic and Cetinje during January 2013. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the 2013 Montenegro MICS questionnaires is provided in Appendix F.

In addition to the conducting of questionnaires, fieldwork teams observed the place for handwashing[10], and measured the weight and height of children under 5 years of age. The details and findings of these measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report.

Training and Fieldwork

Training for the fieldwork was conducted over 12 days in February 2013 for both surveys. 55 participants attended the fieldwork training. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Towards the end of the training period, trainees spent two days in practice interviewing in Bar in both urban and rural areas. Trainees also practiced measuring the weight and height of children in a kindergarten in Bar.

The data were collected by nine teams – eight teams for the general population survey and one team for the Roma population survey; each was comprised of two interviewers, one editor, one measurer and a supervisor. In one of the teams two interviewers and a measurer/driver were Roma who were responsible for interviewing only Roma households in Podgorica. In all other municipalities, the same interviewers conducted interviews for both Roma households and for households from general population. Training, fieldwork and data processing were conducted at the same time for both the Montenegro and Roma Settlements MICS samples. Fieldwork began for both surveys on 4 March 2013 and was concluded on 10 May 2013.

Data Processing

Data was entered using CSPro software. The data was entered on 10 microcomputers and carried out by 15 data entry operators and one data entry supervisor. In order to ensure quality control, all questionnaires were entered twice and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programmes developed under the global MICS5 programme and adapted to the Montenegro questionnaire were used throughout. Data processing began simultaneously with data collection in March 2013 and was completed in May 2013 for both surveys. Data was analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software program, Version 18, and the model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF were used for this purpose.

How to Read Tables

The following data, collected through this survey, has not been presented in the tables of this report:

- A small number of cases (fewer than 25 unweighted cases) per disaggregation category
- The education category "None" for the 2013 Montenegro MICS (except in HH tables), which is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and is therefore too small to be reported separately.
- The education category "Higher" within the 2013 Montenegro Roma Settlements MICS, which is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and is therefore too small to be reported separately. As such, the category "Higher" has been combined with the category "Secondary" and presented (except in HH tables) as "Secondary or higher".
- Apart from Montenegrin, Serbian and Albanian, data for ethnicity of the head of household is in most cases based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases. Therefore no data for any ethnic group is presented in the report.

Note:

- When education is used as a background characteristic in the tables, primary and secondary education levels are defined in line with the national education system classification (nine grades of primary school and four grades of secondary school).
- (M) — the letter 'M' after a table/figure code indicates that it refers to the male population
- (R) — letter 'R' after a table/figure code indicates that it refers to the Roma settlements sample
- (number) — values in parenthesis indicate that the percentage or proportion is based on only 25–49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution
- * — an asterisk in tables indicates that the percentage or proportion has been suppressed because it is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
- Age groups presented in this report also include

2 The Handwashing module was administered only within the survey of Roma Settlements.
3 The Fertility module included country-specific questions on abortions.
4 The HIV/AIDS modules in the Questionnaire for Individual Women and the Questionnaire for Individual Men included a country-specific question in the set of questions on misconceptions, specifically, whether people can get the HIV virus by hugging or shaking hands with a person who is infected with AIDS.
5 The terms "children under 5", "children age 0-4 years", and "children age 0-59 months" are used interchangeably in this report.
6 The model MICS5 questionnaires can be found at http://www.childinfo.org/mics5_questionnaire.html

those persons that had reached the full age indicated by the upper limit for an age group; for instance, respondents age 15–49 include persons who had fully reached 49 years of age. Similary, the age group of children age 20–23 months includes those who had fully reached 23 months.

III Sample Coverage and the Characteristics of Households and Respondents

Sample Coverage of the Montenegro MICS

The MICS was carried out in Montenegro on two samples — a national sample representative of the whole population of Montenegro (referred to as the Montenegro sample); and a Roma settlements sample representative of the population living in Roma settlements in Montenegro. A more detailed description of the sample designs of both samples can be found in Appendix A.

Most of the steps in the sample design processes were common to both surveys. In cases where the sample design process for the Roma settlements survey differs, those differences are mentioned specifically and explained.

The 2013 Montenegro MICS has a stratified, two-stage cluster sample design. The sample for the 2013 Montenegro MICS was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women and men at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the three regions of Montenegro: the South, Centre and North.

Urban and rural areas within each region were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size.

Before the fieldwork commenced, complete listing of the households that had been selected in the sample was conducted in their respective enumeration areas (EAs) from 22 January until 10 February 2013. The purpose of the listing was to collect data on: the number of households in the EA; the detailed address of households; the name of the head of household; and identification of those households with and without children under 5 years. In total, 270 EAs were listed with about 18,000 households, for both the national and Roma survey samples.

After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, the listed households were divided into households with and without children under 5, and a separate systematic sample of households was drawn from each group. A total of 4,600 target households were selected for interviews in 230 clusters, each consisting of 20 households, in the national sample. Interviews with men were conducted in half of the selected households. The sample is not self-weighting and for reporting the results, sample weights are used.

Table HH.1: Results of household, women's, men's and under-5 interviews

Number of households, women, men, and children under 5 by interview results of the household, women's, men's and under-5's interviews, and household, women's, men's and under-5's response rates, Montenegro, 2013

	Area			Region		
	Total	Urban	Rural	North	Centre	South
Households						
Sampled	4596	2919	1677	1400	1799	1397
Occupied	4425	2797	1628	1357	1732	1336
Interviewed	4052	2517	1535	1308	1563	1181
Household response rate	91.6	90.0	94.3	96.4	90.2	88.4
Women						
Eligible	3606	2302	1304	1170	1452	984
Interviewed	3493	2217	1276	1144	1412	937
Women's response rate	96.9	96.3	97.9	97.8	97.2	95.2
Women's overall response rate	88.7	86.7	92.3	94.2	87.8	84.2
Men						
Eligible	1872	1154	718	625	720	527
Interviewed	1799	1099	700	608	700	491
Men's response rate	96.1	95.2	97.5	97.3	97.2	93.2
Men's overall response rate	88.0	85.7	91.9	93.8	87.7	82.4
Children under 5						
Eligible	1441	911	530	472	644	325
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	1420	900	520	469	641	310
Under-5's response rate	98.5	98.8	98.1	99.4	99.5	95.4
Under-5's overall response rate	90.2	88.9	92.5	95.8	89.8	84.3

As can be seen in Table HH.1, response rates were similar across urban and rural areas. The response rates in the South were slightly lower than in other regions, but this was expected because of the specifics of the coastal area.

Characteristics of Households

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table HH.2. The distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. In the 4,052 households successfully interviewed in the survey, 13,799 household members were listed. Of these, 6,845 were males, and 6,954 were females.

Table HH.2: Household age distribution by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Montenegro, 2013

	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	13799	100.0	6845	100.0	6954	100.0
Age						
0-4	916	6.6	492	7.2	424	6.1
5-9	822	6.0	429	6.3	393	5.6
10-14	902	6.5	452	6.6	450	6.5
15-19	1079	7.8	557	8.1	522	7.5
20-24	1119	8.1	567	8.3	552	7.9
25-29	971	7.0	476	6.9	496	7.1
30-34	993	7.2	485	7.1	507	7.3
35-39	909	6.6	450	6.6	459	6.6
40-44	850	6.2	429	6.3	421	6.1
45-49	943	6.8	459	6.7	484	7.0
50-54	906	6.6	465	6.8	441	6.3
55-59	835	6.1	432	6.3	403	5.8
60-64	881	6.4	409	6.0	473	6.8
65-69	509	3.7	228	3.3	282	4.0
70-74	486	3.5	247	3.6	239	3.4
75-79	355	2.6	138	2.0	217	3.1
80-84	189	1.4	78	1.1	111	1.6
85+	126	0.9	50	0.7	76	1.1
Missing/DK	8	0.1	3	0.0	5	0.1
Dependency age groups						
0-14	2640	19.1	1373	20.1	1266	18.2
15-64	9486	68.7	4728	69.1	4758	68.4
65+	1665	12.1	740	10.8	925	13.3
Missing/DK	8	0.1	3	0.0	5	0.1
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	3262	23.6	1709	25.0	1552	22.3
Adults age 18+ years	10529	76.3	5132	75.0	5397	77.6
Missing/DK	8	0.1	3	0.0	5	0.1

The distribution of respondents by five-year age groups and sex in the 2013 Montenegro MICS is in line with the 2011 Census.

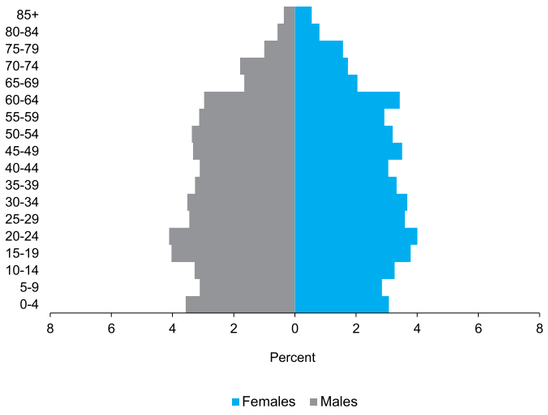
The predominant group consists of people age 20–24 years (8 percent) and the greatest difference from the data of 2011 Census (7 percent) is for this age group. The reason for this difference could be that within the 2011 Census, students studying abroad were covered

but not included in the total population, which is in line with international recommendations for the census. We assume that the 2013 Montenegro MICS survey included that population group (students studying abroad).

In Montenegro, positive population growth can be seen in the greater share of children age 0–14 years in the total population (19 percent) compared to the share of the population age 65 and over (12 percent).

Children under 18 years make up 24 percent of the population.

Figure HH.1: Age and sex distribution of household population, Montenegro, 2013



Tables HH.3 – HH.5 provide basic information on the households, female respondents age 15–49, male respondents 15–49 and children under 5 by presenting the unweighted, as well as the weighted numbers. Information on the basic characteristics of households, women, men and children under 5 covered by the survey is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and also can provide an indication of the representativeness of the survey. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers. See Appendix A for more details about the weighting.

Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households disaggregated by region, area, number of household members as well as sex, education and religion[7] of the household head, which are shown in the table. These background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.The table also shows the weighted average household size estimated by the survey.

The gender structure for heads of households is almost the same, when comparing 2011 Census and 2013 Montenegro MICS data. More than one-half of households (54 percent) have a household head with secondary education. Almost two-thirds of households (60 percent) have 2–4 members. The table also shows the weighted average household size for Montenegro, which is 3.4 members.

Table HH.3: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Montenegro, 2013

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	4052	4052
Sex of household head			
Male	78.7	3189	3309
Female	21.3	863	743
Region			
North	27.7	1122	1308
Centre	47.3	1918	1563
South	25.0	1012	1181
Area			
Urban	64.4	2610	2517
Rural	35.6	1442	1535
Number of household members			
1	15.6	634	519
2	19.8	802	692
3	17.7	716	744
4	22.2	898	934
5	13.6	550	615
6	6.2	250	297
7	2.9	116	143
8	1.2	49	57
9	0.4	17	26
10+	0.5	19	25
Education of household head			
None	1.9	79	71
Primary	19.2	778	795
Secondary	54.0	2187	2230
Higher	24.9	1007	956
Religion of household head			
Orthodox	79.8	3234	3131
Catholic	2.7	111	126
Islamic	15.2	616	715
Other religion	2.3	91	80
Mean household size	3.4	4052	4052

7 This was determined by asking the questions "What is the religion of the household head?" Please refer to the Household Questionnaire in Appendix F for a detailed view of the questions.

Characteristics of Female and Male Respondents Age 15–49 Years and Children Under 5

Tables HH.4, HH.4.M and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents age 15–49 years of age and of children under 5. In all three tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalised (standardised).

In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women and children, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Montenegro, 2013

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	3493	3493
Region			
North	27.8	970	1144
Centre	49.2	1720	1412
South	23.0	803	937
Area			
Urban	66.9	2335	2217
Rural	33.1	1158	1276
Age			
15-19	15.2	531	487
20-24	16.1	563	515
25-29	14.3	501	558
30-34	14.6	509	599
35-39	13.3	463	500
40-44	12.4	434	413
45-49	14.1	492	421
Marital/union status			
Currently married/in union	56.0	1955	2167
Widowed	1.2	40	37
Divorced	3.6	125	103
Separated	0.7	26	33
Never married/in union	38.6	1347	1153
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	44.1	1542	1317
Ever gave birth	55.9	1951	2176
Gave birth in last two years	9.4	328	494
No birth in last two years	46.5	1623	1682
Education			
None	0.5	17	17
Primary	10.2	355	401
Secondary	56.4	1969	2003
Higher	33.0	1153	1072
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	14.6	511	571
Second	17.6	613	669
Middle	21.7	756	717
Fourth	23.2	810	760
Richest	23.0	802	776
Religion of household head			
Orthodox	76.3	2666	2557
Catholic	2.9	102	110
Islamic	18.9	659	765
Other religion	1.9	66	61

Table HH.4 provides the background characteristics of female respondents age 15–49 years. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to region, area, age, marital status, motherhood status and births in the last two years, education[8], Wealth index quintiles[9] and religion of the household head.

Approximately, 49 percent of women live in the Central region, 23 percent live in the South and 28 percent in the North of Montenegro. This pattern is expected and follows demographic estimates based on the vital statistics for 2012. The proportion of young women is lower, with 15 percent in the 15–19 years age group. 56 percent of all women in this sample are currently married/in a union, while 39 percent have never been married/in a union. The distribution by motherhood status is similar: 56 percent of women have given birth, compared to 44 percent that have never given birth. More than one-half of women have secondary education (56 percent), while the proportion of women with no education is 1 percent, and with primary education, 10 percent. Those with higher education constitute one-third of all women (33 percent). As far as Wealth index quintiles are concerned, a smaller proportion of women live in households within the poorest quintile (15 percent) while 18 to 23 percent of women live in the households within the remaining wealth quintiles.

Table HH.4.M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Montenegro, 2013

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1799	1799
Region			
North	30.1	541	608
Centre	47.6	857	700
South	22.3	401	491
Area			
Urban	64.4	1158	1099
Rural	35.6	641	700
Age			
15-19	17.4	313	275
20-24	16.6	298	265
25-29	12.6	226	228
30-34	13.5	243	278
35-39	13.7	247	278
40-44	12.2	220	237
45-49	14.0	252	238
Marital/union status			
Currently married/in union	45.8	824	939
Widowed	0.1	1	2
Divorced	1.3	23	29
Separated	0.5	9	10
Never married/in union	52.4	942	819

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Education			
None	0.3	5	6
Primary	6.8	122	137
Secondary	66.6	1198	1210
Higher	26.3	473	446
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	18.0	324	346
Second	17.4	312	331
Middle	19.2	345	340
Fourth	21.2	381	361
Richest	24.3	437	421
Religion of household head			
Orthodox	75.9	1365	1324
Catholic	2.0	36	45
Islamic	19.7	355	398
Other religion	2.4	43	32

8 Unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to educational level attended by the respondent throughout this report when it is used as a background variable.

9 Principal component analysis was performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth to assign weights (factor scores) to each of the household assets. Each household was then assigned a wealth score based on these weights and the assets owned by that household. The survey household population was then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and was finally divided into five equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). The assets used in these calculations were as follows: source of drinking water; type of sanitation facility; number of rooms used for sleeping; main material of dwelling's floor, roof and exterior walls; presence in the household of electricity, a television, refrigerator, electric stove, bed, table with chairs, vacuum cleaner, personal computer/laptop, Internet connection, closet, washing machine, drying machine, dishwashing machine, video monitoring system; presence in the household of a mobile phone, bicycle, motorcycle/scooter, car/truck; and possession of a bank account. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household's assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable only to the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in *Filmer, D. and Pritchett, L., 2001. "Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data – or tears: An application to educational enrolments in states of India". Demography 38(1): 115-132. Gwatkin, D.R., Rutstein, S., Johnson, K. ,Pande, R. and Wagstaff. A., 2000. Socio-Economic Differences in Health, Nutrition, and Population. HNP/Poverty Thematic Group, Washington, DC: World Bank. Rutstein, S.O. and Johnson, K., 2004. The DHS Wealth Index. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton, Maryland: ORC Macro.*

Similarly, Table HH.4.M provides background characteristics of male respondents 15–49 years of age. The table shows information on the distribution of men according to region, area, age, marital status, education, Wealth index quintiles and religion.

22 percent of men live in the South, 30 percent live in the North of Montenegro, and the remaining 48 percent live in the Central region. The smallest group in Montenegro are men between 40–44 years of age (12 percent). The proportion of younger men is higher — there are 17 percent of men in the 15–19 years age group. 46 percent of all men in this sample are currently married/in a union, while 52 percent have never been married/in a union. The majority of interviewed men have secondary education (67 percent), while the proportion of men with no education is less than 1 percent. 7 percent of men have only primary education, and 26 percent have higher education. As for the Wealth index quintiles, a smaller proportion of men live in households within the poorest quintile (18 percent) while approximately a similar percentage of men belong to each of the remaining wealth quintiles (17 to 24 percent).

Some background characteristics of children under 5 are presented in Table HH.5. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, region and area, age, mother's or caretaker's education, wealth and religion.

The proportion of male and female children within the population of Montenegro under 5 are 54 and 46 percent respectively. The majority of children under 5 in Montenegro live in urban areas – 65 percent. 19 percent of children are in the Southern region while in the Northern and Central region are 29 and 52 percent of children are respectively. The age distribution of children age 0–59 months is lower for children from 0–5 months and 6–11 months (9 and 8 percent respectively), the distribution is quite balanced for the remaining one-year age groups. More than half of children under 5 (56 percent) have a mother with secondary education.

Table HH.5: Under-5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under 5 years of age by selected characteristics, Montenegro, 2013

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1420	1420
Male	53.8	764	744
Female	46.2	656	676
Region			
North	29.2	414	469
Centre	51.6	733	641
South	19.2	272	310
Area			
Urban	64.5	916	900
Rural	35.5	504	520
Age			
0-5 months	8.5	121	108
6-11 months	8.3	118	122
12-23 months	18.0	255	266
24-35 months	18.8	267	275
36-47 months	23.8	338	333
48-59 months	22.6	321	316
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	99.6	1414	1409
Other primary caretaker	0.4	5	10

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Mother's education[a]			
None	0.9	13	11
Primary	15.4	219	218
Secondary	55.5	788	800
Higher	28.2	400	391
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	17.7	251	270
Second	19.5	278	288
Middle	19.7	280	265
Fourth	20.6	293	291
Richest	22.5	320	306
Religion of household head			
Orthodox	69.7	989	1007
Catholic	2.6	37	36
Islamic	25.9	368	348
Other religion	1.8	26	29

a In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere.

Table HH.6 presents percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and regions. Almost all households in Montenegro have electricity. There are no differences by area and by region.
Regarding flooring, 94 percent of households have a finished floor. In rural areas this percentage is lower (87 percent) compared to urban areas (97 percent). In the South and the Central region 99 and 98 percent of households, respectively, have a finished floor while in the North 81 percent of households have a finished floor.

Table HH.6: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and region, Montenegro, 2013

	Total	Area		Region		
		Urban	Rural	North	Centre	South
Electricity						
Yes	99.7	99.6	99.9	99.7	99.6	99.9
No	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
Missing/DK	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Flooring						
Natural floor	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Rudimentary floor	6.2	2.7	12.7	18.8	1.7	1.0
Finished floor	93.5	97.1	87.0	80.8	98.1	98.9
Other	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Roof						
Natural roofing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rudimentary roofing	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
Finished roofing	95.9	97.6	92.9	90.1	98.5	97.5
Other	3.9	2.4	6.6	9.6	1.5	2.1
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exterior walls						
Natural walls	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Rudimentary walls	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.6
Finished walls	94.4	95.4	92.8	93.9	96.2	91.8
Other	4.9	4.1	6.3	4.8	3.6	7.6
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
1	32.7	33.4	31.5	32.8	31.9	34.2
2	41.6	43.4	38.3	41.2	43.4	38.5
3 or more	25.5	23.0	30.0	25.9	24.4	27.1
Missing/DK	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	4052	2610	1442	1122	1918	1012
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	1.79	1.80	1.79	1.91	1.79	1.67

Regarding roofing, 96 percent of households have a finished roof. In rural area this percentage is slightly lower (93 percent) compared to urban areas (98 percent). In the South and the Central region almost all households have a finished roof (98 and 99 percent respectively) while in the North this proportion is 90 percent.

As regards exterior walls, 94 percent of households have finished exterior walls. Differentials by area and region are small.

The mean number of persons per room used for sleeping in Montenegro is 1.79. There are no differences by area while there are some differences by region. In the North, the mean number of persons per room used for sleeping is 1.91 compared to 1.79 in the Central region and 1.67 in the South.

Table HH.7 presents the percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and the percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to the area of residence and region.

99 percent of households own a television, refrigerator, table with chair, and closet. Similarly, 95 percent of households own a vacuum cleaner and washing machine and 94 percent own an electric stove while 79 percent of households own a radio. There are no differences by area or region.

59 percent of households own a non-mobile telephone, while 62 percent of households in Montenegro own a PC or laptop, and 55 percent have access to the Internet. There are differences by area and region in access to the Internet. 40 percent of households in rural areas have access to the Internet compared to 64 percent in urban areas. In the North access to the Internet is lower than in the other two regions (40 percent), while 58 percent of households in the Central region and 68 percent in the South have access to the Internet.

47 percent of households in Montenegro own an air conditioner. A higher percentage of households in urban areas own an air conditioner (57 percent) than in rural areas (31 percent). There are also regional differences where 74 of households in the South own an air conditioner compared to 61 percent in the Central region and only 1 percent in the North.

42 percent of households own agricultural land and 20 percent own farm animals/livestock, while 84 percent of households use a dwelling owned by a household member and 8 percent of households use a rented dwelling.

Mobile telephones are the most common item among households and in 97 percent of households in Montenegro at least one member owns one.

Table HH.7: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence and region, Montenegro, 2013

	Total	Area		Region		
		Urban	Rural	North	Centre	South
Percentage of households that own a						
Radio	78.7	78.0	79.9	76.1	79.0	80.9
Television	99.2	99.4	98.8	98.9	99.3	99.3
Non-mobile telephone	58.6	63.9	49.0	42.2	60.3	73.5
Refrigerator	99.0	99.4	98.4	97.2	99.7	99.8
Electric stove	93.8	97.6	87.1	81.4	98.4	99.1
Bed	99.7	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.5	100.0
Table with chairs	98.8	98.8	98.8	96.5	99.6	99.8
Vacuum cleaner	95.2	97.6	90.7	92.6	95.5	97.4
PC/Laptop	61.9	69.7	47.8	48.2	64.7	71.9
Internet	55.2	63.6	40.1	39.5	57.8	67.8
Closet	98.8	99.1	98.1	98.0	99.0	99.2
Washing machine	94.9	97.6	89.9	90.9	95.9	97.4
Drying machine	10.4	12.7	6.4	3.9	13.1	12.8
Dishwashing machine	39.9	46.7	27.6	20.0	47.5	47.5
Air conditioner	47.3	56.5	30.5	0.6	60.6	73.8
Video monitoring system	2.6	3.2	1.6	0.4	3.1	4.1
Percentage of households that own						
Agricultural land	42.0	29.7	64.3	62.7	38.4	26.0
Farm animals/Livestock	20.0	6.5	44.2	40.4	13.5	9.4
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a						
Watch	78.7	82.7	71.4	66.0	81.3	87.8
Mobile telephone	97.0	97.3	96.5	97.8	96.8	96.7
Bicycle	39.8	42.1	35.8	31.5	46.6	36.3
Motorcycle or scooter	7.0	7.7	5.8	3.9	6.0	12.3
Animal-drawn cart	1.0	0.3	2.2	2.4	0.5	0.3
Car or truck	69.2	70.7	66.5	58.0	72.3	75.8
Boat with motor	3.4	3.0	4.2	0.1	1.9	10.0
Bank account	73.2	81.7	57.7	51.7	81.4	81.3
Ownership of dwelling						
Owned by a household member	84.4	79.6	93.0	93.0	81.4	81.3
Not owned	15.6	20.4	7.0	7.0	18.6	19.6
Rented	8.3	11.9	1.7	4.2	8.2	12.9
Other	7.4	8.5	5.3	2.8	10.4	6.7
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	4052	2610	1442	1122	1918	1012

Table HH.8 presents the percent distribution of the household population by Wealth index quintiles, according to area of residence and region. 44 percent of the household population from rural areas and 41 percent in the North is from the poorest quintiles.

Table HH.8: Wealth quintiles

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence and region, Montenegro, 2013

	Wealth index quintiles					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.1	19.9	100.0	13799
Area							
Urban	5.8	20.1	25.1	28.5	20.6	100.0	8672
Rural	44.0	19.9	11.5	5.9	18.7	100.0	5127
Region							
North	41.1	25.5	15.8	10.9	6.6	100.0	4143
Centre	12.3	17.9	22.8	24.5	22.5	100.0	6447
South	8.2	17.1	19.8	23.2	31.7	100.0	3209

Sample Coverage in Roma Settlements

In Roma settlements, of the 685 households selected for the sample, 649 were found to be occupied. Of these, 615 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 95 percent. In the interviewed households, 1,001 women (age 15–49 years) were identified. Of these, 980 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 98 percent within interviewed households. In addition, 549 men (age 15–49 years) were listed in the household questionnaire. Questionnaires were completed for 536 of eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 98 percent within interviewed households. There were 663 children under 5 listed in the household questionnaire. Questionnaires were completed for 660 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of nearly 100 percent within interviewed households. Overall response rates of 93, 93, and 94 percent are calculated for the women's, men's and under-5s' interviews respectively (Table HH.1R).

Table HH.1R: Results of household, women's, men's and under-5 interviews

Number of households, women, men, and children under 5 by interview results of the household, women's, men's and under-5's interviews, and household, women's, men's and under-5's response rates, Roma settlements, 2013

	Area			Region		
	Total	Urban	Rural	North	Centre	South
Households						
Sampled	685	529	156	116	471	98
Occupied	649	504	145	115	440	94
Interviewed	615	476	139	95	432	88
Household response rate	94.8	94.4	95.9	82.6	98.2	93.6
Women						
Eligible	1001	841	160	107	799	95
Interviewed	980	822	158	104	783	93
Women's response rate	97.9	97.7	98.8	97.2	98.0	97.9
Women's overall response rate	92.8	92.3	94.7	80.3	96.2	91.6
Men						
Eligible	549	460	89	58	430	61
Interviewed	536	449	87	56	422	58
Men's response rate	97.6	97.6	97.8	96.6	98.1	95.1
Men's overall response rate	92.5	92.2	93.7	79.8	96.4	89.0
Children under 5						
Eligible	663	540	123	87	509	67
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	660	539	121	86	509	65
Under-5's response rate	99.5	99.8	98.4	98.9	100.0	97.0
Under-5's overall response rate	94.3	94.3	94.3	81.7	98.2	90.8

Characteristics of Households in Roma Settlements

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table HH.2R. The distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid for Roma settlements in Figure HH.1R. In the 615 households successfully interviewed in the survey 3,886 household members were listed. Of these, 1,945 were males and 1,941 were females.

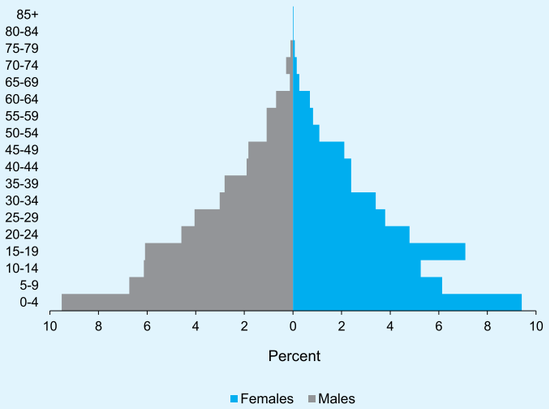
In the 15–19 year age group for women there is some spill-over of cases coming from the younger 10–14 year age group.

Table HH.2R: Household age distribution by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Roma settlement, 2013

	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3886	100.0	1945	100.0	1941	100.0
Age						
0-4	734	18.9	369	19.0	365	18.8
5-9	499	12.9	261	13.4	238	12.3
10-14	442	11.4	238	12.2	204	10.5
15-19	511	13.1	236	12.1	275	14.2
20-24	364	9.4	178	9.2	186	9.6
25-29	304	7.8	157	8.1	147	7.6
30-34	250	6.4	117	6.0	132	6.8
35-39	202	5.2	109	5.6	93	4.8
40-44	167	4.3	74	3.8	93	4.8
45-49	153	3.9	71	3.7	82	4.2
50-54	84	2.2	42	2.2	42	2.2
55-59	74	1.9	42	2.1	32	1.6
60-64	54	1.4	27	1.4	27	1.4
65-69	15	0.4	5	0.3	10	0.5
70-74	18	0.5	11	0.6	6	0.3
75-79	7	0.2	4	0.2	3	0.2
80-84	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
85+	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Missing/DK	6	0.2	3	0.1	3	0.2
Dependency age groups						
0-14	1675	43.1	868	44.6	807	41.6
15-64	2163	55.7	1054	54.2	1109	57.1
65+	42	1.1	20	1.0	22	1.1
Missing/DK	6	0.2	3	0.1	3	0.2
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	2015	51.8	1022	52.6	992	51.1
Adults age 18+ years	1865	48.0	920	47.3	945	48.7
Missing/DK	6	0.2	3	0.1	3	0.2

Figure HH.1R: Age and sex distribution of the household population, Roma settlements, 2013



Tables HH.3R – HH.5R provide basic information on the households in Roma settlements, female respondents age 15–49, male respondents 15–49 and children under 5 by presenting the unweighted, as well as the weighted numbers. Information on the basic characteristics of households, women, men and children under 5 interviewed in the survey is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and also can provide an indication of the representativeness of the survey. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers. See Appendix A for more details about the weighting.

Table HH.3R provides basic background information on the Roma households. Within households, the sex of the household head, region, area, number of household members, education of household head are shown in the table. These background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted numbers of households are equal, since sample weights were normalised (See Appendix A). The table also shows the proportions of households with at least one child under 18, at least one child under 5, at least one eligible woman age 15–49 and at least one man age 15–49. The table also shows the weighted average household size estimated by the survey.

Table HH.3R: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Roma settlements, 2013

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	615	615
Sex of household head			
Male	82.8	509	513
Female	17.2	106	102
Region			
North	14.0	86	95
Centre	74.3	457	432
South	11.7	72	88
Area			
Urban	79.3	487	476
Rural	20.7	128	139
Number of household members			
1	4.7	29	40
2	3.5	22	27
3	8.6	53	52
4	10.3	63	66
5	15.7	97	95
6	17.7	109	104
7	14.1	86	83
8	8.1	50	50
9	4.8	30	26
10+	12.6	77	72
Education of household head			
None	46.4	285	285
Primary	48.1	296	298
Secondary or higher	5.5	34	32
Mean household size	6.3	615	615

The gender structure for heads of households in table shown that among 83 percent of interviewed households, the head of household is a man. 95 percent of households have a household head with either no education or with only primary education. Almost one-half of households (48 percent) have 5 to 7 members; the estimated average household size was 6.3 members.

Characteristics of Female and Male Respondents Age 15–49 Years and Children Under 5 in Roma Settlements

Tables HH.4R, HH.4R.M and HH.5R provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents age 15–49 years and of children under 5 in Roma settlements. In all three tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since the sample weights have been normalised (standardised). In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women and children, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Table HH.4R provides background characteristics of female respondents 15–49 years of age. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to region, area, age, marital status, motherhood status, births in last two years, education[10],

Table HH.4R: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Roma settlements, 2013

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	980	980
Region			
North	10.1	99	104
Centre	82.4	807	783
South	7.5	74	93
Area			
Urban	85.1	834	822
Rural	14.9	146	158
Age			
15-19	27.3	267	265
20-24	18.4	180	178
25-29	14.5	142	145
30-34	13.3	130	128
35-39	9.2	90	92
40-44	9.3	92	89
45-49	8.0	79	83
Marital/union status			
Currently married/in union	65.4	641	636
Widowed	1.8	17	19
Divorced	4.8	47	43
Separated	1.7	17	21
Never married/in union	26.4	258	261
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	32.4	317	324
Ever gave birth	67.6	663	656
Gave birth in last two years	23.9	235	224
No birth in last two years	43.7	428	432
Education			
None	61.0	598	590
Primary	34.8	341	348
Secondary or higher	4.2	41	42
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	16.5	162	81
Second	16.3	160	183
Middle	19.1	187	217
Fourth	22.8	224	234
Richest	25.2	247	265

Wealth index quintiles[11] or wealth index. In the tables where the denominators for Wealth index quintiles are too small, data is merged into two groups – 60 percent of the poorest and 40 percent of the richest – in order to be able to present data by wealth status.

The highest proportion of women in Roma settlements are in the 15–19 year age group (27 percent). 65 percent of all women in Roma settlements are currently married/in a union, while 26 percent have never been married/in a union. The distribution by motherhood status is similar: 68 percent of women have given birth, compared to 32 percent that have never given birth. The majority of women do not have an education (61 percent), while the proportion of women with primary education is 35 percent, and a very small percentage of women have secondary or higher education. As far as Wealth index quintiles are concerned, a smaller percentage of women live in households in the poorest quintile (17 percent) and second quintile (16 percent), compared to the middle, fourth and richest quintiles.

Table HH.4R.M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Roma settlements, 2013

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	536	536
Region			
North	10.5	56	56
Centre	80.8	433	422
South	8.7	47	58
Area			
Urban	84.3	452	449
Rural	15.7	84	87
Age			
15-19	26.3	141	144
20-24	20.6	110	113
25-29	17.1	92	81
30-34	11.0	59	58
35-39	10.0	54	55
40-44	7.9	43	45
45-49	7.0	38	40

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Marital/union status			
Currently married/in union	62.0	332	328
Widowed	0.3	2	1
Divorced	3.0	16	14
Separated	0.9	5	5
Never married/in union	33.8	181	188
Education			
None	34.1	183	193
Primary	56.8	304	290
Secondary or higher	9.1	49	53
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	15.9	85	46
Second	16.8	90	102
Middle	16.9	90	104
Fourth	23.9	128	137
Richest	26.5	142	147

Similarly, Table HH.4R.M provides background characteristics of male respondents age 15–49 years. The table shows information on the distribution of men according to region, area, age, marital status, education, Wealth index quintiles and religion.

The smallest group in the sample are men age 45–49 years (7 percent). The proportion of younger men is significantly higher — there are 26 percent of men in the 15–19 years age group, and 21 percent in the 20–24 years age group. 62 percent of all men in Roma settlements are currently married/in a union, while 34 percent have never been married/in a union. The majority of men have primary education (57 percent), while the proportion of men with no education is 34 percent. 9 percent of men have secondary education and very few of them have higher education. As for the Wealth index quintiles, a smaller percentage of men age 15–49 live in households within the poorest quintile (16 percent).

Some background characteristics of children under 5 are presented in Table HH.5R. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, region and area, age, mother's or caretaker's education, wealth and religion.

10 Unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to the educational level attained by the respondent throughout this report when it is used as a background variable.
11 The assets used in these calculations were as follows: source of drinking water; type of sanitation facility; number of rooms used for sleeping; main material of dwelling floor, roof and exterior walls; presence in the household of electricity, a television, refrigerator, electric stove, bed, table with chairs, vacuum cleaner, personal computer/laptop, Internet connection, closet, washing machine, drying machine, dishwashing machine, video monitoring system; presence in the household of a mobile phone, bicycle, motorcycle/scooter, car/truck; and possession of a bank account.

The proportion of male and female children under 5 is the same (50 percent). The majority of children under 5 in Roma settlements live in urban areas (82 percent).

The distribution of children age 0–59 months is lowest for children from 6–11 months (6 percent), with the highest percentage of children being in the 36–47 month age group (26 percent). The majority of children under 5 (67 percent) have a mother without education.

Table HH.5R: Under-5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under 5 years of age by selected characteristics, Roma settlements, 2013

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	660	660
Male	50.0	330	342
Female	50.0	330	318
Region			
North	13.8	91	86
Centre	78.7	519	509
South	7.6	50	65
Area			
Urban	81.5	538	539
Rural	18.5	122	121
Age			
0-5 months	13.1	87	79
6-11 months	6.2	41	47
12-23 months	16.8	111	116
24-35 months	15.7	104	103
36-47 months	25.7	170	172
48-59 months	22.5	148	143

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	97.0	639	638
Other primary caretaker	3.0	20	21
Mother's education[a]			
None	66.7	440	445
Primary	29.3	193	193
Secondary or higher	4.0	26	22
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	23.6	155	78
Second	20.2	133	156
Middle	19.6	129	147
Fourth	18.5	122	133
Richest	18.1	119	146

a In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to the educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere.

Table HH.6R presents the percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and regions. Almost 79 percent of households in Roma settlements have electricity. In urban areas 75 percent have electricity while in rural areas that figure is 97 percent. Regarding region, the lowest percentage of households who have electricity is in the Central region (74 percent).

Regarding flooring, in Roma settlements 74 percent of households have a finished floor. In the North and the Central region 72 and 78 percent of households, respectively, have a finished floor while in the South 55 percent of households have a finished floor. Regarding roofing, in Roma settlements, 82 percent of households have a finished roof. In rural areas this percentage is lower (60 percent) compared to

urban areas (87 percent). In the North and the Central region 89 and 88 percent of households, respectively, have a finished roof while in the South 33 percent of households have a finished roof.

Regarding exterior walls, in Roma settlements, 79 percent of households have finished exterior walls. In urban areas this percentage is lower (77 percent) compared to rural areas (87 percent). In the South and North 83 and 90 percent of households, respectively, have finished exterior walls while in the Central region 76 percent of households have finished exterior walls.

The mean number of persons per room used for sleeping in Roma settlements is 3.65. There are no differences by area or region.

Table HH.6R: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and region, Roma settlements, 2013

	Total	Area		Region		
		Urban	Rural	North	Centre	South
Electricity						
Yes	79.4	74.9	96.5	92.3	74.2	97.1
No	20.6	25.1	3.5	7.7	25.8	2.9
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Flooring						
Natural floor	1.6	0.6	5.4	4.4	0.5	5.3
Rudimentary floor	11.3	9.2	19.2	23.8	4.4	40.2
Finished floor	74.2	73.9	75.3	71.8	77.8	54.6
Other	12.9	16.3	0.0	0.0	17.4	0.0
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Roof						
Natural roofing	5.2	6.6	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0
Rudimentary roofing	7.3	3.5	21.4	2.4	0.9	53.1
Finished roofing	81.5	87.1	59.9	89.1	87.8	32.5
Other	6.0	2.7	18.7	8.5	4.2	14.4
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exterior walls						
Natural walls	0.2	0.0	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.0
Rudimentary walls	3.5	2.4	7.3	5.6	2.0	10.0
Finished walls	79.1	76.9	87.3	90.3	76.3	83.3
Other	17.0	20.3	4.3	2.4	21.4	6.7
Missing/DK	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
1	42.4	40.3	50.6	40.2	39.2	65.5
2	33.4	31.0	42.7	50.5	31.1	27.8
3 or more	23.8	28.4	6.2	7.6	29.6	6.7
Missing/DK	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	615	487	128	86	457	72
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	3.65	3.63	3.73	3.55	3.65	3.74

Table HH.7R presents the percentage of households in Roma settlements by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence and region.

61 percent of households own a radio and 86 own a television. One-third of households in Roma settlements (33 percent) own a PC or laptop, while 24 percent have

Table HH.7R: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence and region, Roma settlements, 2013

	Total	Area		Region		
		Urban	Rural	North	Centre	South
Percentage of households that own a						
Radio	60.5	63.6	48.7	43.4	65.5	48.8
Television	85.9	84.3	92.0	85.6	84.6	94.3
Non-mobile telephone	15.7	16.7	11.9	9.7	17.3	12.4
Refrigerator	74.0	72.7	79.2	65.8	73.6	86.6
Electric stove	45.9	48.2	37.0	13.2	52.7	41.1
Bed	80.2	78.9	85.3	83.3	79.8	79.4
Table with chairs	63.6	64.6	60.1	59.6	66.5	50.7
Vacuum cleaner	38.1	40.4	29.5	20.4	43.1	27.8
PC/Laptop	33.1	33.6	30.9	17.7	34.8	40.2
Internet	23.6	24.1	21.7	14.9	25.1	24.4
Closet	69.6	71.2	63.5	49.8	72.5	75.1
Washing machine	47.6	47.8	47.1	30.9	49.3	56.9
Drying machine	2.7	3.0	1.6	0.8	3.2	1.9
Dishwashing machine	3.8	3.7	4.3	0.8	4.1	5.8
Air conditioner	21.8	25.5	7.6	0.0	26.0	21.1
Video monitoring system	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Percentage of households that own						
Agricultural land	2.9	2.5	4.1	6.9	2.3	1.9
Farm animals/Livestock	5.0	4.1	8.4	5.6	4.1	10.0
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a						
Watch	65.4	73.8	33.3	24.6	75.7	48.8
Mobile telephone	94.0	94.0	94.0	87.5	95.3	93.8
Bicycle	50.7	57.2	25.9	25.6	59.8	23.0
Motorcycle or scooter	7.0	7.6	4.3	0.8	8.0	7.7
Animal-drawn cart	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.0
Car or truck	37.2	36.0	42.0	32.2	37.8	39.7
Boat with motor	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Bank account	47.4	46.6	50.4	32.6	50.6	44.5
Ownership of dwelling						
Owned by a household member	84.4	87.8	71.3	80.7	90.2	52.2
Not owned	15.6	12.2	28.7	19.3	9.8	47.8
Rented	7.8	7.2	9.8	15.3	7.1	2.9
Other	7.8	4.9	19.0	4.0	2.7	45.0
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	615	487	128	86	457	72

access to the internet. In rural areas this percentage is lower than in urban areas, and also in the North compared to the South and the Central region.

Less than half of households own a washing machine (48 percent) and an electric stove (46 percent), while 16 percent own a non-mobile telephone. There are 94 percent of households where at least one member owns or has a mobile telephone.

22 percent of households in Roma settlements own an air conditioner. A higher percentage of households in urban areas own an air conditioner (26 percent) than in rural areas (8 percent). There are also regional differences where 21 percent of households in the South own an air conditioner compared to 26 percent in the Central region, while in the North no households own an air conditioner.

3 percent of households from Roma settlements own agricultural land and 5 percent own farm animals/ livestock, while 84 percent of households use a dwelling owned by a household member and 8 percent of households use a rented dwelling.

Table HH.8R presents the percent distribution of the household population by Wealth index quintiles, according to the area of residence and region.

Table HH.8R: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population by Wealth index quintiles, according to area of residence and region, Roma settlements, 2013

	Wealth index quintiles					Wealth index			
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Poorest 60 percent	Richest 40 percent	Total	Number of household members
Total	20.0	20.2	19.8	20.1	20.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	3886
Area									
Urban	20.2	15.1	19.3	22.0	23.4	54.6	45.4	100.0	3177
Rural	18.8	43.0	22.3	11.3	4.6	84.2	15.8	100.0	709
Region									
North	24.2	51.5	18.7	5.0	0.7	94.3	5.7	100.0	509
Centre	20.3	11.7	19.6	23.6	24.8	51.6	48.4	100.0	3032
South	11.1	48.1	23.1	11.4	6.4	82.2	17.8	100.0	346

IV NUTRITION

Low Birth Weight

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) carries a range of grave health risks for children. Babies who were undernourished in the womb face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days, months and years. Those who survive have impaired immune function and increased risk of disease; they are likely to remain undernourished, with reduced muscle strength, throughout their lives, and suffer a higher incidence of diabetes and heart disease in later life. Children born with a low birth weight also tend to have a lower IQ and cognitive disabilities, affecting their performance in school and their job opportunities as adults.

In the developing world, low birth weight stems primarily from the mother's poor health and nutrition. Three factors have the most impact: the mother's poor nutritional status before conception, short stature (due mostly to undernutrition and infections during her childhood), and poor nutrition during the pregnancy. Inadequate weight gain during pregnancy is particularly important since it accounts for a large proportion of foetal growth retardation. Moreover, diseases such as diarrhoea and malaria, which are common in many developing countries, can significantly impair foetal growth if the mother becomes infected while pregnant.

In the industrialised world, cigarette smoking during pregnancy is the leading cause of low birth weight. In developed and developing countries alike, teenagers who give birth when their own bodies have yet to finish growing run a higher risk of bearing low-birth-weight babies.

One of the major challenges in measuring the incidence of low birth weight is the fact that more than half of infants in the developing world are not weighed at birth. In the past, most estimates of low birth weight for developing countries were based on data compiled from health facilities. However, these estimates are biased for most developing countries because the majority of newborns are not delivered in facilities, and those who are represent only a selected sample of all births.

Because many infants are not weighed at birth and those who are weighed may be a biased sample of all births, the reported birth weights usually cannot be used to estimate the prevalence of low birth weight among all children. Therefore, the percentage of births weighing below 2,500 grams is estimated from two items in the questionnaire: the mother's assessment of the child's size at birth (i.e., very small, smaller than average, average, larger than average, very large) and the mother's recall of the child's weight or the weight as recorded on a health card if the child was weighed at birth[12].

In Montenegro, almost all live-born children in the last two years were weighed at birth (99 percent), and 4 percent of last live-born children are estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth. There are no major differentials in the percentage of live births weighed at birth and live-births below 2,500 grams by background characteristics (Table NU.1).

12 For a detailed description of the methodology, see Boerma, J. T., Weinstein, K. I., Rutstein, S.O., and Sommerfelt, A. E. , 1996. Data on Birth Weight in Developing Countries: Can Surveys Help? Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 74(2), 209-16.

Table NU.1: Low birth weight infants

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years that are estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, Montenegro, 2013

	Percent distribution of births by mother's assessment of size at birth					Total	Percentage of live births:		Number of last live-born children in the last two years
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average	Larger than average	Richest		Below 2,500 grams[1]	Weighed at birth[2]	
Total	0.6	5.7	71.1	21.5	1.1	100.0	4.0	98.6	328
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20 years	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	18
20-34 years	0.7	5.6	70.4	22.0	1.3	100.0	4.1	98.3	272
35-49 years	0.0	7.2	71.0	21.8	0.0	100.0	4.0	100.0	38
Birth order									
1	1.1	3.5	70.4	23.1	1.9	100.0	3.7	98.1	135
2-3	0.2	7.2	71.2	21.0	0.3	100.0	4.2	99.7	168
4-5	(0.0)	(9.8)	(76.0)	(11.8)	(2.3)	100.0	(5.2)	(97.7)	20
6+	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	5
Region									
North	0.0	9.7	69.8	19.2	1.3	100.0	5.0	97.4	80
Centre	0.0	4.2	72.2	22.9	0.7	100.0	2.9	99.3	181
South	2.9	4.9	69.9	20.3	2.0	100.0	6.1	98.0	66
Area									
Urban	0.2	5.2	69.7	23.8	1.2	100.0	3.4	98.3	215
Rural	1.4	6.7	73.9	17.1	0.9	100.0	5.3	99.1	113
Mother's education[a]									
Primary	0.7	8.2	67.5	21.6	2.0	100.0	5.1	96.1	52
Secondary	0.0	3.9	75.3	20.0	0.8	100.0	2.8	99.2	169
Higher	1.5	7.5	65.4	24.4	1.2	100.0	5.6	98.8	104
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	0.7	10.5	69.2	17.5	2.1	100.0	6.1	95.9	50
Second	0.0	5.0	75.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	3.2	100.0	67
Middle	2.0	2.5	71.9	21.9	1.6	100.0	4.3	98.4	77
Fourth	0.0	5.5	69.7	22.8	1.9	100.0	3.4	98.1	69
Richest	0.0	6.8	69.3	23.9	0.0	100.0	3.8	100.0	65
Religion of household head									
Orthodox	0.7	6.3	72.0	20.5	0.6	100.0	4.4	99.4	224
Catholic	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	11
Islamic	0.4	5.2	71.5	21.6	1.3	100.0	3.7	97.5	81
Other religion	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	12

1 MICS indicator 2.20 - Low-birth weight infants
2 MICS indicator 2.21 - Infants weighed at birth
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Low Birth Weight in Roma Settlements

Table NU.1R presents data on the percentage of last live-born children weighed at birth in Roma settlements. Overall, 93 percent of last live births in the last two years were weighed at birth. According to mother's assessment of size at birth, 67 percent of those children were of average size at birth. 18 percent were larger than average or very large, while 3 percent were very small and 9 percent were smaller than average.

12 percent of live births in Roma settlements were below 2,500 grams. The percentage of children with a low birth weight is higher among older mothers as well as mothers from rural areas. 23 percent of the last live-born children in the last two years born to mothers age 35–49 years weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, compared to 12 percent among mothers in younger age groups. 10 percent of the last live-born children in the last two years in urban areas weighed below 2,500 grams at birth compared to 22 percent in rural areas.

Table NU.1R: Low birth weight infants

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years that are estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percent distribution of births by mother's assessment of size at birth					Total	Percentage of live births:		Number of last live-born children in the last two years
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average	Larger than average	Richest		Below 2,500 grams[1]	Weighed at birth[2]	
Total	2.8	8.5	67.1	17.8	3.8	100.0	12.3	93.0	235
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20 years	2.1	9.3	59.1	25.4	4.1	100.0	12.3	85.9	64
20-34 years	2.2	7.6	70.8	15.8	3.6	100.0	11.5	95.7	158
35-49 years	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	13
Birth order									
1	(0.0)	(10.1)	(77.1)	(7.4)	(5.5)	100.0	(11.2)	(91.0)	46
2-3	3.3	3.2	62.8	26.7	4.0	100.0	10.5	91.4	94
4-5	2.7	14.7	68.7	12.8	1.1	100.0	14.9	96.5	63
6+	(5.4)	(9.4)	(61.6)	(17.0)	(6.6)	100.0	(13.9)	(93.4)	31
Region									
North	(0.0)	(26.5)	(54.1)	(17.3)	(2.0)	100.0	(17.6)	(95.9)	33
Centre	1.6	3.0	71.5	19.2	4.8	100.0	9.3	91.7	174
South	(13.8)	(21.2)	(55.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(25.2)	(97.5)	27
Area									
Urban	2.3	2.9	70.7	19.6	4.6	100.0	9.6	91.6	181
Rural	4.4	27.2	55.1	12.0	1.3	100.0	21.5	97.5	54
Mother's education[a]									
None	2.6	6.6	67.4	17.7	5.7	100.0	11.2	89.9	156
Primary	1.0	14.0	64.4	20.6	0.0	100.0	14.0	100.0	69
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	10
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	3.6	10.7	66.1	16.5	3.1	100.0	13.8	94.9	155
Richest 40 percent	1.3	4.0	69.0	20.5	5.3	100.0	9.4	89.2	79

1 MICS indicator 2.20 - Low-birth weight infants
2 MICS indicator 2.21 - Infants weighed at birth
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Nutritional Status

Children's nutritional status is a reflection of their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well-nourished.

Malnutrition is associated with more than half of all child deaths worldwide. Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and those who survive have recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of the children who die from causes related to malnutrition were only mildly or moderately malnourished – showing no outward sign of their vulnerability. The Millennium Development target is to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also assist in the goal to reduce child mortality.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for children under age 5. Under-nourishment in a population can be gauged by comparing children to a reference population. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards[13]. Each of the three nutritional status indicators can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered *moderately or severely underweight* while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely underweight*.

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as moderately or *severely stunted*. Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted*. Stunting is a reflection of chronic malnutrition as a result of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and recurrent or chronic illness.

Finally, children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted*, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The indicator may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food or disease prevalence.

In MICS, the weight and height of all children under 5 years were measured using anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF (www.childinfo.org). The findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements.

13 http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/second_set/technical_report_2.pdf

Table NU.2: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Montenegro, 2013

	Weight for age			Number of children under age 5	Height for age			Number of children under age 5	Weight for height				Number of children under age 5
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight	Mean Z-Score (SD)	
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above + 2 SD[7]		
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]			
Total	1.0	0.1	0.9	1392	9.4	5.6	0.2	1361	2.8	1.2	22.3	0.9	1300
Sex													
Male	1.1	0.2	1.0	744	10.3	6.0	0.2	725	3.1	1.8	24.7	1.0	683
Female	0.9	0.0	0.8	648	8.4	5.2	0.1	636	2.4	0.6	19.6	0.9	617
Region													
North	0.9	0.0	0.8	400	4.4	3.0	0.5	388	4.8	2.0	15.3	0.6	386
Centre	1.0	0.2	1.0	722	10.7	7.1	0.0	706	0.9	0.3	26.2	1.2	650
South	1.1	0.0	0.8	269	13.3	5.5	0.2	266	4.6	2.4	23.0	0.9	264
Area													
Urban	1.0	0.1	1.0	901	9.5	6.4	0.1	881	2.4	1.1	24.2	1.0	827
Rural	1.0	0.0	0.8	491	9.3	4.2	0.2	480	3.6	1.4	19.0	0.8	473
Age													
0-5 months	3.4	0.0	0.0	118	9.5	7.6	-0.1	118	9.2	6.1	13.4	0.1	117
6-11 months	1.5	0.0	0.7	114	6.8	6.8	0.5	109	6.1	3.1	14.4	0.7	109
12-23 months	0.9	0.0	1.1	252	12.4	6.8	0.1	242	0.7	0.0	32.3	1.4	241
24-59 months	0.6	0.1	1.0	908	8.9	4.9	0.2	892	2.1	0.6	21.7	1.0	833
Mother's education[a]													
Primary	0.4	0.0	0.6	213	13.5	6.9	-0.2	209	4.4	2.9	23.0	0.8	202
Secondary	1.2	0.0	0.9	779	8.6	5.5	0.2	754	1.9	0.8	20.3	1.0	723
Higher	0.9	0.3	1.0	387	8.8	5.3	0.3	384	3.8	1.1	26.1	1.0	362
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	0.4	0.0	0.6	244	4.7	3.1	0.2	240	3.5	2.4	15.8	0.6	237
Second	1.0	0.0	1.0	272	9.7	4.1	0.2	266	3.2	1.5	26.3	1.1	260
Middle	2.8	0.4	0.9	277	10.6	6.8	0.2	264	3.4	1.1	20.3	0.9	253
Fourth	0.5	0.0	0.9	286	12.8	8.8	0.1	283	1.9	0.3	22.8	1.0	266
Richest	0.3	0.0	1.1	313	8.6	5.0	0.1	307	2.2	1.0	25.5	1.2	283
Religion of household head													
Orthodox	1.1	0.1	0.9	965	9.1	6.1	0.2	944	2.4	1.1	23.3	1.0	897
Catholic	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.9)	37	(7.0)	(1.7)	(0.6)	37	(4.3)	(0.0)	(14.4)	(0.7)	35
Islamic	0.4	0.0	0.8	364	10.0	4.6	0.0	355	3.6	1.8	20.3	0.9	341
Other religion	(2.3)	(0.0)	(1.1)	26	(13.5)	(7.5)	(0.4)	26	(2.3)	(0.0)	(24.1)	(1.3)	26

1 MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8 - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)
2 MICS indicator 2.1b - Underweight prevalence (severe)
3 MICS indicator 2.2a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)
4 MICS indicator 2.2b - Stunting prevalence (severe)
5 MICS indicator 2.3a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)
6 MICS indicator 2.3b - Wasting prevalence (severe)
7 MICS indicator 2.4 - Overweight prevalence
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained, and children whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table NU.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weight or height was not measured, whichever is applicable. For example if a child was weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child was included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting.

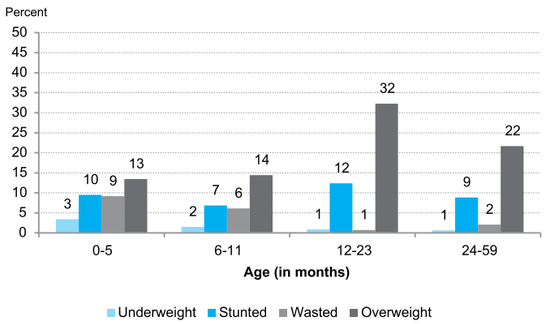
Percentages of children by age and reason for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.12, DQ.13 and DQ.14. Overall 93 percentage of children had both their weight and height measured (Table DQ.14). Tables DQ.12, DQ.13 and DQ.14 show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and missing weight and/or height, 2 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, while the figures are 4 percent for the height-for-age indicator, and 7 percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

One in a hundred children under age 5 in Montenegro are moderately or severely underweight (1 percent). (Table NU.2). 9 percent of children are moderately or severely stunted or too short for their age and 3 percent are moderately or severely wasted or too thin for their height. 22 percent of children are overweight.

There are no clear differentials in stunting per region. In contrast, the percentage of wasted is higher in the North and South (5 percent each), compared to the Central region (1 percent). The prevalence of overweight children in Montenegro ranges from 13 percent for children age 0–5 months to 32 percent among children age 12–23 months.

Figure NU.1 shows that 3 percent of children age 0–5 months are underweight and 9 percent of children this age are wasted, while 9 percent of children age 24–59 months are stunted, and 32 percent of children age 12–23 months are overweight.

Figure NU.1: Percentage of children under age 5 who are underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight, Montenegro, 2013



Nutritional Status in Roma Settlements

Overall 96 percent of children in Roma settlements had both their weight and height measured (Table DQ.14R). Tables DQ.12R, DQ.13R and DQ.14R show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and missing weight and/or height, 1 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, while the figures are 2 percent for the height-for-age indicator, and 4 percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

Table NU.2R: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Roma settlements, 2013

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height				
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Wasted		Overweight	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above + 2 SD[7]		
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]			
Total	7.3	1.7	-0.1	655	26.8	13.0	-1.1	645	3.7	1.5	17.5	0.7	640
Sex													
Male	8.9	2.4	0.0	328	26.3	11.1	-1.0	319	3.4	1.9	16.2	0.7	321
Female	5.7	0.9	-0.1	327	27.3	14.8	-1.2	326	4.0	1.1	18.9	0.8	319
Region													
North	10.7	1.8	-0.6	89	28.5	2.8	-1.1	89	1.1	1.1	3.8	0.1	88
Centre	6.7	1.7	0.0	516	26.6	15.2	-1.1	507	4.3	1.7	19.6	0.8	505
South	7.0	1.3	-0.2	49	26.3	8.3	-1.2	49	2.6	0.0	20.8	0.8	48
Area													
Urban	6.7	1.6	0.0	533	26.4	15.0	-1.1	523	4.1	1.5	19.7	0.8	520
Rural	10.1	1.8	-0.5	122	28.7	4.3	-1.1	122	1.8	1.3	8.4	0.3	121
Age													
0-11 months	6.9	3.7	0.0	127	18.2	1.2	-0.1	123	12.3	3.9	16.4	0.1	123
12-23 months	5.9	2.6	-0.2	109	30.7	14.1	-1.2	107	3.7	3.1	13.2	0.5	110
24-59 months	7.8	0.8	0.0	419	28.4	16.1	-1.4	415	1.1	0.3	19.1	1.0	407
Mother's education[a]													
None	8.1	2.1	-0.1	436	28.9	14.6	-1.1	431	4.3	1.7	18.5	0.7	425
Primary	3.5	0.0	0.1	193	21.5	8.9	-1.0	188	2.1	0.3	15.4	0.8	189
Second. or higher	*	*	*	26	*	*	*	26	*	*	*	*	26
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	11.7	1.8	-0.2	155	51.7	29.8	-2.0	151	1.0	0.6	29.7	1.0	151
Second	8.0	1.9	-0.3	129	22.4	4.6	-1.0	129	1.0	0.5	10.2	0.5	128
Middle	5.0	2.8	-0.2	129	15.3	5.8	-0.6	126	4.1	2.7	5.6	0.3	128
Fourth	6.2	1.5	0.1	122	21.8	13.6	-0.9	121	5.2	1.0	16.4	0.8	119
Richest	4.5	0.0	0.3	119	17.4	7.6	-0.8	118	8.3	2.8	24.3	0.9	114

1 MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8 - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)
2 MICS indicator 2.1b - Underweight prevalence (severe)
3 MICS indicator 2.2a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)
4 MICS indicator 2.2b - Stunting prevalence (severe)
5 MICS indicator 2.3a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)
6 MICS indicator 2.3b - Wasting prevalence (severe)
7 MICS indicator 2.4 - Overweight prevalence
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

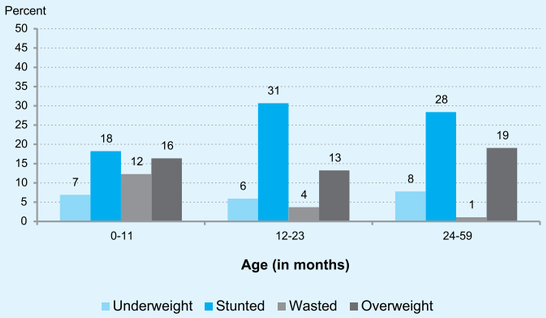
Table NU.2R shows that seven in a hundred children under the age of 5 in Roma settlements are moderately underweight (7 percent). 27 percent of children are moderately stunted or too short for their age and 4 percent are moderately wasted or too thin for their height. The prevalence of overweight children in Roma settlements is 18 percent.

There is a negative correlation of stunting with wealth. Moderate stunting ranges from 52 percent for the poorest quintile and is much lower in the remaining four quintiles, being 17 and 22 percent for the richest and fourth quintiles. There are differences in percentages of children severely stunted by area. In urban areas 15 percent of children are severely stunted compared to 4 percent in rural areas. Stunting is a reflection of chronic malnutrition as a result of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and recurrent or chronic illness.

The percentage overweight is higher in the South and the Central region (21 and 20 percent, respectively) compared to the North (4 percent).

Figure NU.1R shows that the highest proportion for each of the four indices (moderate and severe) by age group is as follows: underweight – among children age 24–59 months (8 percent); stunted – among children age 12–23 months (31 percent); wasted – among children age 0–11 months (12 percent), and overweight – among children age 24–59 months (19 percent).

Figure NU.1R: **Percentage of children under age 5 who are underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight, Roma settlements, 2013**



Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding

Breastfeeding for the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. However, many mothers stop breastfeeding too soon and there are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition and is unsafe if clean water is not readily available.

WHO/UNICEF have the following feeding recommendations:

- Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months
- Continued breastfeeding for two years or more
- Safe and age-appropriate complementary foods beginning at 6 months
- Frequency of complementary feeding: two times per day for 6–8 month olds; three times per day for 9–11 month olds

It is also recommended that breastfeeding be initiated within one hour of birth.

The indicators related to recommended child feeding practices are as follows:

- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within one hour of birth)
- Exclusive breastfeeding rate (< 6 months)
- Predominant breastfeeding (< 6 months)
- Continued breastfeeding rate (at 1 year and at 2 years)
- Duration of breastfeeding
- Age-appropriate breastfeeding (0–23 months)
- Introduction of solid, semi-solid and soft foods (6–8 months)
- Minimum acceptable diet for breastfed and non-breastfed children (6–23 months)
- Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfeeding children (6–23 months)
- Minimum dietary diversity (6–23 months)
- Minimum meal frequency (6–23 months)
- Bottle feeding (0–23 months)

Table NU.3 shows the proportion of children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth, and those who received a prelacteal feed. Although a very important step in management of lactation and establishment of a physical and emotional relationship between the baby and the mother, only 14 percent of babies are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth, while 66 percent of newborns in Montenegro start breastfeeding within one day of birth.

Figure NU.2 shows that 37 percent of newborn babies in the North were first breastfed within one hour of birth, while in the Central region and the South this percentage is much lower (5 and 13 percent, respectively). There is no clear difference by region in the percentage of children who were first breastfed within one day of birth. The percentage of newborns who were first breastfed within one hour of birth ranges from 9 percent among children whose mothers have higher education to 30 percent among those whose mothers have primary education.

Figure NU.2: **Percentage of mothers who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth, Montenegro, 2013**

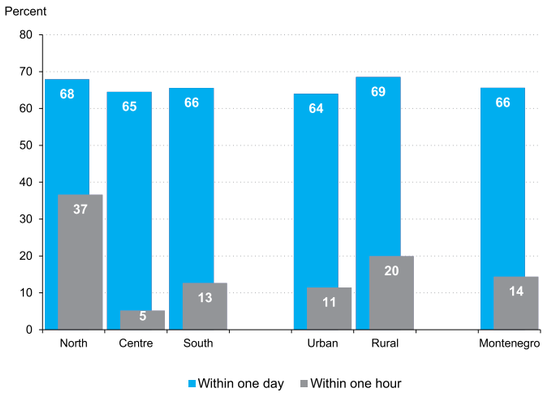


Table NU.3: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth, and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last live-born children in the last two years
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth		
Total	88.3	14.4	65.6	42.5	328
Region					
North	91.3	36.6	67.9	28.1	80
Centre	86.5	5.2	64.5	47.3	181
South	89.6	12.7	65.6	46.8	66
Area					
Urban	87.3	11.4	64.0	47.5	215
Rural	90.3	19.9	68.5	33.1	113
Months since last birth					
0-11 months	88.5	12.1	65.2	44.3	156
12-23 months	89.6	17.5	68.7	40.3	158
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	89.2	14.5	66.2	42.9	325
No one/Missing	*	*	*	*	3
Place of delivery					
Public sector health facility	89.2	14.4	66.2	43.0	324
Private sector health facility	*	*	*	*	0
Other/Missing	*	*	*	*	3
Mother's education[a]					
Primary	92.2	29.7	64.5	35.5	52
Secondary	86.0	12.3	65.2	42.5	169
Higher	89.9	8.8	65.7	47.2	104
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	89.1	28.9	69.1	22.5	50
Second	89.4	21.1	65.7	38.9	67
Middle	87.8	9.9	70.7	39.2	77
Fourth	89.3	10.7	58.3	55.4	69
Richest	86.2	5.6	64.4	51.6	65
Religion of household head					
Orthodox	87.1	8.7	64.9	45.3	224
Catholic	*	*	*	*	11
Islamic	91.1	27.9	65.4	33.6	81
Other religion	*	*	*	*	12

1 MICS indicator 2.5 - Children ever breastfed
2 MICS indicator 2.6 - Early initiation of breastfeeding
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

In Table NU.4, breastfeeding status is based on the reports of mothers/caretakers of children's consumption of food and fluids during the previous day or night prior to the interview. Exclusively breastfed refers to infants who received only breast milk (and vitamins, mineral supplements, or medicine). The table shows exclusive breastfeeding of infants during the first six months of life, as well as continued breastfeeding of children at age 12–15 and 20–23 months.

Table NU.4: Breastfeeding[b]

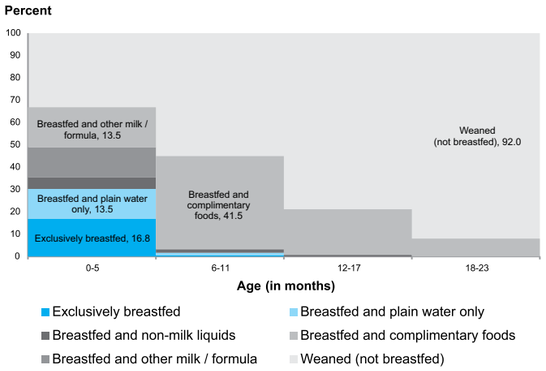
Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years that are estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, Montenegro, 2013

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Percent predominantly breastfed[2]	Number of children	Percent breast-fed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year)[3]	Number of children	Percent breast-fed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years)[4]	Number of children
Total	16.8	35.4	121	23.9	84	9.0	82
Sex							
Male	17.5	37.1	66	(20.6)	39	(9.4)	44
Female	(16.0)	(33.2)	55	26.7	45	(8.4)	38
Region							
North	(12.1)	(37.8)	22	(33.8)	21	*	20
Centre	12.6	30.6	84	(26.7)	39	(10.3)	45
South	*	*	16	*	24	*	17
Area							
Urban	13.9	30.5	90	(16.4)	48	8.9	50
Rural	(25.2)	(49.3)	31	(33.9)	36	(9.1)	32
Mother's education[a]							
Primary	*	*	23	*	19	*	14
Secondary	12.8	36.3	56	(10.6)	36	(6.0)	38
Higher	(28.4)	(39.8)	42	(25.7)	28	(3.0)	29
Religion of household head							
Orthodox	18.7	35.8	89	22.6	56	5.2	54
Catholic	*	*	2	*	3	*	1
Islamic	(12.7)	(37.3)	30	*	24	*	22
Other religion	*	*	1	*	1	*	5

1 MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months
2 MICS indicator 2.8 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months
3 MICS indicator 2.9 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year
4 MICS indicator 2.10 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
b Figures for the categories 'Wealth index quintiles' are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Figure NU.3 shows the detailed pattern of breastfeeding of children by six-month age groups. Even at the earliest ages, the majority of children are receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk. At 6–11 months of age, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed is below 1 percent. 92 percent of children age 18–23 months are weaned.

Figure NU.3: Infant feeding patterns by age, Montenegro, 2013



Approximately, 17 percent of children age 0–5 months are exclusively breastfed. By age 12–17 months, 24 percent of children are still being breastfed and by age 20–23 months, 9 percent are still breastfed.

Table NU.5 shows the median duration of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. Among children under age 3, the median duration is 6.9 months for any breastfeeding, 0.6 months for exclusive breastfeeding, and 1.4 months for predominant breastfeeding. The median duration of predominant breastfeeding is longer among girls (1.6 months) than boys (1.3 months). The median duration of any breastfeeding is longer in the Central region and the North, 7.7 and 5.9 months respectively, while it is slightly lower in the South (5.3 months). On the other hand, the duration of predominant breastfeeding is longer in the South (3.0 months), while in the Central region and the North it is 1.2 and 0.5 months respectively.

The median duration of any breastfeeding was slightly longer for children whose mothers have higher or secondary education compared to children whose mothers have only primary education.

Table NU.5: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, Montenegro, 2013

	Median duration (in months) of:			Number of children age 0-35 months
	Any breast-feeding[1]	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom-inant breast-feeding	
Median	6.9	0.6	1.4	761
Sex				
Male	7.0	0.6	1.3	388
Female	7.5	0.8	1.6	372
Region				
North	5.9	0.4	0.5	220
Centre	7.7	0.6	1.2	395
South	5.3	2.3	3.0	145
Area				
Urban	6.3	0.6	1.4	491
Rural	7.2	0.7	0.7	269
Mother's education[a]				
Primary	5.3	1.1	1.2	123
Secondary	7.6	0.4	1.2	416
Higher	7.2	1.1	1.6	215
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	6.7	0.5	0.5	132
Second	10.8	1.8	2.2	151
Middle	9.8	0.4	0.4	171
Fourth	3.8	0.5	1.6	154
Richest	6.9	0.7	1.9	153
Religion of household head				
Orthodox	7.3	0.6	1.4	514
Catholic	*	*	*	21
Islamic	7.6	0.9	1.1	206
Other religion	*	*	*	20
Mean for all children (0-35 months)	9.2	1.2	2.4	761

1 MICS indicator 2.11 - Duration of breastfeeding
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The adequacy of infant feeding in children under 24 months is provided in Table NU.6. Different criteria of feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered age-appropriate feeding, while infants age 6–23 months are considered to be appropriately fed if they are receiving breast milk and solid, semi-solid or soft food. As a result of these feeding patterns, only 23 percent of children age 6–23 months are being appropriately fed. Age-appropriate feeding among all infants age 0–5 months drops to 17 percent.

Table NU.6: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Montenegro, 2013

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed[2]	Number of children
Total	16.8	121	22.9	373	21.4	494
Sex						
Male	17.5	66	21.0	197	20.1	263
Female	(16.0)	55	24.9	176	22.8	231
Region						
North	(12.1)	22	28.0	96	25.1	118
Centre	12.6	84	22.3	193	19.4	277
South	*	16	18.2	84	22.5	100
Area						
Urban	13.9	90	21.4	231	19.3	321
Rural	(25.2)	31	25.2	142	25.2	173
Mother's education[a]						
Primary	*	23	28.7	58	22.0	81
Secondary	12.8	56	21.9	202	19.9	257
Higher	(28.4)	42	18.4	109	21.2	151
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	*	20	33.6	56	26.5	76
Second	*	19	22.2	77	23.3	96
Middle	*	23	24.3	92	20.4	115
Fourth	(14.2)	44	17.6	62	16.2	106
Richest	*	15	18.6	86	22.2	101
Religion of household head						
Orthodox	18.7	89	21.4	247	20.7	335
Catholic	*	2	*	14	*	16
Islamic	(12.7)	30	25.5	96	22.4	126
Other religion	*	1	*	16	*	17

1 MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months
2 MICS indicator 2.12 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Appropriate complementary feeding of children from 6 months to 2 years of age is particularly important for growth and development and the prevention of undernutrition. Continued breastfeeding beyond 6 months should be accompanied by consumption of nutritionally adequate, safe and appropriate complementary foods that help meet nutritional requirements when breast milk is no longer sufficient. This requires that for breastfed children, two or more meals of solid, semi-solid or soft foods are needed if they are 6–8 months old, and three or more meals if they are 9–23 months of age. For children 6–23 months and older who are not breastfed, four or more meals of solid, semi-solid or soft foods or milk feeds are needed.

In Montenegro, 95 percent of infants age 6–8 months receive solid, semi-solid or soft foods. Because of the low numbers of cases, results by background characteristics are not presented in table NU.7.

Table NU.7: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Montenegro, 2013

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods[1]	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	(89.8)	27	(100.0)	29	95.1	56

1 MICS indicator 2.13 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table NU.8 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status (see the notes in Table NU.8 for definitions of the minimum acceptable diet, the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency for breastfeeding and non-breastfeeding children). Overall, more than three-quarters of children age 6–23 months (81 percent) receive the minimum dietary diversity and 86 percent of children age 6–23 months receive meals at the minimum frequency. 66 percent of children of this age receive the minimum acceptable diet.

There is a positive correlation for all three abovementioned indicators for all children age 6–23 months with the education level of the mother.

Among currently breastfeeding children age 6–23 months, nearly two-thirds (64 percent) receive the minimum dietary diversity, 78 percent receive the minimum meal frequency and 54 percent receive the minimum acceptable diet.

Among non-breastfeeding children age 6–23 months, 87 percent receive the minimum dietary diversity, 89 percent receive the minimum meal frequency and 71 percent receive the minimum acceptable diet. Additionally, 90 percent of this group of children receive at least two milk feeds.

Table NU.8: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Montenegro, 2013

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity[a]	Minimum meal frequency[b]	Minimum acceptable diet[1, c]		Minimum dietary diversity[a]	Minimum meal frequency[b]	Minimum acceptable diet[2, c]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]		Minimum dietary diversity[4, a]	Minimum meal frequency[5, b]	Minimum acceptable diet[c]	
Total	63.9	78.4	54.3	90	87.3	89.0	70.7	89.5	248	81.3	86.2	66.4	373
Sex													
Male	(64.4)	(83.0)	(53.9)	43	85.0	91.5	70.0	89.1	137	79.0	89.5	66.1	197
Female	(63.4)	(74.3)	(54.7)	47	90.2	85.9	71.7	90.1	111	83.8	82.4	66.6	176
Age													
6-8 months	(18.6)	(84.9)	(18.6)	27	(56.0)	(100.0)	(46.6)	(100.0)	22	41.5	91.8	31.3	56
9-11 months	(87.1)	(67.4)	(67.4)	26	(87.4)	(92.9)	(78.2)	(100.0)	33	85.5	81.6	73.4	62
12-17 months	(84.0)	(79.7)	(73.2)	27	91.9	94.7	78.1	90.4	85	90.0	91.0	76.9	129
18-23 months	*	*	*	10	90.1	81.1	67.5	83.5	107	87.9	81.5	67.2	127
Region													
North	(67.6)	(60.1)	(42.2)	27	72.2	81.6	51.8	91.2	61	68.8	75.0	48.8	96
Centre	(61.1)	(85.3)	(58.1)	47	91.1	92.9	76.7	88.7	128	83.7	90.9	71.7	193
South	*	*	*	16	95.0	88.2	77.7	89.8	58	90.0	88.5	74.8	84
Area													
Urban	60.9	78.0	51.9	54	90.6	89.4	72.5	87.7	154	82.7	86.4	67.1	231
Rural	(68.6)	(79.1)	(58.1)	36	82.0	88.4	67.8	92.7	94	79.0	85.8	65.1	142
Mother's education[d]													
Primary	*	*	*	18	(76.4)	(82.8)	(54.4)	(85.3)	38	68.4	74.6	50.2	58
Secondary	(64.1)	(84.5)	(54.4)	46	85.3	87.9	68.9	89.4	133	80.0	87.0	65.2	202
Higher	*	*	*	22	96.3	94.1	82.0	92.0	76	90.7	91.5	77.0	109
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	*	*	*	19	(71.3)	(84.6)	(60.1)	(87.7)	36	67.8	79.4	56.7	56
Second	*	*	*	18	85.6	77.2	57.2	85.3	51	82.3	74.1	55.5	77
Middle	*	*	*	24	84.3	96.8	68.1	86.1	53	80.3	95.2	66.1	92
Fourth	*	*	*	13	95.3	87.2	77.4	91.7	45	85.6	85.5	74.8	62
Richest	*	*	*	17	94.8	95.9	85.3	95.5	62	87.1	93.2	76.6	86
Religion of household head													
Orthodox	65.0	81.1	55.2	56	92.4	95.0	78.7	92.2	166	85.2	91.4	72.8	247
Catholic	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	8	*	*	*	14
Islamic	(55.9)	(71.3)	(43.7)	26	77.0	77.3	55.0	84.5	62	71.7	75.5	51.7	96
Other religion	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	16

1 MICS indicator 2.17a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)
2 MICS indicator 2.17b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)
3 MICS indicator 2.14 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children
4 MICS indicator 2.16 - Minimum dietary diversity
5 MICS indicator 2.15 - Minimum meal frequency
a Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least four of seven food groups: 1) Grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables.
b Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods two times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and three times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least four times.
c The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while for non-breastfed children it further requires at least two milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.
d Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the possible contamination due to unsafe water and lack of hygiene in preparation. Table NU.9 shows that bottle-feeding is still prevalent in Montenegro. 75 percent of children under 24 months are fed using a bottle with a nipple. Feeding with a bottle with a nipple is more common among children age 12–23 months and those age 6–11 months (80 percent in both cases), than among children age 0–5 months (60 percent). The prevalence of bottle-feeding ranges from 71 percent in the North to 82 percent in the South.

Table NU.9: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	75.2	494
Sex		
Male	75.1	263
Female	75.2	231
Age		
0-5 months	60.4	121
6-11 months	79.7	118
12-23 months	80.1	255
Region		
North	70.7	118
Centre	74.5	277
South	82.1	100
Area		
Urban	75.3	321
Rural	74.9	173
Mother's education[a]		
Primary	74.8	81
Secondary	74.7	257
Higher	76.0	151
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	78.7	76
Second	67.9	96
Middle	73.5	115
Fourth	79.5	106
Richest	76.7	101
Religion of household head		
Orthodox	76.1	335
Catholic	*	16
Islamic	72.3	126
Other religion	*	17

1 MICS indicator 2.18 - Bottle feeding
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on less than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding in Roma Settlements

In Roma settlements, the percentage of last live-born children in the last two years who were ever breastfed is 90 (Table NU.3R). Additionally, 20 percent of babies are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth, while 79 percent of newborns start breastfeeding within one day of birth. Almost one-third of mothers with primary education started breastfeeding within one hour of birth (30 percent), while this was less common amongst mothers without education (14 percent).

Table NU.3R: Initial breastfeeding

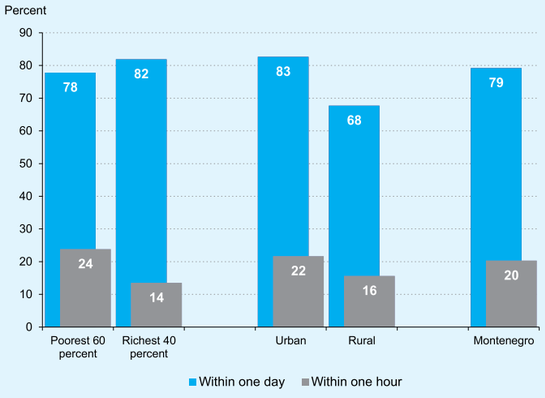
Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth, and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last live-born children in the last two years
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth		
Total	90.2	20.3	79.2	43.1	235
Region					
North	(92.2)	(19.1)	(75.5)	(40.1)	33
Centre	90.3	21.8	81.6	45.7	174
South	(87.5)	(12.5)	(68.7)	(30.0)	27
Area					
Urban	91.0	21.7	82.6	44.4	181
Rural	87.6	15.6	67.7	38.8	54
Months since last birth					
0-11 months	89.3	21.0	77.7	43.3	139
12-23 months	91.1	20.4	81.4	41.6	90
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	90.1	20.6	78.9	43.7	231
No one/Missing	*	*	*	*	3
Place of delivery[a]					
Public sector health facility	90.1	20.6	78.9	43.7	231
Home	*	*	*	*	3
Mother's education					
None	88.5	14.2	76.9	40.7	156
Primary	92.7	29.5	82.5	46.1	69
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	10
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 percent	87.5	23.8	77.8	39.7	155
Richest 40 percent	95.5	13.5	81.9	49.8	79

1 MICS indicator 2.5 - Children ever breastfed
2 MICS indicator 2.6 - Early initiation of breastfeeding
a Row "Private sector health facility" is not presented in the table because there are no cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Figure NU.2R shows differences by wealth status and area in terms of starting breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth. 22 percent of newborn babies in urban areas were first breastfed within one hour of birth, while in rural areas this percentage is lower (16 percent). In terms of wealth status, 24 percent of mothers from the poorest 60 percent of the household population first breastfed within one hour compared to 14 percent of mothers from the richest 60 percent of the household population.

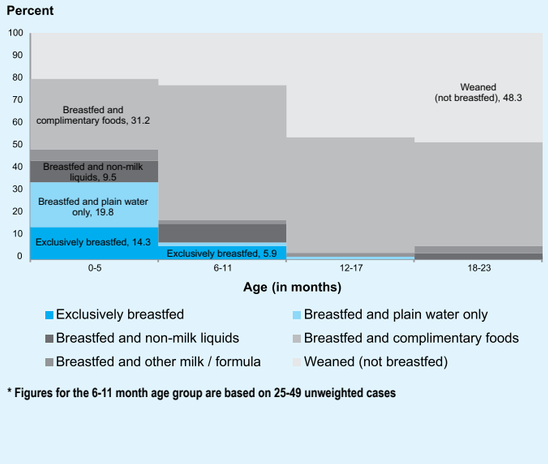
Figure NU.2R: Percentage of mothers who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth, Roma settlements, 2013



1 MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months
2 MICS indicator 2.12 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Figure NU.3R shows the detailed pattern of breastfeeding of children by six-month age groups. Even at the earliest ages, the majority of children are receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk. At 6–11 months of age, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed is 6 percent. Almost one-half of children age 18–23 months are weaned (48 percent).

Figure NU.3R: Infant feeding patterns by age, Roma settlements, 2013



*** Figures for the 6-11 month age group are based on 25-49 unweighted cases**

Approximately, 14 percent of children age 0–5 months in Roma settlements are exclusively breastfed and 44 percent are predominantly breastfed (Table NU.4R). By age 12–15 months, 58 percent of children are still being breastfed and by age 20–23 months, 40 percent are still breastfed. The percentages for continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years are based on 25–49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution.

Table NU.4R: Breastfeeding[a]

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Roma settlements, 2013

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Percent predominantly breastfed[2]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year)[3]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years)[4]	Number of children
Total	14.3	43.6	87	(57.6)	32	(39.7)	29
Sex							
Male	(16.0)	(41.3)	47	*	21	*	14
Female	(12.3)	(46.3)	40	*	10	*	15
Region							
North	*	*	12	*	5	*	1
Centre	3.7	39.1	68	(54.7)	24	(43.7)	23
South	*	*	7	*	2	*	6
Area							
Urban	5.4	41.5	69	(58.9)	27	(42.6)	23
Rural	*	*	18	*	5	*	6
Mother's education							
None	15.4	46.7	61	*	20	*	14
Primary	*	*	24	*	11	*	14
Secondary or higher	*	*	2	*	1	*	1
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	(20.7)	(37.9)	53	(61.4)	25	*	19
Richest 40 percent	(4.4)	(52.4)	34	*	6	*	10

1 MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months
2 MICS indicator 2.8 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months
3 MICS indicator 2.9 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year
4 MICS indicator 2.10 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years
a Figures for the categories 'Wealth index quintiles' are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table NU.5R shows the median duration of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. Among children under age 3, the median duration is 20.7 months for any breastfeeding, 0.5 months for exclusive breastfeeding, and 1.7 months for predominant breastfeeding. The median duration of predominant breastfeeding is slightly higher among girls (2.3 months) than boys (0.7 months).

The median duration of any breastfeeding was longer among children whose mothers have no education (21.4 months) compared to children whose mothers have primary education (15.9 months).

Table NU.5R: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, Roma settlements, 2013

	Median duration (in months) of:			Number of children age 0-35 months
	Any breastfeeding[1]	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	20.7	0.5	1.7	342
Sex				
Male	21.4	0.5	0.7	159
Female	12.8	0.6	2.3	183
Region				
North	24.5	5.8	6.0	52
Centre	20.9	0.4	0.7	261
South	(15.2)	(2.0)	(2.1)	30
Area				
Urban	20.8	0.4	0.7	270
Rural	20.2	2.4	2.8	72
Mother's education				
None	21.4	0.5	1.7	232
Primary	15.9	1.1	1.8	97
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	13
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	(23.4)	(0.5)	(0.5)	79
Second	14.0	2.0	2.4	80
Middle	14.4	0.8	3.2	72
Fourth	16.8	–	1.1	59
Richest	16.3	0.5	5.2	53
Mean	17.6	1.2	3.6	342

1 MICS indicator 2.11 - Duration of breastfeeding
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
'-' denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

The adequacy of infant feeding in children under 24 months in Roma settlements is provided in Table NU.6R. As mentioned previously, different criteria of feeding are used depending on the age of the child: for infants age 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered age-appropriate feeding, while infants age 6–23 months are considered to be appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft food. As a result of these feeding patterns, only 38 percent of children age 0–23 months are being appropriately breastfed.

In terms of age-appropriate feeding, only 14 percent of children age 0–5 months are being adequately fed (exclusive breastfeeding), while the percentage of children adequately fed for their age increases to 51 percent among children age 6–23 months.

Table NU.6R: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Roma settlements, 2013

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed[2]	Number of children
Total	14.3	87	51.4	152	37.9	239
Sex						
Male	(16.0)	47	65.2	74	46.2	121
Female	(12.3)	40	38.3	78	29.4	118
Region						
North	*	12	(37.1)	25	(47.2)	37
Centre	3.7	68	56.3	109	36.1	178
South	*	7	*	17	(37.2)	24
Area						
Urban	5.4	69	57.3	116	38.0	185
Rural	*	18	(32.2)	36	37.5	53
Mother's education						
None	15.4	61	52.7	97	38.4	158
Primary	*	24	(56.4)	48	41.9	71
Secondary or higher	*	2	*	7	*	9
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	(20.7)	53	49.1	109	39.8	161
Richest 40 percent	(4.4)	34	57.1	43	33.9	77

1 MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months
2 MICS indicator 2.12 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

For the 2013 Montenegro Roma settlements MICS, the data on the percentage of infants age 6–8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day (MICS indicator 2.13) is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and is not presented in the report.

Table NU.7R presents information on infant and young child feeding practices in Roma settlements. Overall, 29 percent of all children age 6–23 months from Roma settlements receive the minimum dietary diversity, 66 percent of children this age receive the minimum meal frequency, while 13 percent receive the minimum acceptable diet.

Among currently breastfeeding children age 6–23 months, 22 percent receive the minimum dietary diversity, 68 percent receive the minimum meal frequency and 12 percent receive the minimum acceptable diet.

Among non-breastfeeding children age 6–23 months 40 percent receive the minimum dietary diversity, 62 percent receive the minimum meal frequency and 16 percent receive the minimum acceptable diet. Additionally, 48 percent of children not currently breastfeeding receive at least two milk feeds.

Table NU.7R: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Roma settlements, 2013

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity[a]	Minimum meal frequency[b]	Minimum acceptable diet[1, c]		Minimum dietary diversity[a]	Minimum meal frequency[b]	Minimum acceptable diet[2, c]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]		Minimum dietary diversity[4, a]	Minimum meal frequency[5, b]	Minimum acceptable diet[c]	
Total	22.1	68.2	12.3	90	40.1	61.8	15.5	48.4	45	28.8	66.1	13.4	152
Sex													
Male	23.3	68.8	9.5	53	*	*	*	*	13	26.5	66.1	11.0	74
Female	(20.4)	(67.3)	(16.3)	37	(43.5)	(64.5)	(14.8)	(45.6)	32	31.0	66.0	15.6	78
Age													
6-8 months	*	*	*	17	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	20
9-11 months	*	*	*	15	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	21
12-17 months	(17.3)	(63.1)	(6.4)	29	*	*	*	*	19	25.6	58.7	8.5	54
18-23 months	*	*	*	30	(49.5)	(62.9)	(20.8)	(39.9)	20	38.4	70.8	17.2	57
Region													
North	*	*	*	15	*	*	*	*	7	(57.5)	(15.9)	(11.5)	25
Centre	16.2	87.7	12.7	65	(20.7)	(63.7)	(9.0)	(41.5)	32	17.5	79.7	11.5	109
South	*	*	*	10	*	*	*	*	6	*	*	*	17
Area													
Urban	17.5	81.6	11.7	71	(21.8)	(63.2)	(8.7)	(39.9)	34	18.6	75.6	10.7	116
Rural	*	*	*	19	*	*	*	*	11	(62.3)	(33.6)	(22.4)	36
Mother's education													
None	22.3	65.8	13.5	61	(28.8)	(36.5)	(0.0)	(47.1)	23	24.0	57.8	9.8	97
Primary	(21.7)	(73.2)	(9.8)	29	*	*	*	*	15	(37.7)	(78.3)	(19.4)	48
Secondary or higher	-	-	-	0	*	*	*	*	7	*	*	*	7
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 percent	22.9	59.6	9.2	64	(44.2)	(61.9)	(17.2)	(45.7)	29	30.9	60.3	11.7	109
Richest 40 percent	(20.1)	(89.6)	(20.1)	26	*	*	*	*	16	23.7	79.0	17.1	43

1 MICS indicator 2.17a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)
2 MICS indicator 2.17b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)
3 MICS indicator 2.14 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children
4 MICS indicator 2.16 - Minimum dietary diversity
5 MICS indicator 2.15 - Minimum meal frequency
a Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least four of seven food groups: 1) grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables.
b Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods two times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and three times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least four times.
c The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least two milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
'-' denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Table NU.8R shows that bottle-feeding is still prevalent in Roma settlements. 76 percent of children younger than 24 months are fed using a bottle with a nipple. The percentage of children fed with a bottle with a nipple ranges from 70 percent for children age 0–5 months to 80 percent for children age 12–23 months. By sex, results show that more boys under 24 months are fed with a bottle with a nipple (82 percent) compared to girls (69 percent). 90 percent of children from the richest 40 percent of the household population are fed with a bottle with a nipple compared to 69 percent from the poorest 60 percent of the household population.

Table NU.8R: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	75.6	239
Sex		
Male	82.1	121
Female	68.9	118
Age		
0-5 months	70.4	87
6-11 months	(75.6)	41
12-23 months	79.6	111
Region		
North	(49.1)	37
Centre	81.4	178
South	(73.1)	24
Area		
Urban	79.4	185
Rural	62.3	53
Mother's education		
None	75.3	158
Primary	81.8	71
Secondary or higher	*	9
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	68.7	161
Richest 40 percent	89.9	77

1 MICS indicator 2.18 - Bottle feeding
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

V Child Health

Vaccinations

The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 is to reduce child mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Immunisation plays a key part in this goal. Immunisations have saved the lives of millions of children in the three decades since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1974. Worldwide there are still 27 million children overlooked by routine immunisation and as a result, vaccine-preventable diseases cause more than two million deaths every year.

A goal of A World Fit for Children is to ensure full immunisation of children under 1 year of age at 90 percent nationally, with at least 80 percent coverage in every district or equivalent administrative unit. According to UNICEF and WHO guidelines, a child should receive a BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, three doses of the polio vaccine, three doses of the Hepatitis B (HepB) vaccine, three doses of the Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) vaccine, and a measles vaccination by the age of 12 months.

The abovementioned vaccinations follow the current vaccination schedule of the Montenegro National Immunisation Programme. In this schedule, all vaccinations are expected to be received during the first year of life.

In the current vaccination schedule, adapted since 2011, the third dose of the HepB vaccine is expected to be received by 9 months of age. According to the previous vaccination schedule, children should receive the third dose of HepB by 12 months of age.

The immunisation data includes children who were born before October 2010, which means that those children had the chance to be fully vaccinated according to the old vaccination schedule (before the immunisation schedule was changed in 2011).

Henceforth, the results are presented as per the old vaccination schedule (defining the cohort of children who have been fully immunised against HepB as those who were vaccinated by 24 months of age), thus allowing all children to be included in the calculations (regardless of whether they were immunised against HepB by 9 months of age or later). This means that results shown in the table present slightly higher “on-time” coverage for the third dose of HepB, as “on-time” vaccination is shifted from 12 to 24 months.

Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunisation coverage from the 2013 Montenegro MICS are based on children age 24–35 months.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards or other relevant documents (health cards, maternity ward discharge certificate). If the vaccination card or another relevant document for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations, and for polio, DPT, Hepatitis B and Hib, and how many doses were received. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on both the information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother’s report of vaccinations received by the child.

Table CH.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey and by their first birthday, Montenegro, 2013

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age[a]	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age (measles and HepB3 by 24 months of age)[a]
	Vaccination card	Mother's report	Either		Vaccination card	Mother's report	Either	
Antigen								
BCG1	87.1	12.2	99.4	99.4	82.7	15.7	98.4	98.1
Polio								
1	86.0	7.8	93.8	92.8	86.1	10.0	96.1	93.4
2	82.2	7.8	90.0	88.2	84.7	9.7	94.5	91.5
3[2]	79.5	6.9	86.4	80.3	83.4	9.6	93.0	79.9
DPT								
1	89.9	7.1	97.0	97.0	88.3	9.7	98.1	96.6
2	88.1	7.1	95.2	93.4	87.8	9.5	97.3	95.5
3[3]	85.0	6.4	91.4	84.5	86.3	9.3	95.6	81.4
HepB								
1	86.3	7.9	94.2	93.5	88.5	9.7	98.2	95.4
2	84.5	7.9	92.4	88.6	86.9	9.5	96.4	89.7
3[4]	74.8	6.4	81.2	na	82.7	9.3	92.1	87.4
Hib								
1	87.3	5.7	93.1	92.1	86.2	9.7	95.9	93.5
2	83.5	5.7	89.3	86.9	82.6	9.9	92.5	89.0
3[5]	80.7	5.5	86.3	80.3	81.3	9.5	90.9	80.3
Measles (MMR1)[6, c]	67.1	8.5	75.6	na	83.2	13.3	96.5	92.2
Fully vaccinated[7, b]	na	na	na	na	77.0	7.9	84.9	60.7
No vaccinations	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.3
Number of children	255	255	255	255	267	267	267	267

1 MICS indicator 3.1 – Tuberculosis immunisation coverage
2 MICS indicator 3.2 – Polio immunisation coverage
3 MICS indicator 3.3 – Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunisation coverage
4 MICS indicator 3.5 – Hepatitis B immunisation coverage
5 MICS indicator 3.6 – Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunisation coverage
6MICS indicator 3.4; MDG indicator 4.3 – Measles immunisation coverage
7 MICS indicator 3.8 – Full immunisation coverage
a MICS indicators 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.6 refer to results of this column in the left panel; MICS indicators 3.4, 3.5 and 3.8 refer to this column in the right panel
b Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT3, Hib3 by 12 months of age, and HepB3 and Measles (MMR1) by 24 months of age
c In Montenegro, measles is administered through the combined measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine
na: not applicable

The percentage of children age 12 to 23 months who have received each of the specific vaccinations by source of information (vaccination card and mother's recall) is shown in the left panel of Table CH.1. The denominator for the left panel is comprised of children age 12–23 months so that only children who are old enough to be fully vaccinated are counted. In the first three columns of the table, the numerator includes all children age 12–23 months who were vaccinated at any time before the survey according to the vaccination card or the mother's report. In the last column of the left panel, only those children who were vaccinated before their first birthday, as recommended, are included. For children without vaccination cards, the proportion of vaccinations given before the first birthday is assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination cards. The right panel of Table CH.1 presents the percentage of children age 24–35 months who have received each of the specific vaccinations. The last column of the right panel includes those children who were vaccinated against BCG, polio, DPT and Hib before their first birthday and against HepB (third dose) and measles by 24 months of age.

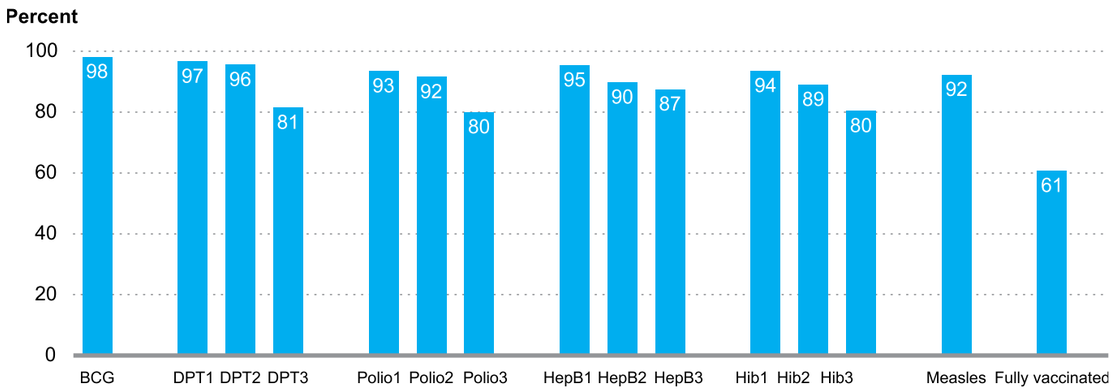
Almost all children age 24–35 months (98 percent) received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months and the first dose of DPT was given to 97 percent. The percentage declines for subsequent doses of DPT to 96 percent for the second dose, and 81 percent for the third dose (Figure CH.1). Similarly, 93 percent of children received Polio1 by the age of 12 months and this declines to 80 percent by the third dose.

For children age 24–35 months vaccinated by 12 months of age, the coverage for the Hib vaccine ranges from 94 percent for the first dose, 89 percent for the second, and 80 percent for the third dose.

The coverage for the measles vaccine for children aged 24–35 months who received the vaccine by 24 months of age (according to national vaccination schedule) is 92 percent.

There is also a slight decline in the Hepatitis B vaccination coverage for children age 12–23 months from 94 percent for the first dose, to 89 percent for the second dose while the third dose is not presented in the table for children age 12–23 months. Similar percentages of children age 24–35 months received the first and second doses of the HepB vaccine (95 percent and 90 percent respectively), while 87 percent of children this age received the third dose of the HepB vaccine by 24 months of age.

Figure CH.1: Percentage of children age 24–35 months who received the recommended vaccinations by 12 months of age (by 24 months for HepB3, measles and full immunisation coverage[14]), Montenegro, 2013



14 Full vaccination includes the following: one dose of BCG and three doses of DPT, polio and Hib vaccines by 12 months of age; three doses of HepB and one dose of measles by 24 months of age.

Vaccinations in Roma Settlements

The percentage of children age 12–23 months in Roma settlements who have received each of the specific vaccinations by source of information (vaccination card and mother's recall) is shown in the left panel of Table CH.1R. The denominators for the table are comprised of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months so that only children who are old enough to be fully vaccinated are counted. In the first three columns in each panel of the table, the numerator includes all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey according to the vaccination card or the mother's report. In the last column in each panel, only those children who were vaccinated against BCG, polio, DPT and Hib by 12 months of age, and against HepB and measles by 24 months of age, are included. For children without vaccination cards, the proportion of vaccinations given before the first birthday is assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination cards.

Table CH.1R: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey and by their first birthday, Roma settlements, 2013

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age[a]	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age (measles by 24 months)[a]
	Vaccination card	Mother's report	Either		Vaccination card	Mother's report	Either	
Antigen								
BCG[1]	47.2	30.2	77.4	76.5	43.5	32.9	76.3	75.3
Antigen								
1	37.7	15.7	53.3	51.7	43.1	25.9	69.0	55.6
2	35.0	7.6	42.6	40.0	37.5	14.8	52.4	43.8
3[2]	30.6	0.6	31.2	29.9	37.5	5.8	43.3	32.2
DPT								
1	47.5	20.6	68.1	67.2	46.0	23.8	69.8	64.2
2	39.8	8.0	47.9	45.4	42.6	18.1	60.8	51.1
3[3]	34.8	1.2	36.0	34.8	42.6	9.8	52.4	36.2
HepB								
1	45.9	17.7	63.7	62.8	46.7	23.9	70.6	64.0
2	38.8	4.3	43.1	41.4	45.1	8.9	54.0	42.8
3[4]	33.0	1.2	34.2	na	39.9	4.1	44.0	43.2
Hib								
1	41.6	12.4	54.0	53.2	42.0	21.0	63.0	57.0
2	37.8	6.6	44.4	41.8	39.7	8.6	48.3	36.6
3[5]	31.8	0.6	32.4	29.8	37.9	2.6	40.5	29.8
Measles (MMR1)[6, c]	30.9	22.7	53.5	na	44.1	29.9	73.9	71.8
Fully vaccinated[7, b]	na	na	na	na	32.1	1.7	33.8	11.6
No vaccinations	3.3	14.8	18.1	18.1	2.4	13.1	15.5	15.5
Number of children	111	111	111	111	104	104	104	104

1 MICS indicator 3.1 - Tuberculosis immunisation coverage
2 MICS indicator 3.2 - Polio immunisation coverage
3 MICS indicator 3.3 - Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunisation coverage
4 MICS indicator 3.5 - Hepatitis B immunisation coverage
5 MICS indicator 3.6 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunisation coverage
6 MICS indicator 3.4; MDG indicator 4.3 - Measles immunisation coverage
7 MICS indicator 3.8 - Full immunisation coverage
a MICS indicators 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.6 refer to results of this column in the left panel; MICS indicators 3.4, 3.5 and 3.8 refer to this column in the right panel
b Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT3, Hib3 by 12 months of age, and HepB3 and measles (MMR1) by 24 months of age
c In Montenegro, measles is administered through the combined measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine
na: not applicable

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:												Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:						
	BCG	Polio			DPT			HepB		Hib		None	Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 12-23 months	HepB 3	Measles (MMR1)	Full[a]	None	Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 24-35 months
		1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3								
Total	99.4	93.8	90.0	86.4	97.0	95.2	91.4	94.2	92.4	93.1	89.3	86.3	0.5	89.7	255	92.1	96.5	84.9	1.3	87.6	267
Sex																					
Male	99.5	95.8	89.6	88.2	97.2	93.9	92.1	94.3	91.1	94.2	89.6	88.2	0.5	90.5	135	92.0	95.7	85.8	1.7	86.5	125
Female	99.2	91.6	90.5	84.4	96.7	96.7	90.6	94.0	94.0	91.8	88.8	84.0	0.5	88.8	121	92.1	97.3	84.2	0.8	88.5	141
Region																					
North	100.0	100.0	98.4	95.8	100.0	100.0	95.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	95.2	0.0	94.4	64	88.1	99.4	86.5	0.0	81.8	102
Centre	99.0	88.8	86.5	82.1	94.1	94.1	89.7	94.0	94.0	88.3	86.4	82.0	1.0	93.6	131	95.8	95.0	83.7	2.1	91.3	118
South	99.4	98.2	88.8	85.7	100.0	92.4	90.4	88.1	80.4	97.1	85.9	85.9	0.0	76.2	61	91.1	94.1	84.8	1.9	90.7	46
Area																					
Urban	99.3	91.9	88.5	84.9	96.7	95.2	91.9	94.3	92.9	91.4	87.5	84.6	0.5	93.0	152	91.3	96.5	83.8	1.5	91.0	171
Rural	99.4	96.6	92.2	88.6	97.4	95.3	90.6	93.9	91.8	95.7	91.9	88.8	0.6	84.9	104	93.5	96.6	87.0	0.9	81.5	96
Mother's education[b]																					
Primary	(100.0)	(87.7)	(82.7)	(81.6)	(88.6)	(87.2)	(83.8)	(90.8)	(89.4)	(86.8)	(81.4)	(80.2)	(0.0)	(82.6)	45	(79.5)	(96.2)	(69.2)	(0.0)	(82.7)	42
Secondary	99.6	95.0	93.1	88.7	99.3	99.3	94.8	98.1	98.1	93.9	93.0	88.6	0.4	94.5	128	96.0	97.3	93.1	0.5	90.1	159
Higher	98.7	96.3	89.9	86.0	99.1	94.1	91.0	90.5	85.7	96.1	87.9	86.3	0.9	86.6	80	91.0	95.9	77.5	3.9	84.0	64
Wealth index quintiles																					
Poorest	(98.6)	(88.7)	(84.6)	(84.6)	(89.5)	(87.9)	(85.3)	(89.6)	(88.1)	(87.7)	(83.7)	(83.7)	(1.4)	(92.2)	40	90.0	95.2	77.8	0.0	74.6	56
Second	100.0	87.8	87.8	86.9	95.3	95.3	94.3	97.0	97.0	87.8	87.8	86.8	0.0	82.5	57	92.3	97.5	85.9	0.0	93.3	54
Middle	100.0	98.1	92.9	88.8	100.0	100.0	95.9	91.1	91.1	95.8	90.9	86.7	0.0	93.0	61	92.7	99.0	90.8	0.0	92.8	57
Fourth	(100.0)	(99.0)	(90.1)	(85.4)	(100.0)	(91.2)	(85.6)	(100.0)	(91.1)	(98.2)	(89.3)	(84.6)	(0.0)	(94.1)	42	91.7	97.4	81.4	2.4	83.7	47
Richest	98.1	95.3	93.2	85.2	98.6	98.6	92.5	93.3	93.3	95.6	93.4	88.6	1.3	88.2	55	93.5	93.4	87.9	4.2	93.3	52
Religion of household head																					
Orthodox	99.2	95.1	91.1	86.9	97.7	95.5	91.0	93.5	91.3	95.0	91.0	87.2	0.8	92.6	167	95.8	97.1	88.8	1.9	89.5	179
Catholic	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	*	*	*	*	*	5
Islamic	100.0	95.7	94.2	91.0	95.6	95.6	92.4	97.6	97.6	95.4	93.8	92.1	0.0	83.9	69	85.1	98.5	79.6	0.0	83.4	80
Other religion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	*	*	*	*	*	3

a Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT3, Hib3 by 12 months of age, and HepB3 and measles (MMR1) by 24 months of age
b Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

77 percent of children age 12–23 months in Roma settlements received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months and the first dose of DPT was given to 67 percent. The percentage declines for subsequent doses of DPT to 45 percent for the second dose, and 35 percent for the third dose. Similarly, 52 percent of children received the first dose of polio by age 12 months and this declines to 30 percent by the third dose. Figure CH.1R presents the percentage of children age 24–35 months who received the recommended vaccinations by 12 months of age (by 24 months of age for HepB3 and measles). The figure for children who have been fully vaccinated refers to children age 24–35 months who were vaccinated by 24 months of age.

For children age 12–23 months vaccinated by 12 months of age, the coverage for the Hib vaccine ranges from 53 percent for first dose, 42 percent for second and 30 percent for the third dose. Similarly, 63 percent of children of this age received their first dose of the HepB vaccine by age 12 months and this declines to 41 percent for the second dose.

The coverage for the measles vaccine for children aged 24–35 months who received the vaccine by 24 months of age (according to the national vaccination schedule) is 72 percent.

The individual coverage figures for children age 24–35 months are generally similar or slightly higher than those age 12–23 months suggesting that immunisation coverage has been, on average, stable in Montenegro between 2010 and 2013. However, there seems to be a small decline in immunisation coverage for the second dose of Hib (by 5 percentage points) and the first dose of DPT (by 3 percentage points).

Referring to Table CH.2R below and to Table DQ.17R in Appendix D, it can be seen that 70 percent of children age 12–23 months and 62 percent of those age 24–35 months have ever received a vaccination card, and that cards were actually seen by the interviewer in 80 percent and 68 percent of cases respectively for these two age groups. Taking into consideration that 6 percent of children age 12–23 months and 8 percent of those age 24–35 months previously had had a vaccination card but did not have one at the time of the survey, this allows estimation of a card retention rate of 74 percent and 60 percent for these two age groups respectively (data not shown).

Figure CH.1R: Percentage of children age 24–35 months who received the recommended vaccinations by 12 months of age (by 24 months for HepB3, measles and full immunisation coverage), Roma settlements, 2013

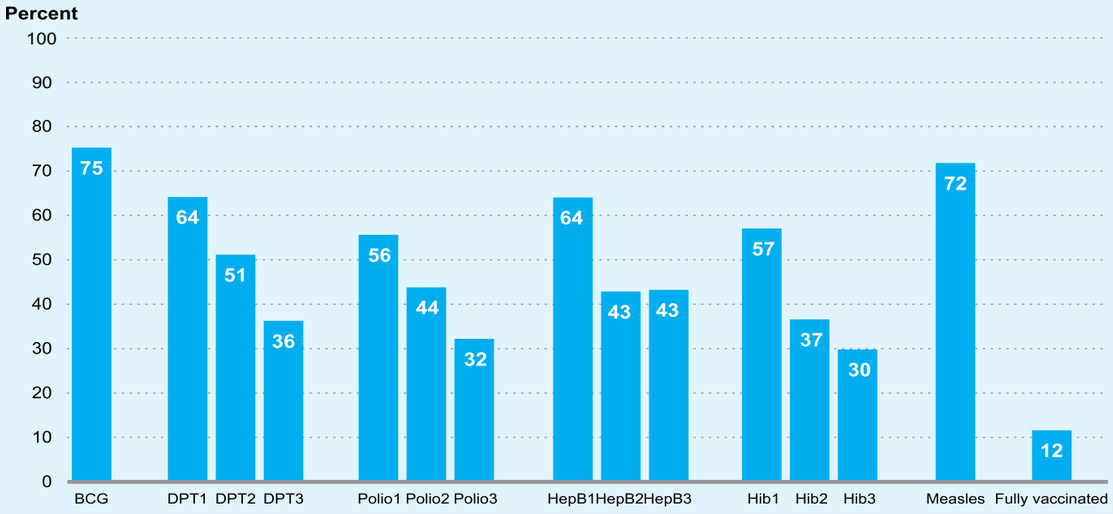


Table CH.2R presents vaccination coverage estimates among children 12–23 months (children age 24–35 months for HepB3, measles and full immunisation coverage) by background characteristics. 18 percent of children age 12–23 months received no vaccinations, while for children age 24–35 months this figure is 16 percent. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from the vaccination cards and mothers' reports. There are no notable differences by sex.

Table CH.2R: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:																Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 12-23 months	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:				Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 24-35 months
	BCG	Polio			DPT			HepB			Hib			None					HepB 3	Measles (MMR1)[b]	Full[a]	None		
		1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3											
Total	77.4	53.3	42.6	31.2	68.1	47.9	36.0	63.7	43.1	32.4	54.0	44.4	32.4	18.1	59.3	111	44.0	73.9	33.8	15.5	55.6	104	38	65
Sex																								
Male	77.2	49.1	42.2	22.4	68.9	45.4	27.7	65.1	38.4	24.9	55.0	42.8	25.0	17.2	57.6	55	49.0	61.1	33.9	(20.3)	(62.3)	38	15	83
Female	77.7	57.9	43.0	40.5	67.2	50.4	44.2	62.2	47.9	40.3	53.1	46.0	43.1	18.9	60.9	56	41.2	81.4	33.8	12.7	51.6	65	5	85
Region																								
North	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	*	*	*	*	*	15	*	19
Centre	82.2	48.3	36.2	24.0	68.0	41.3	29.3	63.5	36.9	26.1	48.9	36.4	26.1	14.7	55.4	80	46.2	82.6	34.1	7.5	57.1	83	31.7	74
South	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	*	*	5	12.7	25
Area																								
Urban	82.3	49.6	37.9	24.6	68.7	43.2	29.4	63.7	37.5	27.3	50.7	38.8	27.3	14.0	55.5	85	46.7	82.1	34.1	7.4	56.5	85	31.7	74
Rural	(62.1)	(64.4)	(56.2)	(50.4)	(66.0)	(62.4)	(56.4)	(63.6)	(60.0)	(46.8)	(63.6)	(60.0)	(46.8)	(30.9)	(71.1)	27	*	*	*	*	*	19	78.2	4
Mother's education																								
None	77.5	53.0	41.6	35.7	69.1	51.8	37.4	64.8	45.4	34.5	57.4	47.5	34.5	19.0	55.7	72	40.5	78.2	31.7	12.7	52.2	74	40.8	69
Primary	(75.7)	(50.8)	(40.5)	(18.2)	(63.8)	(36.8)	(28.9)	(58.9)	(34.5)	(22.8)	(43.5)	(33.6)	(22.8)	(17.4)	(63.5)	37	(47.9)	(60.0)	(32.4)	(26.2)	(59.0)	25	31.5	55.5
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	4	20.8	34
Wealth index																								
Poorest 60 percent	76.7	45.3	36.9	24.8	62.7	40.3	26.2	58.9	31.9	25.2	48.9	41.5	25.2	21.7	57.9	78	40.8	68.9	31.5	20.8	55.5	69	48.9	68.9
Richest 40 percent	(79.1)	(70.9)	(54.8)	(44.9)	(81.1)	(66.5)	(59.9)	(75.5)	(71.4)	(48.8)	(65.8)	(50.9)	(48.8)	(9.6)	(62.6)	33	(50.7)	(84.4)	(38.6)	(4.5)	(55.9)	34	(65.8)	(84.4)

a Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT3, Hib3 by 12 months of age, and HepB3 and measles (MMR1) by 24 months of age
b Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Oral Rehydration Treatment

Diarrhoea is the second leading cause of death among children under 5 worldwide. Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) or a Recommended Home Fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths. Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

The goals are to: 1) reduce by one-half deaths due to diarrhoea among children under 5 by 2010 compared to 2000 (A World Fit for Children); and 2) reduce by two-thirds the mortality rate among children under 5 by 2015 compared to 1990 (Millennium Development Goals). In addition, A World Fit for Children calls for a reduction in the incidence of diarrhoea by 25 percent.

In the MICS, prevalence of diarrhoea was estimated by asking mothers or caretakers whether their child under the age of 5 years had had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than the child usually drinks and eats.

Overall, 2 percent of under-5 children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey (Table CH.3). By age, the diarrhoea prevalence among children ranges from 5 percent for children age 0–11 months to less than 1 percent for children age 36–47 months and it is more present among children whose mothers have primary education (5 percent) compared to mothers with secondary education (2 percent) and higher education (1 percent). There are no differentials by other background characteristics. In Montenegro, 11 percent of children 0–59 months had had an episode of fever while only 1 percent had symptoms of acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks preceding the survey.

For more than half of the children (56 percent) age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, advice or treatment was sought from a public health facility or provider (MICS indicator 3.10 – Care-seeking for diarrhoea[15]). MICS indicator 3.10 is based on 25–49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution. The table with this data is not presented for this reason.

One-third (33 percent) of under-5 children with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey drank more than usual while about one-quarter (26 percent) drank about the same. 86 percent ate somewhat less or the same, while 14 percent ate much less. Data on feeding practices during diarrhoea is based on 25–49 unweighted cases and should therefore be treated with caution. The table with this data is not presented for this reason.

About one-fifth of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks received fluids from ORS packets (21 percent) or pre-packaged ORS fluids (22 percent), while two-thirds (66 percent) received recommended homemade fluids (23 percent received liquid from boiled rice and 66 percent received instant soup). Approximately 76 percent of children with diarrhoea received one or more of the recommended home treatments (i.e., were treated with ORS or any recommended homemade fluid). Almost one-third of children (32 percent) received ORS (MICS indicator 3.11 – Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc[16]). This data on treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS), recommended homemade fluids and zinc is based on 25–49 unweighted cases and should therefore be treated with caution. The table with this data is not presented for this reason.

In total, 63 percent of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding (MICS indicator 3.12 – Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding), while 45 percent were given ORS or increased fluids. 20 percent of children with diarrhoea were not given any treatment or drug, 13 percent of children with diarrhoea were given anti-motility medication in the form of a pill or syrup, 5 percent were given an antibiotic in the form of a pill or syrup and 5 percent were given an antibiotic injection. 3 percent of children were given a home remedy/herbal medicine, while 12 percent were given some other treatment. The data on oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments is based on 25–49 unweighted cases and should therefore be treated with caution. The table with this data is not presented for this reason.

In addition, the table on the source of ORS is not presented for the 2013 Montenegro MICS because all figures are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

15 Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, but excludes private pharmacies.
16 In Montenegro, no children received zinc supplements as treatment for diarrhoea.

Table CH.3: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children age 0-59 months
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Total	2.3	1.0	10.8	1420
Sex				
Male	2.5	1.3	10.5	764
Female	2.0	0.7	11.2	656
Region				
North	3.4	1.0	8.8	414
Centre	1.7	1.0	13.1	733
South	2.2	0.9	7.8	272
Area				
Urban	1.5	1.2	11.7	916
Rural	3.8	0.6	9.2	504
Age				
0-11 months	4.6	0.3	6.3	239
12-23 months	3.8	0.1	11.1	255
24-35 months	2.3	2.2	12.9	267
36-47 months	0.3	1.2	12.9	338
48-59 months	1.4	1.1	10.2	321
Mother's education[a]				
Primary	5.4	0.3	8.8	219
Secondary	2.3	0.9	9.0	788
Higher	0.6	1.5	15.1	400
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	3.5	0.8	11.0	251
Second	3.1	0.8	7.0	278
Middle	1.5	1.4	13.6	280
Fourth	0.9	1.5	11.8	293
Richest	2.6	0.5	10.7	320
Religion of household head				
Orthodox	1.6	1.1	10.9	989
Catholic	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.3)	37
Islamic	4.2	0.5	10.1	368
Other religion	(2.8)	(2.8)	(7.3)	26

a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Oral Rehydration Treatment in Roma Settlements

Overall, 6 percent of under-5 children in Roma settlements had had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey (Table CH.3R). By region, diarrhoea prevalence among children ranges from 4 percent in the North to 6 and 11 percent in the Central region and the South, respectively. 14 percent of children age 0–59 months had had an episode of fever, while 4 percent had had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last two weeks preceding the survey. Similarly, 5 percent of children in the North had had an episode of fever, while that percentage is higher in the Central region (13 percent) and in the South (33 percent).

Table CH.3R: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children age 0-59 months
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Total	6.1	4.3	13.7	660
Sex				
Male	5.2	4.2	14.0	330
Female	7.1	4.4	13.4	330
Region				
North	3.8	0.7	5.4	91
Centre	6.1	4.7	13.3	519
South	10.6	6.3	32.5	50
Area				
Urban	6.5	4.5	13.6	538
Rural	4.6	3.6	14.2	122
Age				
0-11 months	6.1	8.2	8.9	127
12-23 months	5.6	3.3	19.8	111
24-35 months	9.5	2.9	11.8	104
36-47 months	3.6	1.6	13.2	170
48-59 months	7.1	5.8	15.1	148
Mother's education				
None	6.5	3.6	12.2	440
Primary	4.0	4.3	18.4	193
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	26
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	6.8	4.6	10.3	155
Second	8.5	3.8	17.9	133
Middle	4.1	5.5	12.5	129
Fourth	2.6	4.9	10.2	122
Richest	8.5	2.5	18.3	119

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

For 60 percent of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, advice or treatment was sought from a public health facility or provider (MICS indicator 3.10 – Care seeking for diarrhoea), for 20 percent advice or treatment was sought from other sources, while no advice was sought for 19 percent of children.

The results on care-seeking during diarrhoea described here (including MICS indicator 3.10) are based on 25–49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution. The table with this data is therefore not presented in the report.

3 percent of children in Roma settlements with diarrhoea drank more than usual, while 5 percent drank about the same. However, 29 percent were given much less to drink. 64 percent ate somewhat less and 5 percent about the same, while 32 percent ate much less. Data on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea is based on 25–49 unweighted cases and should therefore be treated with caution. The table with this data is not presented for this reason.

Since zinc was not administered to children in Roma settlements as treatment for diarrhoea, the percentage receiving any ORS is the same as the indicator value – ORS and zinc (24 percent). Fluids from ORS packets were received by 17 percent of children age 0–59 months, while 13 percent received pre-packaged ORS fluids. 86 percent of children received any recommended homemade fluids (51 percent received liquid from boiled rice and 69 percent received instant soup). Approximately 95 percent of children with diarrhoea received ORS or any recommended homemade fluid. Almost one-quarter (24 percent) received ORS (MICS indicator 3.11 – Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc[17]). The data on treatment of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks with ORS, recommended homemade fluid and zinc is based on 25–49 unweighted cases and should therefore be treated with caution. The table with this data is not presented for this reason.

In total, 67 percent of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding (MICS indicator 3.12 – Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding), while 27 percent were given ORS or increased fluids. 97 percent of children this age in Roma settlements were given oral rehydration therapy (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids). 2 percent of children with diarrhoea were not given any treatment or drug, 21 percent were given anti-motility medication in the form of a pill or syrup, and 3 percent were given an antibiotic in the form of a pill or syrup. The data on the proportion of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding or other treatments is based on 25–49 unweighted cases and should therefore be treated with caution. The table with this data is not presented for this reason.

In addition, the table on the source of ORS is not presented for the 2013 Montenegro Roma settlements MICS because all figures are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

17 In Montenegro, no children received zinc supplements as treatment for diarrhoea.

Acute Respiratory Infections

Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children and the use of antibiotics in under-5s with symptoms of ARI is a key intervention. A goal of A World Fit for Children is to reduce by one-third the deaths due to acute respiratory infections.

In the 2013 Montenegro MICS, the prevalence of suspected pneumonia was estimated by asking mothers or caretakers whether their child under the age of 5 had an illness with a cough accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked nose.

However, the table with data on the sources of advice and treatment of children with symptoms of ARI who were given antibiotics in the last two weeks is not shown for the 2013 Montenegro MICS because all figures are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Issues related to knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table CH.4. Obviously, mothers' knowledge of the danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. Overall, 25 percent of mothers/caretakers recognised at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia (fast and/or difficult breathing). The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is development of a fever (90 percent). 18 percent of mothers identified difficult breathing and 14 percent fast breathing as symptoms for taking a child under 5 immediately to a healthcare provider. 35 percent of mothers in the South recognise at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia (fast and/or difficult breathing) while that percentage is lower in the North (24 percent) and in the Central region (22 percent).

Table CH.4: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are mothers or caretakers of children under age 5 by symptoms that would cause them to take a child under age 5 immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers who recognise fast or difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:								Mothers/ caretakers who recog-nise at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia (fast and/ or difficult breathing)	Number of women age 15-49 years who are mothers/ caretakers of children under age 5
	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficulty breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Has other symptoms		
Total	9.6	18.5	89.7	13.6	18.4	10.3	6.5	42.5	25.1	722
Region										
North	6.5	30.8	86.4	15.4	15.6	6.2	3.6	37.0	23.5	208
Centre	9.4	11.3	92.7	10.6	15.9	10.1	5.7	45.5	22.4	373
South	14.8	19.5	86.5	18.9	29.1	16.5	13.1	42.8	34.5	142
Area										
Urban	10.1	18.5	89.6	13.5	19.1	10.5	7.2	43.4	25.7	478
Rural	8.7	18.5	89.8	13.9	17.0	9.7	5.3	40.8	23.8	244
Education[a]										
Primary	6.9	21.3	82.2	12.1	7.1	6.2	2.4	50.3	14.6	100
Secondary	9.4	19.0	91.7	13.6	21.0	9.6	6.4	37.8	26.9	399
Higher	10.4	16.9	89.0	14.8	19.2	13.0	8.8	47.2	27.2	217
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	7.5	22.8	85.9	14.6	14.1	11.7	4.9	41.5	20.9	118
Second	8.7	16.2	92.1	15.1	17.3	9.4	3.9	43.4	26.2	140
Middle	12.2	13.9	91.6	9.6	19.2	8.5	8.1	39.0	24.9	140
Fourth	12.2	20.7	88.8	15.0	21.5	14.5	8.0	43.0	27.2	154
Richest	7.3	19.3	89.4	13.9	18.9	7.6	7.3	45.1	25.3	170
Religion of household head										
Orthodox	9.7	16.5	91.4	13.4	19.2	11.1	7.0	43.2	26.4	508
Catholic	(21.9)	(18.9)	(85.9)	(25.9)	(26.1)	(24.1)	(20.5)	(25.4)	(33.4)	21
Islamic	8.2	24.8	84.8	13.4	14.4	6.5	4.0	41.8	19.5	178
Other religion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15

a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Acute Respiratory Infections in Roma Settlements

Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children and the use of antibiotics in under-5s with symptoms of ARI is a key intervention. For 66 percent of children age 0–59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks, advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider (MICS indicator 3.13 – Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms), while 76 percent of children with symptoms of ARI were given antibiotics in the last two weeks (MICS indicator 3.14 – Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms). No advice was sought for 20 percent of children.

The results on sources of advice and treatment of children with symptoms of ARI who were given antibiotics in the last two weeks described here (including MICS indicators 3.13 and 3.14) are based on 25–49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution. The table with this data is therefore not presented in the report.

Issues related to knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table CH.4R. Obviously, mothers' knowledge of the danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. Overall, 26 percent of mothers/caretakers in Roma settlements know at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia (fast and/or difficult breathing). The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child under the age of 5 to a health facility is development of a fever (81 percent). 21 percent of mothers identified difficult breathing, and 8 percent fast breathing, as symptoms for taking children immediately to a healthcare provider.

Table CH.4R: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are mothers or caretakers of children under age 5 by symptoms that would cause them to take a child under age 5 immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers who recognise fast or difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:								Mothers/caretakers who recognise at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia (fast and/or difficult breathing)	Number of women age 15-49 years who are mothers/caretakers of children under age 5
	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficulty breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Has other symptoms		
Total	38.7	10.8	81.4	8.2	21.4	6.3	20.4	34.4	25.9	432
Region										
North	(8.8)	(13.7)	(100.0)	(11.4)	(8.8)	(3.8)	(10.0)	(54.5)	(12.6)	53
Centre	45.0	10.3	77.8	6.1	20.8	5.8	22.9	32.6	25.8	341
South	(24.1)	(10.7)	(87.5)	(22.3)	(44.6)	(14.3)	(12.5)	(23.2)	(44.6)	38
Area										
Urban	46.0	11.7	78.0	6.9	21.8	7.1	23.7	31.7	26.3	353
Rural	6.3	6.5	96.6	14.0	19.5	2.6	5.8	46.6	23.8	80
Education										
None	36.8	12.4	80.3	6.1	22.2	5.8	18.0	35.8	25.5	288
Primary	41.7	7.9	84.8	10.1	21.4	7.8	23.4	32.7	25.9	127
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	(25.3)	(25.4)	(61.7)	(3.0)	(26.2)	(8.7)	(38.9)	(27.8)	(26.2)	90
Second	30.7	9.8	93.4	15.6	21.4	8.3	18.9	32.2	26.1	83
Middle	39.6	7.0	83.4	8.9	21.5	6.3	9.1	31.2	28.0	87
Fourth	46.8	7.0	88.3	8.2	16.4	3.4	14.6	35.9	22.2	85
Richest	51.0	4.0	81.8	5.7	21.1	4.6	19.6	45.1	26.8	88

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Care of Children During Fever Episode

Table CH.5 provides information on care-seeking during episodes of fever in the two weeks preceding the survey. For 74 percent of children with a fever in the last two weeks, advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider. For the majority of children, advice or treatment was sought in public health facilities (68 percent), compared to private (6 percent) and other sources (3 percent).

Table CH.5: Care-seeking during fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with a fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of children for whom:					Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:				No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers		Other source	A health facility or provider[1]		
	Public	Private				
Total	68.4	6.4	2.9	74.0	23.1	154
Sex						
Male	67.5	8.8	0.7	76.4	22.9	81
Female	69.4	3.8	5.3	71.5	23.3	73
Region						
North	(64.2)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(65.0)	(35.0)	37
Centre	74.0	2.6	4.6	75.2	20.1	96
South	*	*	*	*	*	21
Area						
Urban	74.6	4.4	4.1	77.8	18.1	108
Rural	(54.1)	(11.3)	(0.0)	(65.4)	(34.6)	46
Age[b]						
0-35 months	69.3	10.3	3.2	77.9	18.9	78
36-59 months	67.6	2.6	2.5	70.1	27.3	76
Mother's education[a]						
Primary	*	*	*	*	*	19
Secondary	68.9	3.1	5.4	72.0	22.6	71
Higher	(66.5)	(11.2)	(1.0)	(75.5)	(23.5)	61
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	(62.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(62.8)	(37.2)	27
Second	(73.2)	(18.3)	(3.3)	(84.9)	(11.7)	20
Middle	*	*	*	*	*	38
Fourth	(73.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(73.4)	(26.6)	35
Richest	(80.4)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(86.6)	(13.4)	34
Religion of household head						
Orthodox	70.3	7.8	4.1	76.9	19.0	108
Catholic	*	*	*	*	*	7
Islamic	(61.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(61.3)	(38.7)	37
Other religion	*	*	*	*	*	2

1 MICS indicator 3.20 - Care-seeking for fever
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
b Ages have been grouped into two categories because of the small number of cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.6 presents information on the treatment of children who had a fever in the two weeks preceding the survey. 68 percent of children with fever in the last two weeks were given an antibiotic in the form of a pill or syrup, 15 percent were given an antibiotic in the form of an injection and 11 percent were given Paracetamol, Panadol or Acetaminophen. 62 percent of boys and 75 percent of girls with a fever in the last two weeks received an antibiotic in the form of a pill or syrup.

Table CH.6: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Montenegro, 2013

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:							Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Antibiotic pill or syrup	Antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetamino-phen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/DK	
Total	68.3	14.8	10.9	0.0	6.8	8.3	0.0	154
Sex								
Male	61.9	11.5	9.3	0.0	10.9	10.2	0.0	81
Female	75.4	18.3	12.7	0.0	2.4	6.2	0.0	73
Region								
North	(91.9)	(32.6)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(14.9)	(0.0)	37
Centre	60.6	10.1	8.3	0.0	7.0	5.3	0.0	96
South	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Area								
Urban	61.3	16.3	10.7	0.0	7.6	8.7	0.0	108
Rural	(84.6)	(11.2)	(11.6)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(7.3)	(0.0)	46
Age[b]								
0-35 months	70.4	15.8	16.5	0.0	5.9	7.4	0.0	78
36-59 months	66.2	13.7	5.2	0.0	7.8	9.2	0.0	76
Mother's education[a]								
Primary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Secondary	71.6	13.3	13.2	0.0	4.9	12.3	0.0	71
Higher	(59.5)	(15.2)	(12.3)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(6.6)	(0.0)	61
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	(89.7)	(23.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(11.0)	(0.0)	27
Second	(89.5)	(28.0)	(9.0)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(10.6)	(0.0)	20
Middle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	38
Fourth	(59.1)	(16.2)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.4)	(0.0)	35
Richest	(52.7)	(4.2)	(22.7)	(0.0)	(23.8)	(8.2)	(0.0)	34
Religion of household head								
Orthodox	64.8	15.0	14.2	0.0	6.7	7.3	0.0	108
Catholic	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Islamic	(73.1)	(17.6)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(13.2)	(0.0)	37
Other religion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2

a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
b Ages have been grouped into two categories because of the small number of cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Care of Children During Fever Episode in Roma Settlements

Table CH.5R provides information on care seeking during episodes of fever in the two weeks preceding the survey. For 54 percent of children with fever in the last two weeks, advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider. For the majority of children, advice or treatment was sought in public health facilities (53 percent), compared to private (9 percent) and other sources (2 percent). No advice or treatment was sought for 45 percent of children age 0–59 months with fever in the last two weeks.

Table CH.5R: Care-seeking during fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of children for whom:					Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:				No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers		Other source	A health facility or provider[1, a]		
	Public	Private				
Total	53.0	8.5	2.1	53.7	44.9	90
Sex						
Male	(46.8)	(7.6)	(1.3)	(46.8)	(51.9)	46
Female	(59.5)	(9.4)	(2.9)	(61.0)	(37.5)	44
Region						
North	*	*	*	*	*	5
Centre	44.5	11.1	2.8	45.4	52.7	69
South	*	*	*	*	*	16
Area						
Urban	45.7	10.5	2.6	46.5	51.7	73
Rural	*	*	*	*	*	17
Age[b]						
0-35 months	(55.4)	(6.4)	(2.8)	(56.8)	(41.7)	46
36-59 months	50.5	10.7	1.4	50.5	48.1	45
Mother's education						
None	52.9	9.4	2.3	54.0	44.8	54
Primary	(53.3)	(7.5)	(1.9)	(53.3)	(44.9)	36
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	*	1
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	52.6	1.1	2.3	53.7	45.1	56
Richest 40 percent	(53.6)	(20.6)	(1.8)	(53.6)	(44.6)	34

1 MICS indicator 3.20 - Care-seeking for fever
a Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as shops
b Ages have been grouped into two categories because of the small number of cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.6R presents information on the treatment of children who had a fever in the two weeks preceding the survey. 46 percent of children in Roma settlements with a fever in the last two weeks were given an antibiotic in the form of a pill or syrup, 28 percent were given Ibuprofen, 17 percent were given Paracetamol, Panadol or Acetaminophen, while 3 percent were given an antibiotic in the form of an injection.

Table CH.6R: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with a fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Roma settlements, 2013

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:					Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Antibiotic pill or syrup	Antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetamin-ophen	Ibuprofen	Other	
Total	46.2	2.7	16.9	27.8	0.7	90
Sex						
Male	(50.0)	(3.8)	(9.8)	(34.3)	(1.3)	46
Female	(42.3)	(1.4)	(24.4)	(20.9)	(0.0)	44
Region						
North	*	*	*	*	*	5
Centre	43.8	3.5	12.2	31.3	0.9	69
South	*	*	*	*	*	16
Area						
Urban	45.8	3.3	11.6	30.5	0.0	73
Rural	*	*	*	*	*	17
Age[a]						
0-35 months	(42.9)	(1.4)	(18.8)	(22.9)	(0.0)	46
36-59 months	49.7	4.0	15.1	32.7	1.4	45
Mother's education						
None	50.2	3.3	13.7	24.3	1.2	54
Primary	(38.4)	(1.8)	(22.4)	(32.2)	(0.0)	36
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	*	1
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	47.8	1.1	16.7	20.3	0.0	56
Richest 40 percent	(43.7)	(5.2)	(17.4)	(40.0)	(1.8)	34

a Ages have been grouped into two categories because of the small number of cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Solid Fuel Use

More than three billion people around the world rely on solid fuels for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Solid fuels include biomass fuels, such as wood, charcoal, crops or other agricultural waste, dung, shrubs and straw and coal. Cooking and heating with solid fuels lead to high levels of indoor smoke which contains a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is their incomplete combustion, which produces toxic elements such as carbon monoxide, polyaromatic hydrocarbons and sulphur dioxide (SO2), among others. Use of solid fuels increases the risks of incurring acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, asthma, or cataracts, and may contribute to low birth weight of babies born to pregnant women exposed to smoke. The primary indicator for monitoring use of solid fuels is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking, shown in Table CH.7.

Overall, 45 percent of the household population in Montenegro are using solid fuels for cooking. Use of solid fuels is less common in urban areas (34 percent), compared to rural areas, where almost two-thirds of the household population (64 percent) are using solid fuels for cooking. The findings show that the percentage of the household population that use solid fuels is highest in the North (91 percent) compared to the Central region and the South (30 and 15 percent respectively). Differentials with respect to household wealth status and the educational level of the household head are also significant. There is a negative correlation between household wealth status and the education level of the household head and use of solid fuels. Solid fuel is less frequently used among the richest household population (17 percent) compared to the poorest household population (80 percent) and among the household population where the household head has higher education (25 percent), compared to no education (72 percent). Table CH.7 clearly shows that the overall percentage of solid fuel use is predominantly due to the use of wood for cooking purposes (43 percent).

Solid fuel use by place of cooking is depicted in Table CH.8. The presence and extent of indoor pollution are dependent on cooking practices, the places used for cooking, as well as the types of fuel used. According to the 2013 Montenegro MICS, 70 percent of the population living in households using solid fuels for cooking, cook in a separate room used as a kitchen. 29 percent of the population in such households cook elsewhere in the house, while it is very rare for a separate building for cooking to be used, or for cooking to be done outdoors. There are regional differentials in the use of a separate room as a kitchen. 94 percent of the population living in households using solid fuels for cooking, in the South use a separate room for cooking compared to 77 percent in the North and 50 percent in the Central region.

Table CH.7: Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of household members in households mainly using:										Number of household members
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Solid fuels				Other fuel	No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels for cooking[1]	
			Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Straw/ Shrubs/ Grass					
Total	49.2	5.9	0.8	0.6	43.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	44.8	13799
Region											
North	8.6	0.4	2.8	2.0	85.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	90.8	4143
Centre	65.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	30.3	6447
South	69.2	16.1	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	14.5	3209
Area											
Urban	61.1	5.3	0.5	0.9	32.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	33.5	8672
Rural	29.2	6.9	1.3	0.0	62.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	63.8	5127
Education of household head											
None	27.2	1.3	1.7	0.0	69.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	71.5	241
Primary	27.3	4.1	2.1	0.6	65.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	68.5	2521
Secondary	49.1	6.6	0.5	0.7	43.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	44.3	7916
Higher	69.2	5.8	0.7	0.4	23.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	24.7	3121
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	16.4	3.6	1.5	1.0	77.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	79.8	2758
Second	37.0	4.8	1.4	1.5	55.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	58.2	2761
Middle	51.6	5.8	0.6	0.1	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	42.6	2763
Fourth	65.4	7.9	0.1	0.3	26.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	26.5	2774
Richest	75.9	7.2	0.6	0.0	16.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.8	2742
Religion of household head											
Orthodox	55.4	5.6	1.0	0.4	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	38.9	10464
Catholic	57.8	23.7	0.0	0.0	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.4	370
Islamic	24.3	4.0	0.4	1.5	69.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	71.4	2676
Other religion	45.7	10.8	1.1	0.0	42.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.5	290

1 MICS indicator 3.15 - Use of solid fuels for cooking

Table CH.8: Solid fuel use by place of cooking

Percent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, Montenegro, 2013

	Place of cooking:						Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
	In the house		In a separate building	Outdoors	Missing	Total	
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house					
Total	70.0	29.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	6178
Region							
North	77.3	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	3763
Centre	50.1	49.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	1951
South	94.3	1.8	0.0	2.5	1.4	100.0	465
Area							
Urban	69.5	29.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	2907
Rural	70.4	29.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	3272
Education of household head							
None	73.3	23.7	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	172
Primary	72.0	27.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	1726
Secondary	68.1	31.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	3509
Higher	73.4	25.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	770
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	69.6	29.7	0.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	2201
Second	70.6	28.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	1605
Middle	70.0	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	1177
Fourth	69.9	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	734
Richest	69.8	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	460
Religion of household head							
Orthodox	63.8	35.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	4072
Catholic	67.9	30.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	68
Islamic	83.6	15.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	1912
Other religion	62.4	26.4	0.0	4.0	7.2	100.0	126

Solid Fuel Use in Roma Settlements

The primary indicator for monitoring use of solid fuels is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking, shown in Table CH.7R.

Overall, 80 percent of the household population in Roma settlements are using solid fuels for cooking. Use of solid fuels is less common in urban areas (78 percent), compared to rural areas, where 88 percent are using solid fuels for cooking. The findings show that the entire household population in the North use solid fuels while that percentage is lower in the Central region and the South (78 and 70 percent, respectively). There is a negative correlation between household wealth and use of solid fuels. Solid fuel is less frequently used among the richest household population (46 percent) compared to the poorest household population (97 percent). Table CH.7R clearly shows that the overall percentage of solid fuel use is predominantly due to the use of wood for cooking purposes (79 percent).

Table CH.7R: Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of household members in households mainly using:								Number of household members
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Charcoal	Wood	Straw/ Shrubs/ Grass	No food cooked in the house-hold	Total	Solid fuels for cooking[1]	
Total	19.2	0.8	0.1	79.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	79.9	3886
Region									
North	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	509
Centre	21.2	1.0	0.0	76.9	0.6	0.1	100.0	77.6	3032
South	29.4	0.0	1.0	69.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	70.2	346
Area									
Urban	20.7	1.0	0.0	77.5	0.6	0.1	100.0	78.2	3177
Rural	12.3	0.0	0.5	87.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	87.5	709
Education of household head									
None	17.2	1.2	0.0	81.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	81.4	1927
Primary	21.3	0.5	0.0	77.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	78.1	1777
Secondary or higher	19.2	0.0	1.9	78.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.8	183
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	0.0	2.9	0.0	94.0	2.5	0.5	100.0	96.6	776
Second	4.0	0.0	0.0	96.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	784
Middle	14.6	0.0	0.0	85.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	85.3	770
Fourth	23.2	1.2	0.4	75.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.6	780
Richest	54.2	0.0	0.0	45.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	45.8	776

1 MICS indicator 3.15 - Use of solid fuels for cooking

Solid fuel use by place of cooking is depicted in Table CH.8R. The presence and extent of indoor pollution are dependent on cooking practices, the places used for cooking, as well as the types of fuel used. In Roma settlements, 79 percent of the population living in households that use solid fuels for cooking cook in a separate room used as a kitchen. 19 percent of the population living in households that use solid fuels for cooking cook elsewhere in the house, while cooking outdoors is very rare. There are regional differentials in the use of a separate room as a kitchen. 39 percent of the population living in households that use solid fuels for cooking in the South use a separate room for cooking, compared to 81 percent in the Central region and 87 percent in the North.

Table CH.8R: Solid fuel use by place of cooking

Percent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, Roma settlements, 2013

	Place of cooking:						Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
	In the house		In a separate building	Outdoors	Missing	Total	
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house					
Total	79.1	19.3	0.1	1.3	0.2	100.0	3104
Region							
North	87.4	11.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	509
Centre	81.4	17.6	0.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	2353
South	39.0	51.8	0.0	9.2	0.0	100.0	243
Area							
Urban	80.4	18.7	0.1	0.5	0.3	100.0	2483
Rural	73.9	21.6	0.0	4.5	0.0	100.0	621
Education of household head							
None	80.0	18.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	1569
Primary	76.9	20.9	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	1388
Secondary or higher	89.7	8.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	148
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	93.3	4.9	0.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	749
Second	74.7	21.5	0.0	3.4	0.3	100.0	752
Middle	74.3	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	657
Fourth	76.5	22.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	590
Richest	71.4	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	355

VI WATER AND SANITATION

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of diseases such as trachoma, cholera, typhoid, and schistosomiasis. Drinking water can also be tainted with chemical, physical and radiological contaminants with harmful effects on human health. In addition to its association with disease, access to drinking water may be particularly important for women and children, especially in rural areas, who bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.

The Millennium Development Goal (MDG 7, C) is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The World Fit for Children goal calls for a reduction in the proportion of households without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and affordable and safe drinking water by at least one-third.

The list of indicators used in MICS is as follows:

Water

- Use of improved drinking water sources
- Use of adequate water treatment method
- Time to source of drinking water
- Person collecting drinking water

Sanitation

- Use of improved sanitation
- Sanitary disposal of child's faeces

For more details on water and sanitation and to access some reference documents, please visit the UNICEF childinfo website[18].

MICS also collects additional information on the availability of facilities and conditions for handwashing. The following indicators are collected:

- Place for handwashing observed
- Availability of soap or other cleansing agent

18 http://www.childinfo.org/wes.html

Use of Improved Water Sources

The distribution of the population according to the main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1 and Figure WS.1. The population using improved sources of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring and rainwater collection. Bottled water is considered an improved water source only if the household is using an improved water source for handwashing and cooking.

Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Montenegro, 2013

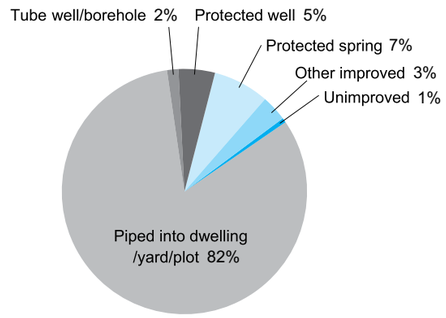
	Main source of drinking water															
	Improved sources									Unimproved sources				Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
	Piped water				Tube-well/ bore-hole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Bottled water[a]	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Tanker truck	Other			
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ stand-pipe												
Total	82.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.5	4.8	7.4	0.7	2.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.4	13799
Region																
North	67.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.	8.9	21.4	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.0	4143
Centre	87.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	3.0	4.4	0.8	1.4	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.6	6447
South	90.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	2.8	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	3209
Area																
Urban	92.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	4.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	8672
Rural	64.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	3.1	12.4	12.7	1.8	2.7	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	100.0	98.6	5127
Education of household head																
None	61.9	2.4	2.7	0.0	2.4	8.8	18.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	241
Primary	71.7	1.2	0.8	0.3	1.6	8.5	13.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	98.6	2521
Secondary	82.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	4.8	6.7	0.9	2.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.5	7916
Higher	90.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.4	3.7	0.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3121
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	46.7	1.8	1.0	0.3	3.3	19.9	20.2	2.8	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	97.5	2758
Second	78.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	3.9	12.6	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	2761
Middle	92.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	3.5	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2763
Fourth	95.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	2774
Richest	97.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2742
Religion of household head																
Orthodox	85.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.1	3.4	5.9	0.9	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.6	10464
Catholic	86.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	370
Islamic	67.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	2.4	11.6	14.8	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.9	2676
Other religion	85.7	3.9	2.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	290

1 MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources
a Households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water are classified into improved or unimproved drinking water users according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

In total, 99 percent of the household population use an improved source of drinking water, 100 percent in urban and 99 percent in rural areas. There are no significant differences by Wealth index quintiles or by education of the household head.

The source of drinking water for the population varies by region (Table WS.1). In the North, 67 percent of the population use drinking water that is piped into their dwelling. In the Central region and the South, 88 and 90 percent, respectively, use drinking water piped into the dwelling. In the North, the second most important source of drinking water is a protected spring (21 percent), followed by a protected well (9 percent), while in the South, 6 percent use bottled water.

Figure WS.1: Percent distribution of household members by source of drinking water, Montenegro, 2013



Use of household water treatment is presented in Table WS.2. Households were asked of ways they may be treating water at home to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered proper treatment of drinking water. The table shows water treatment by all households and the percentage of household members living in households using unimproved water sources but using appropriate water treatment methods.

The figure for household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method is 5 percent. The water treatment methods used by household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources are: boiling (3 percent), using a water filter (2 percent) and adding chlorine (1 percent). 93 percent of household members in Montenegro do not use any water treatment method. In the South of Montenegro, 88 percent of household members do not use any water treatment method, while in the North 96 percent of household members do not treat water at all.

Table WS.2: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household, and for household members living in households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Montenegro, 2013

	Water treatment method used in the household										
	None	Boil	Add chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfe-ction	Let it stand and settle	Other	Number of household members	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method[1]	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources
Total	93.0	3.1	1.0	0.1	2.0	0.1	0.3	1.4	13799	4.5	78
Region											
North	96.0	2.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.2	4143	0.0	43
Centre	93.8	3.1	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.3	1.3	6447	*	24
South	87.6	4.7	1.4	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.4	1.9	3209	*	11
Area											
Urban	94.0	3.1	0.1	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.3	1.3	8672	*	5
Rural	91.3	3.3	2.4	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.3	1.6	5127	4.8	73
Main source of drinking water											
Improved	93.0	3.2	0.9	0.1	2.0	0.1	0.3	1.4	13721	na	na
Unimproved	92.3	0.0	4.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78	4.5	78
Education of household head											
None	89.8	2.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	241	*	2
Primary	93.9	3.6	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.4	1.1	2521	(0.0)	35
Secondary	93.0	2.8	1.2	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.4	1.4	7916	8.8	40
Higher	92.5	3.9	0.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	3121	-	-
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	94.3	2.6	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.2	2758	0.0	68
Second	93.0	3.0	1.9	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.7	2761	*	8
Middle	93.5	2.8	0.9	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	2763	-	-
Fourth	93.9	3.0	0.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.5	1.3	2774	*	2
Richest	90.3	4.3	0.1	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.4	2.0	2742	-	-
Religion of household head											
Orthodox	92.8	3.1	1.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.3	1.6	10464	7.5	47
Catholic	88.8	1.8	0.3	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	370	*	1
Islamic	94.3	3.4	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	2676	(0.0)	30
Other religion	95.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	290	-	-

1 MICS indicator 4.2 - Water treatment
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
'-' denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell
na: not applicable

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table WS.3 and the person who usually collects the water in Table WS.4. Note that these results refer to one roundtrip from home to drinking water source. Information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected.

Table WS.3: Time to source of drinking water

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, Montenegro, 2013

	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources					
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 min-utes or more	Missing/ DK	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 min-utes or more	Missing/ DK		
Total	95.9	1.7	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	13799
Region										
North	90.3	3.9	4.7	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	4143
Centre	98.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	6447
South	97.2	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3209
Area										
Urban	96.6	1.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8672
Rural	94.6	2.7	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	5127
Education of household head										
None	96.3	0.4	2.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	241
Primary	93.8	2.6	2.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	2521
Secondary	96.0	1.6	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	7916
Higher	97.2	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3121
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	89.4	5.2	2.7	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	2758
Second	92.1	2.4	5.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2761
Middle	97.8	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2763
Fourth	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2774
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2742
Religion of household head										
Orthodox	96.8	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	10464
Catholic	98.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	370
Islamic	91.7	3.1	4.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	2676
Other religion	97.7	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	290

Table WS.4 shows that for the majority of households, an adult man is usually the person collecting the water when the source of drinking water is not on the premises. Adult men collect water in 76 percent of cases, while for the rest of the households, adult women collect water (24 percent). In rural areas, there is a higher proportion of households where an adult woman usually collects water (32 percent) compared to urban areas (17 percent). The opposite is true in cases where the person usually collecting drinking water is an adult man.

There is a positive correlation between the percentage of households where an adult man collects drinking water and the education of the household head: 49 percent of cases where the household head has primary education, compared to 86 percent of cases where the household head has secondary education. The opposite is true in cases where the person usually collecting drinking water is an adult woman: 52 percent of cases where the household head has primary education, compared to 14 percent of cases where the

household head has secondary education.
The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table WS.3 and the person who usually collects the water in Table WS.4. Note that these results refer to one roundtrip from home to drinking water source. Information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected.

Table WS.4: Person collecting water

Percentage of households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of households without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Person usually collecting drinking water			Number of households without drinking water on premises
			Adult woman	Adult man	Total	
Total	4.1	4052	24.4	75.6	100.0	167
Region						
North	10.0	1122	28.9	71.1	100.0	113
Centre	1.5	1918	(23.0)	(77.0)	100.0	30
South	2.4	1012	(5.1)	(94.9)	100.0	25
Area						
Urban	3.3	2610	17.1	82.9	100.0	85
Rural	5.6	1442	32.0	68.0	100.0	81
Education of household head[a]						
Primary	6.5	778	51.5	48.5	100.0	51
Secondary	4.0	2187	13.8	86.2	100.0	87
Higher	2.7	1007	(9.3)	(90.7)	100.0	27
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	10.3	932	32.1	67.9	100.0	96
Second	6.3	871	15.6	84.4	100.0	55
Middle	2.0	778	*	*	100.0	15
Fourth	0.1	764	*	*	100.0	1
Richest	0.0	707	-	-	-	-
Religion of household head						
Orthodox	3.4	3234	26.0	74.0	100.0	110
Catholic	1.0	111	*	*	100.0	1
Islamic	8.8	616	22.0	78.0	100.0	54
Other religion	1.4	91	*	*	100.0	1

a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
'-' denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Use of Improved Water Sources in Roma Settlements

99 percent of the household population in Roma settlements use improved sources of drinking water. As shown in Figure WS.1R, 72 percent of the population use drinking water that is piped into their dwelling, 14 percent use a public tap/standpipe and 10 percent use water that is piped into their yard or plot. 2 percent of the household population use a protected spring as the main source of water and 1 percent use water piped to their neighbour.

In the South, 94 percent of the household population in Roma settlements use as their main source of drinking water improved sources of drinking water. All house holds in the North and 99 percent in the Central region use improved sources of drinking water. There are notable differences in terms of use of piped water in the dwelling as the main source of drinking water by wealth status. Only 11 percent of the poorest households in Roma settlements use this type of improved source of drinking water compared to 100 percent of the richest households.

The main source of drinking water for the poorest households is a public tap or standpipe (69 percent), while this improved source of water as the main source is used by less than 1 percent of households from the

Table WS.1R: Use of improved water sources[a]

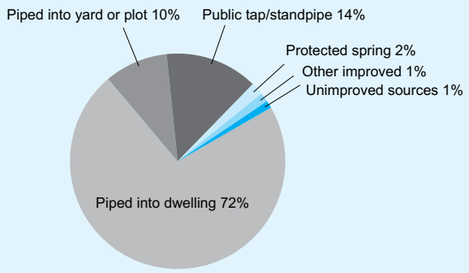
Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Roma settlements, 2013

	Main source of drinking water											Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
	Improved sources							Unimproved sources						
	Piped water				Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Tanker truck	Other			
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ standpipe										
Total	72.0	9.5	1.1	13.9	0.1	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.9	3886
Region														
North	77.3	17.8	3.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	509
Centre	71.7	6.2	0.9	17.6	0.1	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.2	3032
South	67.2	26.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	94.4	346
Area														
Urban	70.6	8.1	1.0	16.9	0.1	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.2	3177
Rural	78.3	16.0	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.3	709
Education of household head														
None	73.7	6.4	1.6	14.0	0.2	2.6	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	1927
Primary	69.0	13.5	0.7	14.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	98.6	1777
Secondary or higher	84.1	4.2	0.0	7.5	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	183
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	11.0	11.9	4.4	69.4	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.7	776
Second	64.5	25.4	1.2	0.4	0.0	4.8	1.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.7	784
Middle	87.1	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	99.0	770
Fourth	97.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	780
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	776

1 MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources
a The improved drinking water source categories "Tube well/borehole" and "Bottled water (as an improved source)", and unimproved drinking water source categories "Cart with tank/drum", "Surface water", and "Bottled water (as an unimproved source)" are not shown in the tables because there were no cases recorded. Households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water are classified into improved or unimproved drinking water users according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing

second quintile and is not used at all by households from other quintiles. The population in the Central region and in urban areas is more likely to use public taps or standpipes as the main source of drinking water, compared to the population in the North and South, as well as in rural areas.

Figure WS.1R: Percent distribution of household members by source of drinking water, Roma settlements, 2013



Use of household water treatment is presented in Table WS.2R. Households were asked of ways they may be treating water at home to make it safer to drink. In Roma settlements, household members do not use the following methods: adding bleach or chlorine, straining through a cloth, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection, and therefore these categories are not shown in the table.

99 percent of the household members use none of the water treatment methods, while 1 percent boil water. In the households using unimproved drinking water sources none of the household members use any appropriate water treatment method.

Table WS.2R: Household water treatment[a]

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household, and for household members living in households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Roma settlements, 2013

	Water treatment method used in the household						
	None	Boil	Let it stand and settle	Other	Number of household members	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method[1]	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources
Total	98.6	1.4	0.1	0.1	3886	(0.0)	44
Region							
North	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	509	*	1
Centre	98.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	3032	(0.0)	24
South	94.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	346	(0.0)	19
Area							
Urban	98.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	3177	(0.0)	25
Rural	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	709	(0.0)	19
Main source of drinking water							
Improved	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	3842	na	na
Unimproved	95.3	0.0	4.7	4.7	44	0.0	44
Education of household head							
None	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	1927	(0.0)	19
Primary	97.5	2.4	0.1	0.1	1777	(0.0)	25
Secondary or higher	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	183	-	-
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	776	(0.0)	18
Second	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	784	(0.0)	18
Middle	96.5	3.2	0.3	0.3	770	*	8
Fourth	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	780	*	1
Richest	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	776	-	-

1 MICS indicator 4.2 - Water treatment
a Columns "Water treatment method used in the household: add bleach/chlorine, strain through a cloth, use water filter, solar disinfection" are deleted because there are no cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
'-' denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell
na: not applicable

Table WS.3R shows that for 83 percent of the household population in Roma settlements, the drinking water source is on the premises. For 14 percent of the household population, it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water. 1 percent of the population take 30 minutes or more for this purpose. Among household members in Roma settlements that use improved drinking water sources, the lowest percent have water on the premises in the Central region (79 percent) compared to the South (94 percent) and North (99 percent). There is a clear difference by area with a higher percentage of households in rural areas (97 percent) having water on the premises compared to those in urban areas (80 percent).

There is also a strong positive correlation between the presence of water on the premises and household wealth status. Only 28 percent of the poorest population have water on the premises, compared to all of the richest households.

Table WS.3R: Time to source of drinking water

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, Roma settlements, 2013

	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources					
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/ DK	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/ DK		
Total	83.2	14.3	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	3886
Region										
North	99.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	509
Centre	79.3	18.3	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	3032
South	93.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.4	0.0	100.0	346
Area										
Urban	80.1	17.5	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	3177
Rural	96.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	709
Education of household head										
None	82.5	14.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	1927
Primary	83.4	14.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	1777
Secondary or higher	88.3	7.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	183
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	28.2	68.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.1	100.0	776
Second	92.9	1.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	784
Middle	94.9	1.8	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	770
Fourth	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	780
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	776

Table WS.4R shows that for the majority of households, an adult woman is usually the person who collects the water, when the source of drinking water is not on the premises.

20 percent of households in Roma settlements are without drinking water on the premises. Adult women collect water in 79 percent of cases, while adult men collect water in 17 percent of cases. In 4 percent of cases, a female child under the age of 15 usually collects water, while in 1 percent a male child under the age of 15 does so.

There is a positive correlation between the percentage of households without drinking water on the premises and household wealth status. 30 percent of the poorest households do not have water on the premises compared to none of the richest households.

Table WS.4R: Person collecting water

Percentage of households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of households without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Person usually collecting drinking water					Number of households without drinking water on premises
			Adult woman	Adult man	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Total	
Total	19.5	615	79.0	16.7	3.7	0.6	100.0	120
Region								
North	3.2	86	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Centre	24.4	457	81.1	14.2	4.0	0.6	100.0	112
South	7.7	72	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Area								
Urban	23.4	487	81.0	14.5	3.9	0.6	100.0	114
Rural	4.3	128	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Education of household head								
None	20.6	285	(71.3)	(21.1)	(7.6)	(0.0)	100.0	59
Primary	19.0	296	(88.9)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	56
Secondary or higher	(14.3)	34	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	29.9	401	79.0	16.7	3.7	0.6	100.0	120
Richest 40 percent	0.0	214	-	-	-	-	-	-

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
'-' denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Use of Improved Sanitation

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio. Improved sanitation can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third, and can significantly lessen the adverse health impacts of other disorders responsible for death and disease among millions of children in developing countries.

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and use of a composting toilet. The data on the use of improved sanitation facilities in Montenegro and in Roma settlements in Montenegro is provided in this report in Tables WS.5 and WS.5R, respectively.

The MDG sanitation indicator excludes users of improved sanitation facilities which are shared between two or more households from having access to sanitation. Therefore, "use of improved sanitation" is used both in the context of this report and as an MDG indicator to refer to improved sanitation facilities, which are not shared. The data on the use of improved

Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, Montenegro, 2013

	Type of toilet facility used by household								Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility				Unimproved sanitation facility						
	Flush/Pour flush to:			Pit latrine with slab	Flush/ Pour flush to somewhere else	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Other	Missing			
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine								
Total	46.4	47.6	0.1	2.2	1.6	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	13799
Region											
North	49.0	34.9	0.4	4.6	5.2	0.1	5.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	4143
Centre	40.5	57.2	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	6447
South	54.8	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3209
Area											
Urban	63.4	34.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	8672
Rural	17.7	70.2	0.2	5.2	3.9	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	5127
Education of household head											
None	40.9	45.8	0.0	3.9	0.5	2.7	4.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	241
Primary	31.5	52.8	0.5	7.4	4.0	0.4	3.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	2521
Secondary	43.7	51.6	0.1	1.4	1.4	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	7916
Higher	65.8	33.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3121
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	20.8	54.0	0.4	11.2	6.7	0.7	5.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	2758
Second	45.6	51.8	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	2761
Middle	50.7	47.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	2763
Fourth	60.1	39.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2774
Richest	54.7	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2742
Religion of household head											
Orthodox	45.3	51.4	0.0	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	10464
Catholic	50.1	49.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	370
Islamic	49.2	33.6	0.6	2.1	6.9	0.2	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	2676
Other religion	56.1	37.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	290

sanitation is presented in Tables WS.6, WS.6R, WS.8 and WS.8R.

96 percent of the population of Montenegro live in households using improved sanitation facilities (Table WS.5). This percentage is 98 in urban areas and 93 percent in rural areas. Residents of the North are less likely than others to use improved facilities. In the North, 89 percent use improved facilities compared to 100 percent in the Central region and the South. In rural areas, the population is mostly using flush/pour flush to septic tanks (70 percent), while in urban areas the most common facilities are flush/pour flush toilets with connection to a piped sewer system (63 percent). 11 percent of the population in the poorest households use a pit latrine with slab, and 7 percent of them use flush/pour flush to somewhere else, while 6 percent use other sanitation facilities.

The MDGs and the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation classify households as using an unimproved sanitation facility if they are using otherwise acceptable sanitation facilities but sharing a facility between two or more households or using a public toilet facility.

As shown in Table WS.6, 96 percent of the household population are using an improved sanitation facility that is not shared. Use of a shared, either improved or unimproved sanitation facility is uncommon. 1 percent of the household population use an improved toilet facility that is shared with other households. 88 percent of household members in the North use improved sanitation facilities that are not shared, while 11 percent of them use unimproved sanitation facilities that are not shared. 13 percent of household members in the poorest households use unimproved sanitation facilities (of which the majority do not share sanitation facilities), compared to less than 1 percent of the population in the richest households.

In its 2008 report[19], the JMP developed a new way of presenting the access figures, by disaggregating and refining the data on drinking water and sanitation and reflecting them in a "ladder" format. This ladder allows a disaggregated analysis of trends in a three-rung ladder for drinking water and a four-rung ladder for sanitation. For sanitation, this gives an understanding of the proportion of the population with no sanitation facilities at all, of those reliant on technologies defined by JMP as "unimproved", of those sharing sanitation facilities of otherwise acceptable technology, and those using "improved" sanitation facilities.

Table WS.7 presents the percentages of the household population by drinking water and sanitation ladder.

Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Montenegro, 2013

	Users of improved sanitation facilities			Users of unimproved sanitation facilities		Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared[1]	Public facility	Shared with other households	Not shared	Shared with other households			
Total	95.7	0.1	0.6	3.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	13799
Region								
North	88.4	0.0	0.5	11.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4143
Centre	98.7	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	6447
South	99.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3209
Area								
Urban	97.3	0.2	0.7	1.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	8672
Rural	93.0	0.1	0.2	6.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	5127
Education of household head								
None	89.5	0.5	0.6	4.6	2.7	2.1	100.0	241
Primary	91.2	0.0	1.1	7.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	2521
Secondary	95.9	0.2	0.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	7916
Higher	99.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	3121
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	84.7	0.1	1.6	12.8	0.4	0.3	100.0	2758
Second	96.4	0.3	0.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	2761
Middle	98.0	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	2763
Fourth	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2774
Richest	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2742
Religion of household head								
Orthodox	98.3	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	10464
Catholic	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	370
Islamic	85.3	0.0	0.1	14.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	2676
Other religion	93.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.3	1.8	100.0	290

1 MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation

Table WS.7: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladder, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of household population using:										Number of household members
	Improved drinking water[1, a]		Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation[2]	Unimproved sanitation			Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation	
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved				Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation			
Total	84.5	14.9	0.6	100.0	95.7	0.7	3.5	0.1	100.0	95.3	13799
Region											
North	68.2	30.8	1.0	100.0	88.4	0.5	11.1	0.0	100.0	87.5	4143
Centre	89.2	10.4	0.4	100.0	98.7	0.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	98.4	6447
South	96.2	3.5	0.3	100.0	99.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.0	3209
Area											
Urban	94.5	5.4	0.1	100.0	97.3	0.9	1.7	0.1	100.0	97.3	8672
Rural	67.6	31.0	1.4	100.0	93.0	0.3	6.6	0.1	100.0	91.8	5127
Education of household head											
None	66.3	32.7	1.0	100.0	89.5	1.1	7.3	2.1	100.0	88.5	241
Primary	73.3	25.2	1.4	100.0	91.2	1.1	7.6	0.1	100.0	90.0	2521
Secondary	84.9	14.6	0.5	100.0	95.9	0.8	3.3	0.0	100.0	95.5	7916
Higher	93.9	6.1	0.0	100.0	99.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	3121
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	49.3	48.3	2.5	100.0	84.7	1.8	13.2	0.3	100.0	82.7	2758
Second	80.2	19.5	0.3	100.0	96.4	1.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	96.2	2761
Middle	94.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	98.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	98.0	2763
Fourth	98.9	1.0	0.1	100.0	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.7	2774
Richest	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	2742
Religion of household head											
Orthodox	87.8	11.7	0.4	100.0	98.3	0.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	97.9	10464
Catholic	93.9	5.8	0.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	370
Islamic	69.3	29.6	1.1	100.0	85.3	0.2	14.5	0.0	100.0	84.4	2676
Other religion	93.4	6.6	0.0	100.0	93.9	2.1	2.3	1.8	100.0	93.9	290

1 MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources
2 MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation
a Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

19 WHO/UNICEF JMP (2008), MDG assessment report - http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/1251794333-JMP_08_en.pdf

The table also shows the percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal. 95 percent of population use improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation. Compared to the South and the Central region (99 and 98 percent), a lower percentage of the household population in the North (88 percent) use improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation. There is a positive correlation between the education of the household head and wealth status and the use of improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation.

Safe disposal of a child's faeces is disposing of the stool, by the child using a toilet or by rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Disposal of faeces of children age 0–2 years is presented in Table WS.8. In the North, last stools were disposed of safely for 42 percent of children, while this was true for 12 percent of children in the Central region and 16 percent in the South. For 77 percent of children age 0–2 years, the last stools were thrown into the garbage, which is not considered a safe method of disposal according to the international definition.

Table WS.8: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Montenegro, 2013

	Place of disposal of child's faeces								Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely[1]	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/ latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other	Missing/DK	Total		
Total	8.9	12.4	0.2	77.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	100.0	21.3	766
Type of sanitation facility used by household members										
Improved	9.0	11.4	0.0	78.4	0.0	0.1	1.2	100.0	20.4	737
Unimproved	(8.7)	(36.9)	(6.2)	(45.3)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(45.7)	30
Region										
North	12.0	30.0	0.8	57.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	42.0	222
Centre	6.1	5.7	0.0	85.7	0.2	0.1	2.2	100.0	11.8	399
South	12.1	4.1	0.0	83.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.2	145
Area										
Urban	8.5	8.1	0.0	81.3	0.2	0.1	1.8	100.0	16.6	495
Rural	9.7	20.2	0.7	69.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	29.9	271
Mother's education[a]										
Primary	6.8	25.3	1.5	66.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	32.1	125
Secondary	10.8	10.6	0.0	76.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	21.4	416
Higher	7.0	8.8	0.0	83.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	15.7	218
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	11.2	21.7	1.4	65.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	32.9	134
Second	10.9	18.2	0.0	70.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	29.1	152
Middle	9.2	8.8	0.0	78.9	0.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	18.1	171
Fourth	4.8	6.2	0.0	88.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	11.0	154
Richest	8.8	8.8	0.0	80.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	17.6	156
Religion of household head										
Orthodox	8.6	9.8	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	100.0	18.4	518
Catholic	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	21
Islamic	10.7	20.8	0.9	67.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	31.5	208
Other religion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	20

1 MICS indicator 4.4 - Safe disposal of child's faeces
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Use of Improved Sanitation in Roma Settlements

97 percent of the population in Roma settlements live in households using improved sanitation facilities (Table WS.5R). This figure is 99 percent in urban areas and 89 percent in rural areas. In the North, 90 percent uses improved facilities compared to 99 percent in the Central region and 94 percent in the South. In rural areas, the population is mostly using flush/pour flush to a piped sewer system (51 percent), while in urban areas the most common facilities are flush/pour flush toilets to septic tank (50 percent).

54 percent of the population in the poorest households uses flush/pour flush to septic tank, and 19 percent of them use flush/pour flush to a piped sewer system while 34 percent of the population in the richest households uses flush/pour flush to septic tank and 60 percent uses flush/pour flush to a piped sewer system. Open defecation is uncommon, and is practiced by 1 percent of the household population. In rural areas, 8 percent of the household population uses a pit latrine without slab or an open pit, which is an unimproved sanitation facility, compared to less than 1 percent in urban areas.

Table WS.5R: Types of sanitation facilitiesa

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, Roma settlements, 2013

	Type of toilet facility used by household							Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility					Unimproved sanitation facility				
	Flush/Pour flush to:			Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Flush to somewhere else	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit			
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine							
Total	32.5	44.6	8.2	0.2	11.7	0.2	1.7	0.8	100.0	3886
Region										
North	65.0	2.0	11.0	0.0	12.0	0.6	9.0	0.3	100.0	509
Centre	29.5	51.9	8.5	0.3	8.6	0.1	0.2	0.8	100.0	3032
South	11.6	42.8	1.4	0.0	38.1	0.0	4.3	1.8	100.0	346
Area										
Urban	28.5	49.9	8.3	0.3	12.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	100.0	3177
Rural	50.6	20.8	7.9	0.0	10.2	0.4	8.1	2.1	100.0	709
Education of household head										
None	33.6	42.4	10.4	0.5	10.3	0.1	1.6	1.0	100.0	1927
Primary	30.6	46.3	6.4	0.0	13.9	0.2	2.0	0.6	100.0	1777
Secondary or higher	40.1	50.4	2.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	183
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	19.0	54.4	5.2	0.0	13.8	0.4	6.1	1.2	100.0	776
Second	26.1	31.0	7.0	1.2	31.6	0.4	2.5	0.3	100.0	784
Middle	18.6	62.5	7.3	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	770
Fourth	39.0	41.7	15.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	780
Richest	60.0	33.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	776

a The improved sanitation facility categories "Unknown place/not sure/DK where" and "Composting toilet", and the unimproved sanitation facility categories "Bucket", "Hanging toilet/latrine" and "Other" are not shown in the table because there were no cases recorded.

As shown in Table WS.6R, 81 percent of the household population is using an improved sanitation facility that is not shared. Use of a shared, either improved or unimproved sanitation facility is uncommon. Less than 1 percent of the household population uses an improved sanitation facility that is shared with more than 5 households, while 2 percent share it with 5 households or fewer. For 18 percent of the household population in the Central region, improved sanitation facilities are public facilities. In the South 84 percent of the household population do not share improved sanitation facilities while 10 percent shares an improved sanitation facility with 5 households or fewer.

2 percent of household members in the poorest households do not share unimproved sanitation facilities while 5 percent share them with 5 households or fewer, and 20 percent do not share improved sanitation facilities. All household members in the richest Wealth index quintiles use unshared improved sanitation facilities.

Table WS.6R: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities[a]

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Roma settlements, 2013

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities		Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
			Shared by						
	Not shared[1]	Public facility	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Not shared	Shared by 5 households or less			
Total	80.8	14.0	2.4	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.8	100.0	3886
Region									
North	83.6	0.0	5.7	0.8	1.0	8.6	0.3	100.0	509
Centre	79.9	17.9	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	3032
South	84.4	0.0	9.5	0.0	3.9	0.4	1.8	100.0	346
Area									
Urban	80.7	17.1	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	3177
Rural	80.9	0.0	8.5	0.0	2.3	6.2	2.1	100.0	709
Education of household head									
None	83.3	13.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.0	100.0	1927
Primary	77.1	15.2	4.7	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.6	100.0	1777
Secondary or higher	90.6	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	183
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	19.6	69.2	3.5	0.0	1.6	4.9	1.2	100.0	776
Second	91.6	0.7	4.6	0.0	1.9	0.9	0.3	100.0	784
Middle	96.0	0.0	2.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	770
Fourth	96.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	780
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	776

1 MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation
a The unimproved sanitation facility categories "Public facility" and "Shared by more than 5 households" are not shown in the table because there were no cases recorded.

Table WS.7R shows that 80 percent of household members in Roma settlements use improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation. Compared to the South and North (81 and 84 percent), 79 percent of the household population in the Central region uses improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation.

There is a strong positive correlation between wealth status and the use of improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation. 18 percent of the poorest household population uses improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation compared to all of the richest household population.

Table WS.7R: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of household population using:										Number of household members
	Improved drinking water[1, a]		Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation[2]	Unimproved sanitation			Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation	
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved				Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation			
Total	81.6	17.3	1.1	100.0	80.8	16.5	1.9	0.8	100.0	79.8	3886
Region											
North	95.2	4.7	0.1	100.0	83.6	6.5	9.6	0.3	100.0	83.6	509
Centre	77.9	21.3	0.8	100.0	79.9	19.0	0.3	0.8	100.0	79.1	3032
South	93.4	1.0	5.6	100.0	84.4	9.5	4.3	1.8	100.0	80.6	346
Area											
Urban	78.7	20.5	0.8	100.0	80.7	18.3	0.4	0.6	100.0	80.0	3177
Rural	94.3	3.0	2.7	100.0	80.9	8.5	8.5	2.1	100.0	79.1	709
Education of household head											
None	80.1	18.9	1.0	100.0	83.3	14.0	1.8	1.0	100.0	82.5	1927
Primary	82.4	16.2	1.4	100.0	77.1	20.2	2.2	0.6	100.0	75.9	1777
Secondary or higher	88.3	11.7	0.0	100.0	90.6	7.5	0.0	1.9	100.0	90.6	183
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	22.9	74.8	2.3	100.0	19.6	72.7	6.5	1.2	100.0	18.0	776
Second	90.0	7.8	2.3	100.0	91.6	5.3	2.9	0.3	100.0	89.5	784
Middle	94.9	4.1	1.0	100.0	96.0	3.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	95.0	770
Fourth	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.6	1.5	0.0	1.9	100.0	96.6	780
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	776

1 MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources
2 MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation
a Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

Table WS.8R shows that in Roma settlements, for 10 percent of children age 0–2 years their last stools were disposed of safely. For 89 percent of children of this age, their last stools were thrown into the garbage, which is not considered a safe method of disposal according to the international definition.

Table WS.8R: Disposal of child's faeces[a]

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Roma settlements, 2013

	Place of disposal of child's faeces							Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely[1]	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Missing/DK	Total		
Total	5.0	4.7	0.4	89.1	0.6	0.2	100.0	9.7	348
Type of sanitation facility used by household members									
Improved	5.0	3.7	0.5	90.1	0.6	0.2	100.0	8.7	336
Unimproved	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	11
Open defecation	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	1
Region									
North	0.0	12.0	1.7	86.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.0	54
Centre	6.3	3.5	0.0	89.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	9.9	264
South	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(91.6)	(2.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.2)	30
Area									
Urban	6.1	3.4	0.2	89.2	0.7	0.2	100.0	9.5	274
Rural	0.8	9.6	1.3	88.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.4	74
Mother's education									
None	5.2	4.8	0.7	88.5	0.6	0.3	100.0	10.0	235
Primary	2.9	3.7	0.0	92.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	6.6	98
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	14
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	(0.0)	(8.5)	(2.0)	(88.8)	(0.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(8.5)	80
Second	4.8	5.5	0.0	89.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.3	80
Middle	10.7	5.0	0.0	84.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.7	76
Fourth	4.6	1.1	0.0	90.9	2.4	1.1	100.0	5.6	59
Richest	5.2	1.7	0.0	93.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.9	54

1 MICS indicator 4.4 - Safe disposal of child's faeces
a The category "Left in the open" is not shown in the table because there were no cases recorded.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Handwashing in Roma Settlements

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under 5. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and before feeding a child. Monitoring of correct hand-washing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations or self-reported behaviour is assessing the likelihood that correct hand-washing behaviour takes place by observing if a household has a specific place where people most often wash their hands and by observing if water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are present at a specific place for handwashing.

Table WS.9R presents the availability of water and soap or other cleansing agent at the place of handwashing. In Roma settlements, a specific place for hand washing was observed in 97 percent of the households, while 3 percent households could not indicate a specific place where household members usually wash their hands. 65 percent of households have a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agents are present.

Of those households where a place for hand washing was observed, 65 percent had both water and soap present at the specific place. In 30 percent of the households only water was available at the specific place, while in 1 percent of the households the place only had soap but no water.

Table WS.9R: Water and soap at place for handwashing[a]

Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed, percentage with no specific place for handwashing, and percent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at a specific place for handwashing, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of households:		Number of households	Place for handwashing observed					No specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Total	Percentage of households with a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present[1]	Number of households where place for handwashing was observed or with no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
				Water is available and:			Water is not available and:					
					No soap:							
	Where place for handwashing was observed	With no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot		Soap present	Ash,mud, or sand present	No other cleansing agent present	Soap present	No other cleansing agent present				
Total	96.7	2.8	615	64.9	0.1	30.0	0.5	1.6	2.9	100.0	65.0	612
Region												
North	89.3	9.9	86	70.5	0.8	15.4	0.0	3.3	10.0	100.0	71.3	85
Centre	99.5	0.5	457	62.9	0.0	35.0	0.6	1.1	0.5	100.0	62.9	457
South	87.6	9.6	72	71.4	0.0	15.3	0.0	3.4	9.9	100.0	71.4	70
Area												
Urban	98.4	1.4	487	63.6	0.1	33.0	0.6	1.3	1.4	100.0	63.7	487
Rural	90.1	8.3	128	70.1	0.0	18.4	0.0	3.0	8.4	100.0	70.1	126
Education of household head												
None	96.8	2.7	285	59.4	0.2	34.8	0.2	2.7	2.7	100.0	59.6	284
Primary	96.2	3.3	296	67.4	0.0	28.0	0.5	0.8	3.4	100.0	67.4	295
Secondary or higher	(100.0)	(0.0)	34	(89.8)	(0.0)	(8.1)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(89.8)	34
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	93.2	5.9	145	9.5	0.5	77.8	1.0	5.3	5.9	100.0	10.0	144
Second	94.6	4.9	128	71.9	0.0	20.2	1.1	1.9	4.9	100.0	71.9	127
Middle	98.9	1.1	128	79.2	0.0	19.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	79.2	128
Fourth	98.8	0.6	115	85.3	0.0	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	85.3	114
Richest	99.3	0.7	100	94.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	94.0	100

1 MICS indicator 4.5 - Place for handwashing
a The category "Place for handwashing observed, water is not available, and no soap, ash, mud, or sand present" is not shown in the table because there were no cases recorded
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table WS.10R presents distribution of households by availability of soap or other cleansing agent in the dwelling in Roma settlements. 83 percent of households have soap or another cleansing agent anywhere in the dwelling. There are no notable differences in the availability of soap or other cleansing agent by region and area, however there is positive correlation between wealth status and availability of soap or other cleansing agent. Only 38 percent of the poorest households, compared to all of the richest households, have soap or another cleansing agent anywhere in the dwelling.

Table WS.10R: Availability of soap or other cleansing agent
Percent distribution of households by availability of soap or other cleansing agent in the dwelling, Roma settlements, 2013

	Place for handwashing observed					Place for handwashing not observed			Total	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent anywhere in the dwelling[1]	Number of households
	Soap or other cleansing agent observed	Soap or other cleansing agent not observed at place for handwashing				Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/ Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent			
		Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/ Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent	Missing						
Total	65.2	15.9	14.0	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.8	0.6	100.0	83.0	615
Region											
North	70.8	3.6	13.7	1.2	0.0	8.3	1.6	0.8	100.0	82.7	86
Centre	63.5	18.6	15.8	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.5	457
South	69.4	12.9	3.3	1.9	0.0	3.8	4.8	3.8	100.0	86.1	72
Area											
Urban	64.2	17.4	15.1	1.4	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	82.6	487
Rural	69.0	9.7	10.0	1.4	0.0	5.6	2.2	2.2	100.0	84.3	128
Education of household head											
None	59.6	19.1	17.6	0.6	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.7	100.0	80.1	285
Primary	67.6	14.6	11.3	2.4	0.4	2.6	0.7	0.5	100.0	84.8	296
Secondary or higher	(91.9)	(0.0)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(91.9)	34
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	10.9	24.8	53.7	3.8	0.0	2.5	2.9	1.4	100.0	38.2	145
Second	72.6	15.3	4.8	1.9	0.0	4.3	0.5	0.5	100.0	92.3	128
Middle	79.2	17.7	1.3	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	128
Fourth	84.8	12.3	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	97.7	115
Richest	94.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100

1 MICS indicator 4.6 - Availability of soap or other cleansing agent
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

VII Reproductive Health

Fertility

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table RH.1 for the one-year period preceding the survey. In MICS, age-specific and total fertility rates are calculated by using information on the date of the last birth of each woman and are based on the one-year period (1–12 months) preceding the survey. Rates are underestimated by a very small margin due to absence of information on multiple births (twins, triplets, etc.) and on women who may have had multiple deliveries during the one-year period preceding the survey. The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age specific fertility rates calculated for each of the 5-year age groups of women, from age 15 through to age 49.

The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rates prevail. The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15–49. The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 population during the specified period.

Table RH.1 shows current fertility in Montenegro at the national level and by urban–rural area. The TFR for the one-year period preceding the 2013 Montenegro MICS is 1.6 births per woman. There is no difference by fertility in rural and urban areas (1.5 and 1.6 births per woman). The results for rural areas are based on 125–249 unweighted person-years of exposure and should be treated with caution.
The overall age pattern of fertility, as reflected in the ASFRs, indicates that childbearing begins relatively early. Fertility is low among adolescents, increasing to a peak of 134 births per 1,000 among women age 25–29 years, and declines thereafter.

The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 is defined as the number of

Table RH.1: Fertility rates
Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the one-year period preceding the survey, by area, Montenegro, 2013

	Urban	Rural	Total
Age			
15-19[1]	19	(0)	12
20-24	36	(51)	41
25-29	137	(127)	134
30-34	90	(67)	83
35-39	38	(44)	40
40-44	7	(14)	10
45-49	(0)	(0)	0
TFR[a]	1.6	(1.5)	1.6
GFR[b]	49.5	(41.4)	46.8
CBR[c]	13.0	(9.2)	11.6

1 MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 - Adolescent birth rate
a TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman age 15-49
b GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49
c CBR: Crude birth rate expressed per 1,000 population
( ) Figures that are based on 125-249 person-years of exposure

births to women age 15–19 years during the one-year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15–19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The adolescent birth rate in Montenegro is 12. Most of the data on adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates is based on 125–249 unweighted person-years of exposures and should therefore be treated with caution. The table with this data is not presented in the report for this reason.

Sexual activity and childbearing early in life carry significant risks for young people all around the world. Table RH.2 presents some early childbearing indicators for women age 15–19 and 20–24 while Table RH.3 presents the trends for early childbearing. As shown in Table RH.2, 1 percent of women age 15–19 have already given birth, less than 1 percent are pregnant with their first child, 1 percent have begun childbearing.

3 percent of women age 20–24 had a live birth before age 18. The percentage of women age 20–24 years who had a live birth before age 18 ranges from 1 percent in the Central region to 6 percent in the North. A higher percentage of women who had a live birth before age 18 is found among older women as shown in Table RH.3. The percentage of women age 15–19 years who had a live birth before age 15 is 0.

Table RH.2: Early childbearing[a]

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have begun childbearing, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:			Number of women age 15-19	Percentage of women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of women age 20-24
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun child-bearing			
Total	1.2	0.1	1.3	531	2.7	563
Region						
North	1.2	0.2	1.4	165	6.1	167
Centre	1.3	0.0	1.3	246	1.1	287
South	1.0	0.0	1.0	121	1.8	108
Area						
Urban	1.5	0.0	1.5	331	1.8	393
Rural	0.7	0.2	0.9	200	4.7	170
Education[b]						
Primary	(13.4)	(0.0)	(13.4)	27	(21.4)	33
Secondary	0.4	0.1	0.5	426	3.3	176
Higher	1.6	0.0	1.6	78	0.3	352
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	2.2	0.0	2.2	84	7.0	83
Second	2.4	0.0	2.4	87	3.4	110
Middle	1.1	0.3	1.4	119	2.5	129
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.0	122	0.7	144
Richest	1.0	0.0	1.0	120	1.3	96
Religion of household head						
Orthodox	0.7	0.1	0.8	375	1.9	420
Catholic	*	*	*	21	*	19
Islamic	2.9	0.0	2.9	121	6.4	114
Other religion	*	*	*	15	*	9

1 MICS indicator 5.2 - Early childbearing
a Data on women age 15-19 who had a live birth before age 15 is not shown in the table because the overall percentage is 0 percent
b Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.3: Trends in early childbearing[1]

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Montenegro, 2013

	Urban				Rural				Total			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	0.1	2335	2.0	2004	0.0	1158	4.5	957	0.1	3493	2.8	2962
Age												
15-19	0.0	331	na	na	0.0	200	na	na	0.0	531	na	na
20-24	0.0	393	1.8	393	0.0	170	4.7	170	0.0	563	2.7	563
25-29	0.0	348	1.3	348	0.0	152	1.6	152	0.0	501	1.4	501
30-34	0.2	354	0.9	354	0.0	155	7.7	155	0.1	509	2.9	509
35-39	0.3	304	2.7	304	0.0	160	4.8	160	0.2	463	3.5	463
40-44	0.2	271	3.9	271	0.0	163	1.5	163	0.1	434	3.0	434
45-49	0.0	334	2.1	334	0.0	158	6.8	158	0.0	492	3.6	492

na: not applicable

Fertility in Roma Settlements[20]

Sexual activity and childbearing early in life carry significant risks for young people all around the world. Table RH.1R presents some early childbearing indicators for women age 15–19 and 20–24, while Table RH.2R presents the trends for early childbearing. 20 percent of women age 15–19 have already had a live birth, 2 percent are pregnant with their first child, 23 percent have begun childbearing, while 6 percent had a live birth before 15 years of age. 37 percent of women age 20–24 had a live birth before age 18.

45 percent of women age 20–24 years living in the poorest 60 percent of households had a live birth before age 18, compared to 26 percent of those living in the richest 40 percent of households.

Table RH.2R presents the percentage of women with a live birth before age 15 as well as the percentage of women with a live birth before age 18. The percentage of women who had a live birth before age 15 ranges from 2 percent for women age 40–44 to 8 percent for women age 20–24 years. In terms of a live birth before age 18, the percentage ranges from 19 percent for women age 40–44 to 40 percent for women age 35–39 years. There is no clear change over time relating trends in early childbearing.

Table RH.1R: Early childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have begun childbearing, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:				Number of women age 15-19	Percentage of women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of women age 20-24
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	20.4	2.1	22.5	5.7	267	36.9	180
Region							
North	(23.0)	(3.0)	(26.0)	(11.3)	23	*	20
Centre	19.8	1.8	21.6	5.5	231	36.4	147
South	*	*	*	*	13	*	14
Area							
Urban	19.6	2.0	21.6	5.4	234	37.6	151
Rural	(26.4)	(2.1)	(28.5)	(7.9)	33	(33.2)	29
Education							
None	29.7	1.4	31.1	7.6	144	41.7	110
Primary	10.8	3.1	14.0	4.0	109	31.7	63
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	14	*	7
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	18.3	2.9	21.2	5.7	118	45.1	105
Richest 40 percent	22.1	1.4	23.5	5.7	149	25.6	76

1 MICS indicator 5.2 - Early childbearing
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

20 Fertility rates for women in Roma settlements are not presented in the report because they are based on fewer than 125 person-years of exposure.

Table RH.2R: Trends in early childbearing

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Roma settlements, 2013

	Urban				Rural				Total			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	5.3	834	31.6	600	5.1	146	29.0	113	5.3	980	31.2	713
Age												
15-19	5.4	234	na	na	(7.9)	33	na	na	5.7	267	na	na
20-24	7.8	151	37.6	151	(9.4)	29	(33.2)	29	8.1	180	36.9	180
25-29	2.4	123	19.5	123	*	19	*	19	3.0	142	23.0	142
30-34	6.2	106	32.6	106	(0.0)	24	(31.6)	24	5.0	130	32.5	130
35-39	8.6	78	42.0	78	*	12	*	12	8.2	90	39.6	90
40-44	2.0	69	21.4	69	*	22	*	22	1.5	92	19.1	92
45-49	3.3	72	36.3	72	*	7	*	7	3.0	79	34.9	79

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Contraception

Appropriate family planning is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the number of children. Access for all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many pregnancies is critical.

Current use of contraception was reported by 23 percent of women currently married or in a union (Table RH.4). The most popular method is withdrawal and the male condom, each of which is used by 7 percent of married women in Montenegro. The next most popular method is the intrauterine device (IUD), which accounts for 6 percent of married women or women in a union. 3 percent of women reported use of the pill. Less than 1 percent of currently married women use female sterilisation, periodic abstinence, the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) or other methods. Data on the use of male sterilisation, injectables, implants, the female condom, and diaphragm/foam/jelly are not shown in Table RH.5 because the values are 0 percent.

Contraceptive prevalence is highest in the Central region at 32 percent, followed by the South at 24 percent. In the North, only 8 percent of women who are married or in a union use a method of contraception. Only about 12 percent of women age 20–24 years who are married or in a union currently use a method of contraception compared to 28 percent of 30–34-year-old women.

Women's education level is strongly associated with contraceptive prevalence. The percentage of women using any method of contraception rises from 10 percent among those with only primary education to 24 percent among women with secondary education, and to 30 percent among women with higher education. In addition to differences in prevalence, the method mix varies by education. 10 percent of women with higher education use the male condom, 6 percent have an IUD and 5 percent use the pill, whereas 2 percent of contraceptive users with primary education use the male condom, 3 percent have an IUD and 1 percent use the pill.

There are differentials in the use of any method of contraception by area. 28 percent of women age 15–49 years in urban areas use any method of contraception compared to 15 percent in rural areas. There is also positive correlation between use of any method of contraception and wealth status. 9 percent of women from the poorest quintile use any method of contraception while almost one-third of women from the richest quintile use one (32 percent).

Table RH.4: Use of contraception[a]

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Montenegro, 2013

	Percent of women (currently married or in union) who are using:													Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union
	No method	Female sterilisation	IUD	Pill	Male condom	Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	
Total	76.7	0.1	5.6	2.7	6.9	0.0	0.3	7.4	0.1	0.1	15.4	7.8	23.3	1955
Region														
North	91.9	0.0	2.0	0.6	3.8	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.0	6.3	1.8	8.1	563
Centre	67.7	0.0	8.8	3.6	8.6	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	21.0	11.4	32.3	945
South	76.5	0.3	3.6	3.7	7.3	0.1	0.5	7.2	0.2	0.6	14.9	8.0	23.5	446
Area														
Urban	72.3	0.1	6.9	3.2	8.6	0.0	0.2	8.3	0.1	0.2	18.9	8.6	27.7	1280
Rural	84.9	0.1	3.3	1.8	3.6	0.0	0.4	5.8	0.2	0.0	8.8	6.3	15.1	675
Age														
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
20-24	88.2	0.0	1.6	1.5	3.1	0.0	0.3	5.2	0.0	0.0	6.3	5.5	11.8	119
25-29	79.3	0.2	1.5	1.6	10.4	0.1	0.2	6.8	0.0	0.0	13.7	7.0	20.7	286
30-34	72.5	0.2	5.1	2.7	8.5	0.0	0.4	10.6	0.0	0.0	16.5	10.9	27.5	386
35-39	(76.7)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(4.0)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(7.3)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(15.7)	(7.6)	(23.3)	379
40-44	72.9	0.0	7.7	3.7	5.8	0.0	0.6	8.3	0.3	0.7	17.2	9.2	27.1	366
45-49	78.2	0.0	8.5	2.0	6.1	0.0	0.1	4.9	0.2	0.0	16.6	5.2	21.8	407
Number of living children														
0	87.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	7.4	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	9.7	3.1	12.8	174
1	82.8	0.0	1.5	2.3	3.6	0.0	0.6	9.2	0.0	0.0	7.5	9.7	17.2	348
2	71.7	0.1	6.7	2.4	9.3	0.0	0.3	9.0	0.0	0.3	18.7	9.3	28.3	790
3	74.7	0.1	7.3	3.9	7.2	0.0	0.3	6.3	0.2	0.0	18.5	6.8	25.3	461
4+	81.0	0.0	10.1	2.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.7	0.0	13.8	5.2	19.0	182
Education[b]														
Primary	90.0	0.4	2.6	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.2	4.6	0.0	0.0	5.3	4.7	10.0	279
Secondary	76.2	0.0	6.3	2.5	6.8	0.0	0.3	7.8	0.1	0.0	15.6	8.2	23.8	1173
Higher	69.6	0.0	5.9	4.6	10.4	0.1	0.4	8.3	0.2	0.6	20.9	8.9	30.4	490
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	90.6	0.0	1.7	0.9	2.8	0.0	0.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	5.3	4.0	9.4	296
Second	83.6	0.4	3.0	1.4	5.8	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	10.6	5.9	16.4	339
Middle	76.2	0.0	7.6	2.6	6.5	0.0	0.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	16.7	7.1	23.8	390
Fourth	72.4	0.0	6.0	3.9	7.4	0.1	0.1	9.5	0.1	0.6	17.3	9.7	27.6	446
Richest	67.6	0.0	8.0	3.8	10.1	0.0	0.5	9.5	0.4	0.0	22.0	10.5	32.4	485
Religion of household head														
Orthodox	73.7	0.1	6.7	3.0	7.1	0.0	0.3	8.8	0.2	0.2	16.9	9.2	26.3	1462
Catholic	76.3	0.0	3.8	5.9	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	23.1	0.6	23.7	55
Islamic	88.8	0.1	2.1	1.1	4.3	0.0	0.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	7.7	3.5	11.2	408
Other religion	(55.7)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(6.5)	(21.8)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.2)	(11.1)	(44.3)	30

1 MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate
a Data on the following contraceptive methods, that were asked about in the Questionnaire for Individual Women, are not shown in table because the values are 0 percent: male sterilisation, injectables, implants, female condom, diaphragm/foam/jelly.
b Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Contraception in Roma Settlements

Current use of contraception was reported by 4 percent of women in Roma settlements currently married or in a union (Table RH.3R). A similar percentage of women age 15–49 (around 1 percent) reported use of the pill, IUD, the male condom, female sterilisation and the withdrawal method. Data on the use of male sterilisation, injectables, implants, the female condom, diaphragm/foam/jelly, LAM, periodic abstinence are not shown in Table RH.3R because the values are 0 percent, because no such methods were reported.

Contraceptive prevalence among women in Roma settlements is highest in the North, at 11 percent, followed by the South at 6 percent. In the Central region, only 3 percent of women who are married or in a union use any method of contraception.

Table RH.3R: Use of contraception[a]

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percent of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):									Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union
	No method	Female sterili-sation	IUD	Pill	Male condom	Withdrawal	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	
Total	95.9	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	3.3	0.8	4.1	641
Region										
North	89.5	0.0	7.4	1.0	0.0	2.0	8.4	2.0	10.5	67
Centre	96.9	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.3	2.8	0.3	3.1	511
South	93.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	3.8	2.2	3.8	6.1	62
Area										
Urban	97.1	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.3	2.7	0.3	2.9	531
Rural	90.1	0.0	5.2	0.6	0.6	3.4	6.5	3.4	9.9	110
Age										
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69
20-24	95.5	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.9	2.6	1.9	4.5	126
25-29	97.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.5	110
30-34	94.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	3.1	0.6	5.3	0.6	5.9	112
35-39	92.5	2.9	0.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	7.5	81
40-44	95.3	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	4.7	84
45-49	97.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.4	58
Number of living children										
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47
1	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	91
2	98.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.6	88
3	98.1	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	127
4+	92.6	0.8	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.3	6.1	1.3	7.4	288
Education										
None	96.7	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.2	3.2	0.2	3.3	416
Primary	94.5	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.8	3.6	1.8	5.5	204
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	94.9	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.6	1.2	3.9	1.2	5.1	111
Second	95.8	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.7	2.3	2.0	2.3	4.2	105
Middle	95.8	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.6	3.7	0.6	4.2	124
Fourth	96.3	0.7	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.5	3.2	0.5	3.7	138
Richest	96.3	0.4	0.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	3.7	163

1 MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate
a Data on the following contraceptive methods, that were asked about in the Questionnaire for Individual Women, are not shown in table because the values are 0 percent: male sterilisation, injectables, implants, female condom, diaphragm/foam/jelly, LAM, Periodic abstinence.
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Unmet Need

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Unmet need is identified in MICS by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Table RH.5 shows the levels of met need for contraception, unmet need, and the demand for contraception satisfied.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND

- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic and are fecund and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic[21] and are fecund[22] and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant and say that the pregnancy was mistimed: would have wanted to wait OR
- are postpartum amenorrhoeic and say that the birth was mistimed: would have wanted to wait

Unmet need for limiting is defined as percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND

- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic and are fecund and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are postpartum amenorrhoeic and say that they did not want the birth

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

21 A woman is postpartum amenorrhoeic if she had a birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child

22 A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrhoeic, and
(1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) never menstruated, or (1c) her last menstruation occurred before her last birth, or (1d) in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
(2) She declares that she has had an hysterectomy, or that she has never menstruated or that she is menopausal, or that she has been trying to get pregnant for two or more years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR
(3) She declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR
(4) She has not had a birth in the preceding five years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last five years preceding the survey

Table RH.5: Unmet need for contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, Montenegro, 2013

	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of women currently married or in union with need for contraception
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total[1]			
Total	10.1	13.2	23.3	11.1	10.8	21.8	1955	51.7	883
Region									
North	3.0	5.1	8.1	12.3	17.0	29.3	563	21.7	211
Centre	12.9	19.5	32.3	9.8	8.1	17.9	945	64.4	475
South	13.2	10.4	23.5	12.2	8.5	20.7	446	53.2	197
Area									
Urban	11.4	16.3	27.7	10.5	9.6	20.1	1280	57.9	611
Rural	7.7	7.4	15.1	12.0	13.0	25.1	675	37.6	271
Age									
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	*	3
20-24	11.8	0.0	11.8	29.5	7.1	36.6	119	24.4	58
25-29	18.3	2.4	20.7	22.6	7.2	29.8	286	41.0	145
30-34	19.7	7.7	27.5	18.4	11.5	29.9	386	47.9	221
35-39	7.8	15.5	23.3	7.3	13.6	21.0	379	52.6	167
40-44	5.4	21.7	27.1	1.9	15.0	16.8	366	61.7	161
45-49	1.2	20.6	21.8	2.0	7.4	9.4	407	69.8	127
Education[a]									
Primary	3.8	6.2	10.0	13.2	13.5	26.7	279	27.3	103
Secondary	9.1	14.7	23.8	10.4	11.5	21.9	1173	52.0	537
Higher	16.2	14.2	30.4	11.5	7.1	18.6	490	62.0	240
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	4.2	5.2	9.4	12.0	15.9	28.0	296	25.1	110
Second	7.2	9.2	16.4	12.7	13.5	26.2	339	38.5	144
Middle	9.7	14.1	23.8	12.7	8.9	21.5	390	52.5	177
Fourth	13.7	13.9	27.6	9.9	9.1	19.0	446	59.2	208
Richest	12.7	19.7	32.4	9.1	8.7	17.8	485	64.5	243
Religion of household head									
Orthodox	11.3	15.0	26.3	10.1	9.7	19.7	1462	57.1	673
Catholic	17.3	6.4	23.7	6.3	8.1	14.4	55	(62.2)	21
Islamic	4.4	6.9	11.2	15.3	15.1	30.3	408	27.0	169
Other religion	(14.8)	(29.5)	(44.3)	(9.6)	(10.7)	(20.3)	30	*	20

1 MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6 - Unmet need
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

A met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilisation or declare themselves as infecund. A met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. The total of met need for spacing and limiting adds up to the total met need for contraception.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women currently married or in a union who are currently using contraception, of the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting), plus those who are currently using contraception.

Table RH.5 shows that the percentage of the total met need (23 percent) and the total unmet need for family planning (22 percent) is low. The percentage of unmet needs is higher for women from the poorest household population (28 percent) compared to women from the richest household population (18 percent). 8 percent of women in the North met their needs for contraception compared to 24 percent in the South and 32 percent in the Central region. The percentage of the total met needs is the lowest for women with primary education level (10 percent) while this percentage is higher for women with secondary education (24 percent) and higher education (30 percent). The table also highlights that the total demand for family planning satisfied is relatively high (52 percent). The demand satisfied in the North is lower (22 percent) than in other two regions (64 percent in the Central region and 53 percent in the South). There is also a positive correlation between demand satisfied and age, education and wealth status.

Unmet Need in Roma Settlements

Table RH.4R shows that the total met need among women in Roma settlements is notably lower (4 percent) than the total unmet need for family planning (48 percent). For total met needs there are differences among women by region and area. There is a differential by area relating to unmet need where one-half of women from urban areas had an unmet need for contraception (50 percent) compared to 36 percent of women from rural areas. The table also highlights that the total demand for family planning satisfied is 8 percent. Also, a higher percentage of women from rural areas (22 percent) had their demand for contraception satisfied than women from urban areas (6 percent)

The unmet need for contraception is higher in the Central region (51 percent) than in the South and North (37 and 36 percent, respectively).

Table RH.4R: Unmet need for contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, Roma settlements, 2013

	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of women currently married or in union with need for contraception
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total[1]			
Total	0.4	3.7	4.1	19.3	28.3	47.6	641	8.0	332
Region									
North	1.0	9.4	10.5	15.0	20.7	35.7	67	(22.7)	31
Centre	0.1	2.9	3.1	20.4	30.1	50.5	511	5.7	274
South	2.2	3.8	6.1	15.5	21.4	36.9	62	(14.1)	27
Area									
Urban	0.1	2.8	2.9	20.5	29.5	50.0	531	5.6	281
Rural	1.9	8.0	9.9	13.6	22.4	36.0	110	21.5	50
Age									
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.6	5.0	46.6	69	(0.0)	32
20-24	1.1	3.4	4.5	28.7	24.0	52.7	126	7.9	72
25-29	0.0	2.5	2.5	32.2	35.6	67.8	110	3.5	77
30-34	1.2	4.7	5.9	15.0	42.4	57.4	112	9.3	71
35-39	0.0	7.5	7.5	6.5	34.6	41.1	81	(15.5)	39
40-44	0.0	4.7	4.7	1.8	25.7	27.5	84	*	27
45-49	0.0	2.4	2.4	0.0	19.3	19.3	58	*	13
Education									
None	0.2	3.2	3.3	18.9	29.3	48.2	416	6.5	214
Primary	0.7	4.8	5.5	19.2	28.8	48.0	204	10.2	109
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	*	8
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	0.6	4.5	5.1	17.8	40.7	58.5	111	(8.0)	71
Second	0.7	3.6	4.2	15.9	29.4	45.3	105	8.6	52
Middle	0.6	3.6	4.2	25.3	31.9	57.2	124	6.8	76
Fourth	0.5	3.2	3.7	15.4	25.4	40.8	138	8.3	61
Richest	0.0	3.7	3.7	21.5	18.8	40.2	163	8.4	71

1 MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6 - Unmet need
( ) Figures that are based on 125-249 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 125 unweighted cases

Antenatal Care

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. Better understanding of foetal growth and development and its relationship to maternal health has resulted in increased attention to the potential of antenatal care (ANC) as an intervention to improve the health of both the mother and the newborn. For example, if the antenatal period is used to inform women and families about the danger signs and symptoms and about the risks of labour and delivery, it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled healthcare provider. The antenatal period also provides an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognised as an important factor in improving infant survival.

The prevention and management of anaemia during pregnancy and the treatment of STIs can significantly improve foetal outcomes and improve maternal health. Adverse outcomes such as low birth weight can be reduced through a combination of interventions to improve women's nutritional status and prevent infections (e.g. STIs) during pregnancy. More recently, the potential of the antenatal period as an entry point for HIV prevention and care, in particular for the prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child, has led to renewed interest in access to and use of antenatal services.

WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care. WHO guidelines are specific on the content of antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood-pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional)

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women age 15–49 years who have given birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table RH.6. The results show that in Montenegro, antenatal care coverage is high (92 percent). Still, 8 percent of women do not receive antenatal care. The highest percentage of women who do not receive antenatal care is in the North (27 percent), for women with primary education (20 percent) and those from the poorest and second wealth quintiles (16 and 15 percent, respectively). The majority of antenatal care is provided by medical doctors (91 percent) while less than one percent of women receive care from a nurse/ midwife.

The differences in antenatal care by skilled provider are associated with the region and education of women. 73 percent of women in the North receive antenatal care from a skilled provider compared to 98 percent in the Central region and 97 percent in the South. Only 80 percent of women with primary education receive antenatal care from a skilled provider while 97 percent of women with higher education receive it. There is also a clear difference between women from the poorest quintile (84 percent) and the richest quintile (95 percent) receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider.

Table RH.6: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth, Montenegro, 2013

	Provider of antenatal care[a]		No antenatal care	Total	Any skilled provider[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife				
Total	91.1	0.7	8.3	100.0	91.7	328
Region						
North	72.9	0.0	27.1	100.0	72.9	80
Centre	97.0	1.2	1.8	100.0	98.2	181
South	96.7	0.0	3.3	100.0	96.7	66
Area						
Urban	93.6	1.0	5.4	100.0	94.6	215
Rural	86.4	0.0	13.6	100.0	86.4	113
Mother's age at birth						
Less than 20	*	*	*	100.0	*	18
20-34	90.9	0.6	8.4	100.0	91.6	272
35-49	96.2	1.1	2.7	100.0	97.3	38
Education[a]						
Primary	80.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	80.0	52
Secondary	91.5	0.7	7.8	100.0	92.2	169
Higher	96.1	0.4	3.5	100.0	96.5	104
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	83.2	1.1	15.7	100.0	84.3	50
Second	83.5	1.1	15.3	100.0	84.7	67
Middle	96.3	0.5	3.2	100.0	96.8	77
Fourth	95.5	0.0	4.5	100.0	95.5	69
Richest	94.0	0.6	5.4	100.0	94.6	65
Religion of household head						
Orthodox	93.5	0.7	5.8	100.0	94.2	224
Catholic	*	*	*	100.0	*	11
Islamic	84.5	0.0	15.5	100.0	84.5	81
Other religion	*	*	*	100.0	*	12

1 MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage
a Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.
b Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

UNICEF and WHO recommend a minimum of four antenatal care visits during pregnancy. Table RH.7 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the last pregnancy during the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider by selected characteristics. 87 percent of mothers received antenatal care four or more times. Mothers from the poorest quintile and those with primary education are less likely than more advantaged mothers to receive ANC four or more times. For example, 67 percent of women living in the poorest households reported four or more antenatal care visits compared with 91 percent among those living in the richest households.

There is also a differential by region where a lower percentage of women who receive four or more visits live in the North (64 percent), compared to the Central region (93 percent) and the South (96 percent). There is a positive correlation between education level and receiving 4 or more visits. Women with primary education are less likely to have 4 or more visits (73 percent) compared to women with secondary education (86 percent) and with higher education (97 percent).

Table RH.7: Number of antenatal care visits

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider, Montenegro, 2013

	Percent distribution of women who had:					Missing/DK	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	No antenatal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits[1]			
Total	8.3	0.2	1.9	1.8	86.6	1.1	100.0	328
Region								
North	27.1	1.0	4.3	1.1	64.3	2.2	100.0	80
Centre	1.8	0.0	1.6	2.8	93.0	0.9	100.0	181
South	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.3	0.5	100.0	66
Area								
Urban	5.4	0.2	1.3	1.6	91.2	0.3	100.0	215
Rural	13.6	0.4	3.0	2.3	77.9	2.7	100.0	113
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
20-34	8.4	0.0	1.8	0.9	88.0	0.9	100.0	272
35-49	2.7	2.1	3.5	2.3	86.6	2.7	100.0	38
Education[a]								
Primary	20.0	0.0	1.9	4.3	73.0	0.7	100.0	52
Secondary	7.8	0.5	2.8	2.2	85.6	1.2	100.0	169
Higher	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.5	0.0	100.0	104
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	15.7	1.0	5.8	5.1	67.0	5.4	100.0	50
Second	15.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	82.3	1.1	100.0	67
Middle	3.2	0.0	0.3	2.6	93.5	0.4	100.0	77
Fourth	4.5	0.0	1.6	0.6	93.3	0.0	100.0	69
Richest	5.4	0.5	3.1	0.0	91.0	0.0	100.0	65
Religion of household head								
Orthodox	5.8	0.2	1.5	0.9	90.1	1.5	100.0	224
Catholic	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Islamic	15.5	0.4	2.9	1.1	79.6	0.5	100.0	81
Other religion	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12

1 MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The types of services pregnant women receive during antenatal care are shown in Table RH.8. Among those women who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey, 91 percent reported that a blood sample was taken during antenatal care visits, 90 percent reported that their blood pressure was measured, 91 percent that a urine sample was taken and in 55 percent of cases genetic analysis was conducted. For all types of antenatal care services, the prevalence is higher among women from the South and the Central region, while in the North the percentages are lower.

The content of antenatal care is positively correlated with the education level and wealth status of women. The richer and more educated women are, the more likely they are to receive all types of antenatal care services.

Table RH.8: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, a urine sample taken, blood sample taken, and genetic analysis done as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy for the last birth, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:					Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	Genetic analysis	
Total	89.9	90.6	91.2	89.3	54.6	328
Region						
North	70.5	71.2	71.2	70.5	30.5	80
Centre	96.0	97.0	98.0	95.0	68.5	181
South	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	45.5	66
Area						
Urban	93.1	93.5	94.3	92.2	59.8	215
Rural	83.9	85.2	85.2	83.9	44.6	113
Mother's age at birth						
Less than 20	*	*	*	*	*	18
20-34	90.1	91.4	91.4	90.1	55.0	272
35-49	92.1	90.5	93.8	88.9	66.3	38
Education[a]						
Primary	79.4	76.5	80.0	75.9	44.2	52
Secondary	90.4	91.2	91.2	90.4	55.6	169
Higher	94.0	96.5	96.5	94.0	57.3	104
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	81.7	80.5	81.7	80.5	46.8	50
Second	81.3	84.7	84.7	81.3	41.5	67
Middle	95.5	95.2	96.8	93.9	56.2	77
Fourth	94.2	94.8	94.8	94.2	64.1	69
Richest	93.7	94.6	94.6	93.7	61.8	65
Religion of household head						
Orthodox	92.8	94.0	94.0	92.8	62.2	224
Catholic	*	*	*	*	*	11
Islamic	81.0	82.9	82.9	81.0	35.8	81
Other religion	*	*	*	*	*	12

1 MICS indicator 5.6 - Content of antenatal care
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Antenatal Care in Roma Settlements

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women age 15–49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table RH.5R. The results show that in Roma settlements, 14 percent of women do not receive antenatal care. A higher percentage of women from the poorest 60 percent of households do not receive antenatal care (17 percent), compared to 9 percent of women from the richest 40 percent of households.

86 percent of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last two years received antenatal care from a skilled provider; the majority of such women received antenatal care from a medical doctor (85 percent), while less than 1 percent received antenatal care from a nurse or midwife.

Table RH.5R: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth, Roma settlements, 2013

	Provider of antenatal care[a]		No antenatal care	Total	Any skilled provider[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife				
Total	85.4	0.3	14.3	100.0	85.7	235
Region						
North	(79.6)	(0.0)	(20.4)	100.0	(79.6)	33
Centre	86.5	0.0	13.5	100.0	86.5	174
South	(85.0)	(2.5)	(12.5)	100.0	(87.5)	27
Area						
Urban	85.2	0.4	14.5	100.0	85.5	181
Rural	86.1	0.0	13.9	100.0	86.1	54
Mother's age at birth						
Less than 20	85.0	0.0	15.0	100.0	85.0	64
20-34	84.3	0.4	15.2	100.0	84.8	158
35-49	*	*	*	100.0	*	13
Education						
None	82.4	0.4	17.2	100.0	82.8	156
Primary	90.1	0.0	9.9	100.0	90.1	69
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	100.0	*	10
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	82.7	0.4	16.9	100.0	83.1	155
Richest 40 percent	90.7	0.0	9.3	100.0	90.7	79

1 MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage
a Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

UNICEF and WHO recommend a minimum of four antenatal care visits during pregnancy. Table RH.6R shows the number of antenatal care visits during the last pregnancy during the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider by selected characteristics. 64 percent women with a live birth in the last two years in Roma settlements received antenatal care visits four or more times. Women from the poorest households and those from urban areas are less likely than more advantaged mothers to receive ANC visits four or more times. 57 percent of the women living in the poorest 60 percent of households reported four or more antenatal care visits, compared with 76 percent of those living in the richest 40 percent of households.

Differentials by area are also present, with a lower percentage of women who live in urban areas receiving four or more visits (61 percent), compared to rural areas (73 percent). There is positive correlation between education level and 4 or more antenatal care visits. Women without education are less likely to have 4 or more visits (59 percent) compared to women with primary education (76 percent).

Table RH.6R: Number of antenatal care visits

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percent distribution of women who had:						Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	No antenatal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits[1]	Missing/DK		
Total	14.3	3.1	8.3	10.3	63.5	0.6	100.0	235
Region								
North	(20.4)	(4.1)	(4.1)	(5.8)	(65.7)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Centre	13.5	1.2	10.1	12.7	61.8	0.8	100.0	174
South	(12.5)	(13.7)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(71.3)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Area								
Urban	14.5	1.9	10.0	12.2	60.6	0.8	100.0	181
Rural	13.9	7.0	2.5	3.6	73.0	0.0	100.0	54
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	15.0	1.1	6.3	15.7	62.0	0.0	100.0	64
20-34	15.2	3.7	9.8	7.5	62.9	0.9	100.0	158
35-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Education								
None	17.2	2.2	9.9	11.2	58.7	0.9	100.0	156
Primary	9.9	5.4	5.9	3.0	75.7	0.0	100.0	69
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	16.9	4.6	9.1	11.6	56.9	0.9	100.0	155
Richest 40 percent	9.3	0.0	6.8	7.6	76.3	0.0	100.0	79

1 MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The types of services pregnant women receive during antenatal care are shown in Table RH.7R. Among those women in Roma settlements who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey, 79 percent reported that a blood sample was taken and their blood pressure was measured as part of antenatal care, 80 percent that a urine sample was taken and in 32 percent of cases genetic analysis was conducted. Women from urban areas and from the richest households more frequently undergo genetic analysis during pregnancy than women from rural areas and those from the poorest 60 percent of households.

In Roma settlements, 77 percent of women had their blood pressure measured, urine and blood samples taken during the pregnancy of their last birth. For three types of antenatal care services (blood pressure measured, urine and blood samples taken), the prevalence is higher among women from urban areas (80 percent), while in the rural areas that percentage is lower (67 percent).

The content of antenatal care is positively correlated with the education level and wealth status of women. The richer and more educated women are, the more likely they are to receive all types of antenatal care services.

Table RH.7R: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy for the last birth, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:					Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	Genetic analysis	
Total	79.1	80.2	79.1	77.1	32.2	235
Region						
North	(51.7)	(51.7)	(50.7)	(48.6)	(17.3)	33
Centre	84.2	85.4	83.7	82.1	36.6	174
South	(80.0)	(82.5)	(85.0)	(80.0)	(22.6)	27
Area						
Urban	82.2	83.7	82.4	80.1	34.5	181
Rural	68.8	68.8	68.1	66.9	24.7	54
Mother's age at birth						
Less than 20	78.6	80.8	79.6	75.3	27.8	64
20-34	79.7	80.5	79.3	78.0	32.4	158
35-49	*	*	*	*	*	13
Education						
None	76.4	78.1	76.2	74.1	30.6	156
Primary	84.3	84.3	83.8	82.8	33.0	69
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	*	10
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	73.6	75.3	75.0	71.9	24.5	155
Richest 40 percent	89.8	89.8	87.3	87.3	47.3	79

1 MICS indicator 5.6 - Content of antenatal care
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Assistance at Delivery

Three-quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate postpartum period. The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care in case of an emergency. A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure that women have ready and affordable access to skilled attendance at delivery. The indicators are the proportion of births with a skilled attendant and proportion of institutional deliveries. The 'skilled attendant at delivery' indicator is also used to track progress towards the Millennium Development target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015.

The MICS included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. A skilled attendant includes a doctor, nurse, midwife or auxiliary midwife.

About 99 percent of births occurring in the two years preceding the 2013 Montenegro MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel (Table RH.9).

96 percent of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the two years preceding the MICS survey delivered with the assistance of a medical doctor, while nurses and midwives assisted with the delivery of 3 percent. There are no significant differences by background characteristics for assistance provided by a medical doctor during delivery. A higher percentage of women in the North are assisted at delivery by a nurse/midwife (8 percent) compared to women in the Central region (2 percent) and in the South (1 percent). Assistance at delivery by a nurse/midwife is negatively correlated with education level and wealth.

Every fifth woman in Montenegro (20 percent) gave birth by Caesarean section. This practice is more frequent among older women – 35 percent of women age 35–49 gave birth by C-section compared to 18 percent of women age 20–34 years. The percentage of births delivered by C-section ranges from 17 percent in the Central region to 25 percent in the North.

Table RH.9: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Montenegro, 2013

	Person assisting at delivery			Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Percent delivered by C-section[2]	Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Other/ missing				
Total	96.1	2.9	1.0	100.0	99.0	19.9	328
Region							
North	91.4	7.9	0.7	100.0	99.3	24.8	80
Centre	97.7	1.7	0.7	100.0	99.3	17.4	181
South	97.5	0.5	2.0	100.0	98.0	20.5	66
Area							
Urban	97.2	1.6	1.2	100.0	98.8	19.8	215
Rural	94.0	5.5	0.5	100.0	99.5	19.9	113
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	18
20-34	96.2	2.7	1.2	100.0	98.8	18.4	272
35-49	97.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	34.5	38
Place of delivery							
Public sector health facility	97.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	20.1	324
Private sector health facility	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	0
Missing/DK	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	3
Education[a]							
Primary	91.2	7.6	1.1	100.0	98.9	17.7	52
Secondary	97.0	2.2	0.8	100.0	99.2	20.2	169
Higher	97.6	1.3	1.2	100.0	98.8	21.0	104
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	90.0	8.8	1.2	100.0	98.8	12.7	50
Second	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	19.6	67
Middle	95.7	2.7	1.6	100.0	98.4	23.2	77
Fourth	95.2	2.8	1.9	100.0	98.1	21.1	69
Richest	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	20.4	65
Religion of household head							
Orthodox	97.3	2.1	0.6	100.0	99.4	18.9	224
Catholic	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	11
Islamic	95.4	3.9	0.7	100.0	99.3	21.3	81
Other religion	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	12

1 MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2 - Skilled attendant at delivery
2 MICS indicator 5.9 - Caesarean section
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Assistance at Delivery in Roma Settlements

For women living in Roma settlements, about 99 percent of births occurring in the two years preceding the survey were delivered by skilled personnel (Table RH.8R).

95 percent of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last two years were delivered with the assistance of a medical doctor, while nurses and midwives assisted with the delivery of 4 percent of births. There is a difference by area for assistance provided by a medical doctor during delivery: 98 percent of women from urban areas were assisted by a medical doctor during delivery, compared to 85 percent in rural areas. 19 percent of women gave birth by Caesarean section.

Table RH.8R: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Roma settlements, 2013

	Person assisting at delivery					Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Percent delivered by C-section[2]	Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Relative/ Friend	Other	Total			
Total	94.7	3.9	0.7	0.7	100.0	98.6	18.8	235
Region								
North	(96.9)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.9)	(15.7)	33
Centre	97.9	0.8	0.4	0.9	100.0	98.7	21.2	174
South	(71.2)	(28.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(7.5)	27
Area								
Urban	97.6	1.1	0.4	0.8	100.0	98.8	21.1	181
Rural	84.8	13.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	98.1	11.0	54
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	94.4	2.1	1.1	2.4	100.0	96.5	12.2	64
20-34	94.4	5.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	21.6	158
35-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	13
Place of delivery								
Public	96.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	19.1	231
Home	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	3
Education								
None	95.5	2.4	1.1	1.0	100.0	97.9	17.1	156
Primary	92.1	7.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	24.3	69
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	10
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	94.3	4.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	18.5	155
Richest 40 percent	95.5	2.6	0.0	1.9	100.0	98.1	19.5	79

1 MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2 - Skilled attendant at delivery
2 MICS indicator 5.9 - Caesarean section
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Place of Delivery

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby. Table RH.10 presents the percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery and the percentage of births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

99 percent of births in Montenegro are delivered in a health facility; almost all deliveries occur in public-sector facilities, while a very small proportion take place in private-sector facilities. There are no significant differences by background characteristic.

Table RH.10: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by place of delivery of their last birth, Montenegro, 2013

	Place of delivery			Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health facility		Missing /DK			
	Public sector	Private sector				
Total	98.9	0.1	1.0	100.0	99.0	328
Region						
North	99.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	80
Centre	99.1	0.2	0.7	100.0	99.3	181
South	98.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	98.0	66
Area						
Urban	98.6	0.2	1.2	100.0	98.8	215
Rural	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	113
Mother's age at birth						
Less than 20	*	*	*	100.0	*	18
20-34	98.7	0.1	1.2	100.0	98.8	272
35-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	38
Number of antenatal care visits						
None	(88.4)	(0.0)	(11.6)	100.0	(88.4)	27
1-3 visits	*	*	*	100.0	*	13
4+ visits	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	284
Missing/DK	*	*	*	100.0	*	4
Education[a]						
Primary	98.9	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	52
Secondary	99.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	169
Higher	98.5	0.3	1.2	100.0	98.8	104
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	98.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	50
Second	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	67
Middle	98.4	0.0	1.6	100.0	98.4	77
Fourth	97.6	0.5	1.9	100.0	98.1	69
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	65
Religion of household head						
Orthodox	99.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	99.4	224
Catholic	*	*	*	100.0	*	11
Islamic	99.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	81
Other religion	*	*	*	100.0	*	12

1 MICS indicator 5.8 - Institutional deliveries
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Place of Delivery in Roma Settlements

99 percent of births to women living in Roma settlements are delivered in a health facility and all deliveries occur in public-sector facilities. There are no significant differences by background characteristics.

Table RH.9R: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by place of delivery of their last birth, Roma settlements, 2013

	Place of delivery		Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Public sector health facility	Home			
Total	98.6	1.4	100.0	98.6	235
Region					
North	(96.9)	(3.1)	100.0	(96.9)	33
Centre	98.7	1.3	100.0	98.7	174
South	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	27
Area					
Urban	98.8	1.2	100.0	98.8	181
Rural	98.1	1.9	100.0	98.1	54
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	96.5	3.5	100.0	96.5	64
20-34	99.4	0.6	100.0	99.4	158
35-49	*	*	100.0	*	13
Number of antenatal care visits					
None	(90.3)	(9.7)	100.0	(90.3)	34
1-3 visits	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	51
4+ visits	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	149
Missing/DK	*	*	100.0	*	1
Education					
None	97.9	2.1	100.0	97.9	156
Primary	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	69
Secondary or higher	*	*	100.0	*	10
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 percent	98.9	1.1	100.0	98.9	155
Richest 40 percent	98.1	1.9	100.0	98.1	79

1 MICS indicator 5.8 - Institutional deliveries
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Postnatal Health Checks

The period at birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, annually approximately 3 million newborns die in the first month of life[23] and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth[24], which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur[25].

Despite the importance of the first few days following birth, large-scale, nationally representative household survey programmes have not systematically included questions on the postnatal period and care for the mother and newborn. In 2008, the 'Countdown to 2015' initiative, which monitors progress on maternal, newborn and child health interventions, highlighted this data gap, and called not only for postnatal care (PNC) programmes to be strengthened, but also for better data availability and quality[26].

Following the establishment and discussions of an Inter-Agency Group on PNC and drawing on lessons learned from earlier attempts of collecting PNC data, a new questionnaire module for MICS was developed and validated. Named the Postnatal Health Checks (PNHC) module, the objective is to collect information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, not the content of care. The rationale for this is that as the PNC programmes are scaled up, it is important to measure the coverage of that scale-up and ensure that a platform for providing essential services is in place. Content is considered more difficult to measure, particularly because the respondent is asked to recall services delivered up to two years preceding the interview.

Table RH.11 presents the percent distribution of women age 15–49 who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey, by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics.

Almost all women who gave birth in a health facility stay 12 hours or more in the facility after delivery. There are no notable differences in the percentage of women that stay 12 hours or more in the health facility by background characteristics. 85 percent of women stay in the health facility for 3 days or more, while 15 percent stay for 1–2 days. There is a differential in the percentage of women that stay 1–2 days by region ranging from 4 percent in the North to 22 percent in the Central region.

Safe motherhood programmes have recently increased their emphasis on the importance of postnatal care, recommending that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery. To assess the extent of postnatal care utilisation, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's last birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Table RH.12 shows the percentage of newborns born in the last two years who received health checks and postnatal care visits from any health provider after birth. Please note that health checks following birth while in a facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas postnatal care visits refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include health checks following birth while in a facility or at home. The indicator, Postnatal health checks, includes any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery (columns 2, 3, and 4).

99 of newborns receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. With regards to PNC visits, these predominantly occur after the first week following birth (52 percent). Since a high percentage of women stay in a health facility for 3 days or more (Table RH.11), which leads to a high percentage of health checks that occur in the health facility or at home following birth, 99 percent of all newborns receive a postnatal health check. There are no notable differences by any background characteristics. 12 percent of women receive no PNC visit for newborns. Women in urban areas are more likely not to receive a PNC visit for newborns (14 percent) than women in rural areas (8 percent).

23 Liu L, Johnson HL, Cousens S, et al. Global, regional, and national causes of child mortality in 2000-2010: an updated systematic analysis. Lancet. 2012;11 May 2012. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(12)60560-1.
24 Lawn JE, Cousens S, Zupan J. 4 million neonatal deaths: When? Where? Why? Lancet 2005; 365:891–900.
25 WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, The World Bank. Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2010. Geneva: World Health Organization 2012.
26 Countdown to 2015: Tracking Progress in Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival, The 2008 Report. New York: UNICEF 2008.

Table RH.11: Postpartum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who had their last birth delivered in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Montenegro, 2013

	Duration of stay in health facility			Total	12 hours or more[1]	Number of women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years
	Less than 6 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more			
Total	0.5	14.9	84.6	100.0	99.5	325
Region						
North	1.3	4.3	94.4	100.0	98.7	80
Centre	0.1	21.9	78.0	100.0	99.9	180
South	0.4	8.6	91.0	100.0	99.6	65
Area						
Urban	0.7	16.0	83.3	100.0	99.3	212
Rural	0.0	12.9	87.1	100.0	100.0	113
Mother's age at birth						
Less than 20	*	*	*	100.0	*	18
20-34	0.6	14.2	85.2	100.0	99.4	269
35-49	0.0	21.7	78.3	100.0	100.0	38
Type of health facility						
Public	0.5	14.9	84.6	100.0	99.5	324
Private	*	*	*	100.0	*	0
Type of delivery						
Vaginal birth	0.6	18.4	81.0	100.0	99.4	260
C-section	0.0	0.9	99.1	100.0	100.0	65
Education[a]						
Primary	2.0	10.7	87.3	100.0	98.0	51
Secondary	0.3	16.6	83.1	100.0	99.7	167
Higher	0.0	14.0	86.0	100.0	100.0	103
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	2.1	11.3	86.7	100.0	97.9	49
Second	0.0	11.6	88.4	100.0	100.0	67
Middle	0.0	15.6	84.4	100.0	100.0	76
Fourth	0.8	17.9	81.3	100.0	99.2	68
Richest	0.0	17.1	82.9	100.0	100.0	65
Religion of household head						
Orthodox	0.2	16.4	83.4	100.0	99.8	223
Catholic	*	*	*	100.0	*	11
Islamic	1.3	6.5	92.3	100.0	98.7	80
Other religion	*	*	*	100.0	*	10

1 MICS indicator 5.10 - Postpartum stay in health facility
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.12: Postnatal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution whose last live birth received postnatal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received postnatal health checks, Montenegro, 2013

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[a]	PNC visit for newborns[b]								Postnatal health check for the newborn[1,c]	Number of last live births in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No postnatal care visit	Missing / DK	Total		
Total	98.6	2.7	11.2	5.7	15.3	52.4	12.1	0.6	100.0	98.7	328
Region											
North	99.3	1.4	2.5	3.0	18.5	68.1	6.0	0.6	100.0	99.3	80
Centre	98.5	1.8	18.0	7.2	9.4	47.9	15.6	0.0	100.0	98.6	181
South	98.0	6.9	3.2	4.6	27.3	46.0	9.9	2.1	100.0	98.0	66
Area											
Urban	98.1	2.8	15.7	7.0	13.7	45.9	14.4	0.5	100.0	98.2	215
Rural	99.5	2.5	2.7	3.2	18.3	64.8	7.8	0.8	100.0	99.5	113
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	18
20-34	98.8	2.7	10.2	5.5	14.6	53.1	13.2	0.7	100.0	98.8	272
35-49	100.0	4.4	23.6	7.8	12.6	46.0	5.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	38
Place of delivery											
Health facility	99.6	2.7	11.3	5.7	15.4	53.0	11.3	0.6	100.0	99.6	325
Public	99.6	2.6	11.4	5.7	15.4	53.0	11.3	0.6	100.0	99.6	324
Private	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	0
Other/DK/Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	3
Education[d]											
Primary	98.9	1.3	6.6	6.5	24.6	52.7	7.5	0.8	100.0	98.9	52
Secondary	99.1	2.2	14.4	3.9	12.0	54.1	12.8	0.6	100.0	99.2	169
Higher	97.6	4.3	8.8	8.3	14.7	49.8	13.6	0.4	100.0	97.6	104
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	98.8	0.0	2.7	5.4	18.7	67.7	5.5	0.0	100.0	98.8	50
Second	100.0	1.7	11.5	3.1	16.9	52.4	11.6	2.8	100.0	100.0	67
Middle	98.4	1.8	9.0	7.5	12.6	55.2	13.9	0.0	100.0	98.4	77
Fourth	97.7	4.4	19.3	4.4	14.6	38.0	19.4	0.0	100.0	98.1	69
Richest	98.1	5.0	11.6	7.6	14.8	53.0	7.9	0.0	100.0	98.1	65
Religion of household head											
Orthodox	98.8	2.0	14.2	3.9	11.8	54.5	12.9	0.6	100.0	98.9	224
Catholic	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	11
Islamic	99.3	4.4	4.3	5.4	24.7	49.6	11.1	0.5	100.0	99.3	81
Other religion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	12

1 MICS indicator 5.11 - Postnatal health check for the newborn
a Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).
b Postnatal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note a above).
c Postnatal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note a above), as well as PNC visits (see note b above) within two days of delivery.
d Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

In Table RH.13, the percentage of newborns who received their first PNC visit within one week of birth is shown by location and type of provider of service. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Over half of the first PNC visits for newborns occur in a public facility (52 percent). This proportion is similar across the majority of the different background characteristics. For less than 1 percent of newborns the first PNC visit took place in the private sector.

Over half of the first PNC visits for newborns are provided by either a doctor, nurse or midwife (53 percent) and by an auxiliary midwife for the remaining 47 percent of newborns in Montenegro.

Table RH.13: Postnatal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received a postnatal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Montenegro, 2013

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns			Total	Provider of first PNC visit for newborns		Total	Number of last live births in the last two years with a PNC visit within the first week of life
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector		Doctor/ nurse/ mid-wife	Auxiliary midwife		
Total	47.5	52.2	0.3	100.0	52.9	47.1	100.0	114
Region								
North	(14.4)	(85.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(87.2)	(12.8)	100.0	20
Centre	58.9	40.6	0.5	100.0	41.4	58.6	100.0	66
South	(44.5)	(55.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(54.9)	(45.1)	100.0	28
Area								
Urban	50.9	48.6	0.4	100.0	49.7	50.3	100.0	84
Rural	(37.9)	(62.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(61.7)	(38.3)	100.0	30
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	6
20-34	50.0	49.6	0.4	100.0	51.0	49.0	100.0	90
35-49	(50.9)	(49.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(46.7)	(53.3)	100.0	18
Place of delivery								
Health facility	47.5	52.2	0.3	100.0	52.9	47.1	100.0	114
Public	47.6	52.4	0.0	100.0	52.7	47.3	100.0	114
Private	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	0
Education[a]								
Primary	(18.2)	(81.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(81.8)	(18.2)	100.0	20
Secondary	56.2	43.8	0.0	100.0	43.2	56.8	100.0	55
Higher	52.8	46.3	0.9	100.0	49.2	50.8	100.0	38
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	13
Second	(48.8)	(51.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(50.8)	(49.2)	100.0	22
Middle	(51.1)	(48.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(46.7)	(53.3)	100.0	24
Fourth	(58.2)	(40.6)	(1.2)	100.0	(41.7)	(58.3)	100.0	30
Richest	(51.0)	(49.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(53.3)	(46.7)	100.0	25
Religion of household head								
Orthodox	56.2	43.3	0.5	100.0	42.3	57.7	100.0	72
Catholic	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	7
Islamic	(23.3)	(76.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(76.3)	(23.7)	100.0	31
Other religion	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	4

a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.14 presents information collected on postnatal health checks and visits of the mother and is identical to Table RH.12, which presented the data collected for newborns. The data on postnatal care visits for mothers within one week of birth is based on a low number of unweighted cases and therefore the table with this data is not presented in the report.

Please be reminded that that health checks following birth while in a facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas postnatal care visits refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home. The indicator, Postnatal health checks, includes any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery (columns 2, 3, and 4).

Table RH.14 presents a somewhat similar pattern to Table RH.12, but with some important differences. The percentage of mothers who did not receive a postnatal care visit (63 percent) is much higher than the percentage of newborns that did not receive a postnatal care visit (12 percent) (see Table RH.12).

95 percent of mothers receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. PNC visits for mothers predominantly occur after the first week following birth (30 percent). Since a high percentage of women stay in a health facility for 3 days or more (see Table RH.10), which leads to a high percentage of health checks that occur in the health facility or at home following birth, a total of 95 percent of all mothers receive a postnatal health check. In the Central region almost all mothers receive a postnatal health check (97 percent), whereas both health checks following birth and timely visits are 92 percent in both the North and the South.

63 percent of women in Montenegro receive no PNC visit. There are differentials by region – 70 percent of women in the Central region received no PNC visit, while in the North and in the South that percentage is lower (63 and 43 percent respectively).

There is a differential in receiving a PNC visit after one week of delivery by type of delivery. A higher percentage of women who delivered their baby with C-sections receive a PNC visit after one week following birth (37 percent) compared to women with vaginal birth (28 percent).

Table RH.14: Postnatal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received postnatal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received postnatal health checks, Montenegro, 2013

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[a]	PNC visit for mothers[b]								Postnatal health check for the mother[1, c]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing / DK	Total		
Total	94.8	0.4	0.8	1.5	3.3	29.9	62.9	1.2	100.0	94.8	328
Region											
North	92.1	0.0	0.4	3.6	4.7	27.0	62.5	1.8	100.0	92.1	80
Centre	97.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	3.0	25.4	70.3	0.2	100.0	97.0	181
South	92.4	1.3	1.4	2.9	2.6	45.4	43.3	3.1	100.0	92.4	66
Area											
Urban	95.2	0.5	0.1	2.0	3.2	29.1	63.6	1.5	100.0	95.2	215
Rural	94.1	0.1	2.2	0.5	3.6	31.2	61.8	0.5	100.0	94.1	113
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	18
20-34	94.6	0.4	0.7	1.0	3.5	30.1	63.4	0.9	100.0	94.6	272
35-49	93.9	0.4	2.5	5.2	1.1	29.8	61.0	0.0	100.0	93.9	38
Place of delivery											
Health facility	95.8	0.4	0.9	1.5	3.4	30.1	62.6	1.2	100.0	95.8	325
Public	95.8	0.3	0.9	1.5	3.4	30.2	62.7	1.2	100.0	95.8	324
Private	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	0
Other/DK/Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	3
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	94.4	0.4	1.1	0.4	3.3	28.1	65.7	1.1	100.0	94.4	263
C-section	96.6	0.2	0.0	5.8	3.7	37.0	51.8	1.5	100.0	96.6	65
Education[d]											
Primary	97.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	5.6	30.3	63.3	0.0	100.0	97.5	52
Secondary	95.0	0.3	1.6	2.6	1.7	26.4	65.3	2.0	100.0	95.0	169
Higher	93.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.9	36.0	58.9	0.4	100.0	93.2	104
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	92.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	7.2	23.9	66.9	0.0	100.0	92.4	50
Second	96.7	0.5	0.0	3.4	0.8	20.7	70.5	4.1	100.0	96.7	67
Middle	93.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.5	39.5	54.9	0.4	100.0	93.2	77
Fourth	96.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	25.3	72.2	0.7	100.0	96.7	69
Richest	94.8	0.2	3.9	1.6	4.7	37.3	51.9	0.4	100.0	94.8	65
Religion of household head											
Orthodox	94.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	2.3	27.8	66.4	1.6	100.0	94.6	224
Catholic	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	11
Islamic	95.6	0.2	1.2	4.0	4.3	31.4	58.5	0.4	100.0	95.6	81
Other religion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	12

1 MICS indicator 5.12 - Postnatal health check for the mother
a Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).
b Postnatal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in a facility or at home (see note a above).
c Postnatal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note a above), as well as PNC visits (see note b above) within two days of delivery.
d Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.15 presents the distribution of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by receipt of health checks or PNC visits within two days of birth for the mother and the newborn, thus combining the indicators presented in tables RH.12 and RH.14.

The 2013 Montenegro MICS shows that for 94 percent of live births, both the mothers and their newborns receive either a health check following birth or a timely PNC visit within two days after birth, whereas for 1 percent of births they receive neither health checks nor timely visits, primarily because of the very high proportion of health checks. There are no notable discrepancies across the background characteristics.

Table RH.15: Postnatal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by postnatal health checks for the mother and newborn, within two days of the most recent birth, Montenegro, 2013

	Postnatal health checks within two days of birth for:				DK/Missing	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Both mothers and newborns	Mothers only	Newborns only	Neither mother nor newborn			
Total	94.2	0.4	4.2	1.0	0.3	100.0	328
Region							
North	92.1	0.0	7.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	80
Centre	96.3	0.7	2.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	181
South	90.9	0.0	5.6	2.0	1.5	100.0	66
Area							
Urban	94.2	0.6	3.6	1.2	0.5	100.0	215
Rural	94.1	0.0	5.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	113
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
20-34	94.3	0.0	4.2	1.2	0.4	100.0	272
35-49	93.9	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	38
Place of delivery							
Health facility	95.1	0.4	4.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	325
Public	95.1	0.4	4.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	324
Private	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Other/DK/Missing	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Type of delivery							
Vaginal birth	93.9	0.5	4.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	263
C-section	95.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	1.5	100.0	65
Education[a]							
Primary	97.5	0.0	1.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	52
Secondary	94.4	0.0	4.3	0.8	0.6	100.0	169
Higher	92.0	1.2	5.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	104
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	92.4	0.0	6.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	50
Second	95.2	0.0	3.3	0.0	1.5	100.0	67
Middle	93.2	0.0	5.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	77
Fourth	96.7	0.0	1.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	69
Richest	92.9	1.9	5.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	65
Religion of household head							
Orthodox	93.6	0.5	4.8	0.6	0.4	100.0	224
Catholic	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Islamic	95.6	0.0	3.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	81
Other religion	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12

a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Abortions

Table RH.16 presents results on the lifetime experience of women age 15–49 years with abortions. In Montenegro, 12 percent of women have had at least one induced abortion. Among women who have had an abortion, 63 percent had one abortion, 36 percent had two to three abortions, and 1 percent of women had four or more abortions. Among women who have had an abortion, women with primary education (52 percent) are more likely to have had two to three abortions than those with secondary (32 percent) or higher education (36 percent).

Table RH.16: Lifetime experience with abortions

Mean number of live births and induced abortions, percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever had an induced abortion, and percent distribution by number of abortions, Montenegro, 2013

	Mean number of:		Percentage of women with at least one induced abortion	Number of women age 15-49 years	Among women who had an abortion, percent distribution by number of abortions			Total	Number of women age 15-49 with abortions
	Live births	Induced abortions			1	2-3	4+		
Total	1.3	0.2	11.6	3493	63.4	35.6	1.0	100.0	406
Region									
North	1.6	0.2	10.8	970	56.7	42.2	1.2	100.0	105
Centre	1.2	0.2	11.3	1720	68.4	30.8	0.8	100.0	195
South	1.2	0.3	13.2	803	60.9	37.7	1.5	100.0	106
Area									
Urban	1.2	0.2	12.7	2335	65.7	33.5	0.7	100.0	297
Rural	1.5	0.2	9.4	1158	57.0	41.0	1.9	100.0	109
Age									
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.2	531	*	*	*	100.0	1
20-24	0.2	0.0	1.6	563	*	*	*	100.0	9
25-29	0.9	0.1	5.9	501	(82.8)	(17.2)	(0.0)	100.0	30
30-34	1.6	0.3	12.3	509	75.4	23.6	1.0	100.0	63
35-39	2.0	0.2	16.7	463	61.3	38.1	0.7	100.0	77
40-44	2.3	0.3	19.2	434	55.2	43.4	1.4	100.0	84
45-49	2.3	0.5	29.0	492	59.5	39.1	1.4	100.0	143
Education[a]									
Primary	2.4	0.3	16.2	355	47.0	52.1	0.9	100.0	58
Secondary	1.4	0.2	13.3	1969	67.3	31.6	1.1	100.0	262
Higher	0.7	0.1	7.2	1153	63.4	35.5	1.1	100.0	83
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	1.6	0.2	10.6	511	57.4	42.6	0.0	100.0	54
Second	1.3	0.2	10.7	613	49.5	47.1	3.4	100.0	65
Middle	1.2	0.2	13.3	756	64.0	34.6	1.4	100.0	101
Fourth	1.1	0.2	11.2	810	69.0	31.0	0.0	100.0	90
Richest	1.3	0.2	11.9	802	70.3	29.0	0.6	100.0	95
Religion of household head									
Orthodox	1.2	0.2	12.1	2666	65.5	33.4	1.1	100.0	321
Catholic	1.1	0.1	5.3	102	*	*	*	100.0	5
Islamic	1.7	0.2	11.2	659	50.7	48.4	0.9	100.0	74
Other religion	1.1	0.1	8.3	66	*	*	*	100.0	5

a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Postnatal Health Checks in Roma Settlements

All women in Roma settlements who gave birth in a health facility stay 12 hours or more in the facility after delivery.

80 percent of women stayed in a health facility for three days or more, while 19 percent stayed for one to two days. There are differences in the percentage of women that stayed one to two days, and three days or more in the health facility by wealth status. A higher percentage of women from the richest 40 percent of the households stay in the health facility for one to two days (28 percent) compared to women from the poorest 60 percent of the households (14 percent). The opposite is true for women staying in the health facility for three days or more – 86 percent women from the poorest 60 percent of the households stayed in a health facility for three days or more, while that percentage is lower for women from the richest 40 percent of households (70 percent).

Table RH.10R: Postpartum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who had their last birth delivered in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Roma settlements, 2013

	Duration of stay in health facility			Total	12 hours or more[1]	Number of women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years
	1-2 days	3 days or more	Missing/DK			
Total	19.0	80.4	0.6	100.0	99.4	231
Region						
North	(25.2)	(74.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	32
Centre	17.9	81.3	0.8	100.0	99.2	172
South	(18.7)	(81.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	27
Area						
Urban	18.4	80.9	0.8	100.0	99.2	178
Rural	(21.3)	(78.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	53
Mother's age at birth						
Less than 20	24.7	73.1	2.2	100.0	97.8	62
20-34	16.7	83.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	157
35-49	*	*	*	100.0	*	13
Type of health facility						
Public	19.0	80.4	0.6	100.0	99.4	231
Type of delivery						
Vaginal birth	22.1	77.1	0.7	100.0	99.3	187
C-section	(5.9)	(94.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	44
Education						
None	20.7	78.4	0.9	100.0	99.1	153
Primary	17.0	83.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	69
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	100.0	*	10
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	14.4	85.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	153
Richest 40 percent	28.3	70.0	1.7	100.0	98.3	78

1 MICS indicator 5.10 - Postpartum stay in health facility
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

95 percent of newborns receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. With regards to PNC visits, these predominantly occur after the first week or on the first day following birth (25 percent for both indicators). Since a high percentage of women stay in a health facility for three days or more (Table RH.10R), leading to a high percentage of health checks that occur in the health facility or at home following birth, 97 percent of all newborns receive a postnatal health check. There are no notable differences by any background characteristics. 19 percent of women receive no PNC visit for newborns. A higher percentage of women from the poorest 60 percent of household population receive no PNC visit for newborns (24 percent) compared to women from the richest 40 percent of household population (9 percent).

Table RH.11R: Postnatal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution whose last live birth received postnatal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received postnatal health checks, Roma settlements, 2013

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[a]	PNC visit for newborns[b]								Postnatal health check for the new-born[1, c]	Number of last live births in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/ DK	Total		
Total	94.7	12.5	24.6	7.8	10.2	25.0	19.0	0.9	100.0	96.9	235
Region											
North	(94.9)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(14.3)	(76.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(98.0)	33
Centre	94.2	15.2	32.8	9.5	11.2	23.6	6.9	0.8	100.0	96.6	174
South	(97.5)	(6.2)	(2.5)	(6.2)	(8.7)	(47.5)	(26.3)	(2.5)	100.0	(97.5)	27
Area											
Urban	94.1	14.7	31.6	9.1	11.1	24.6	7.7	1.1	100.0	96.3	181
Rural	96.8	5.1	1.3	3.2	7.0	26.6	57.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	54
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	91.0	4.5	27.8	5.1	19.4	21.9	19.2	2.1	100.0	95.0	64
20-34	96.2	14.4	24.0	9.5	6.2	27.9	17.6	0.4	100.0	97.8	158
35-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	13
Place of delivery											
Home	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	3
Health facility	96.0	12.2	25.0	7.9	10.3	25.4	18.4	0.9	100.0	97.8	231
Public	96.0	12.2	25.0	7.9	10.3	25.4	18.4	0.9	100.0	97.8	231
Education											
None	92.0	9.0	25.6	7.8	12.2	25.1	19.4	0.9	100.0	95.3	156
Primary	100.0	15.6	22.3	8.7	6.1	28.4	18.0	1.0	100.0	100.0	69
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	10
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 percent	96.1	13.3	22.0	5.5	6.7	27.8	24.3	0.4	100.0	96.7	155
Richest 40 percent	92.0	10.9	29.8	12.1	17.0	19.7	8.7	1.7	100.0	97.2	79

1 MICS indicator 5.11 - Postnatal health check for the newborn
a Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).
b Postnatal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note a above).
c Postnatal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note a above), as well as PNC visits (see note b above) within two days of delivery.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The first PNC visits for newborns within one week of birth occur predominantly in a public sector facility (71 percent) while for 29 percent of births, PNC visits occur at home (Table RH.12R). These proportions are similar across the majority of background characteristics except wealth status. All PNC visits for mothers within one week of birth take place in public sector facilities and are provided by a doctor, nurse or midwife and therefore the data is not presented in a table in the report.

In Roma settlements, 78 percent of the first PNC visits for newborns within one week of birth are provided by either a doctor, nurse or midwife and the remaining 22 percent by an auxiliary midwife.

Table RH.12R: Postnatal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received a postnatal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Roma settlements, 2013

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns		Total	Provider of first PNC visit for newborns		Total	Number of last live births in the last two years with a PNC visit within the first week of life
	Home	Public sector		Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary midwife		
Total	29.3	70.7	100.0	77.8	22.2	100.0	129
Region							
North	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	3
Centre	31.6	68.4	100.0	76.0	24.0	100.0	120
South	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	6
Area							
Urban	31.5	68.5	100.0	76.2	23.8	100.0	120
Rural	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	9
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	(45.3)	(54.7)	100.0	(61.9)	(38.1)	100.0	36
20-34	25.1	74.9	100.0	82.6	17.4	100.0	85
35-49	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	7
Place of delivery							
Home	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	1
Health facility	29.5	70.5	100.0	77.6	22.4	100.0	128
Public	29.5	70.5	100.0	77.6	22.4	100.0	128
Education							
None	32.9	67.1	100.0	73.9	26.1	100.0	85
Primary	(23.1)	(76.9)	100.0	(84.2)	(15.8)	100.0	36
Secondary or higher	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	8
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	12.9	87.1	100.0	89.3	10.7	100.0	74
Richest 40 percent	51.0	49.0	100.0	62.5	37.5	100.0	56

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.13R presents a somewhat similar pattern to Table RH.11R, but with some important differences. The percentage of mothers living in Roma settlements who do not receive a postnatal care visit (63 percent) is much higher than the percentage of newborns that did not receive a postnatal care visit (19 percent) (Table RH.11R).

79 of mothers receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. PNC visits for mothers predominantly occur after the first day following birth (21 percent). Since a high percentage of women stay in a health facility for three days or more (see Table RH.9R), leading to a high percentage of health checks that occur in the health facility or at home following birth, a total of 79 percent of mothers receive a postnatal health check. In rural areas, 90 percent of mothers receive a postnatal health check, whereas that percentage is lower for women in urban areas (76 percent).

Table RH.13R: Postnatal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received postnatal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received postnatal health checks, Roma settlements, 2013

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[a]	PNC visit for mothers[b]							Postnatal health check for the mother1, c	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/ DK	Total		
Total	78.7	7.7	20.9	1.6	5.6	63.3	0.9	100.0	79.1	235
Region										
North	(96.9)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(93.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	33
Centre	74.5	9.8	28.2	1.2	1.9	58.2	0.8	100.0	74.5	174
South	(82.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(32.5)	(58.7)	(2.5)	100.0	(82.5)	27
Area										
Urban	75.9	9.4	27.1	1.1	3.7	57.5	1.1	100.0	75.9	181
Rural	88.0	1.9	0.0	3.2	12.0	82.9	0.0	100.0	89.9	54
Mother's age at birth										
Less than 20	65.3	0.0	19.1	0.0	12.2	66.6	2.1	100.0	65.3	64
20-34	83.8	10.6	20.5	2.4	3.0	63.1	0.4	100.0	84.5	158
35-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	13
Place of delivery										
Home	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	3
Health facility	79.8	7.4	21.2	1.6	5.7	63.2	0.9	100.0	79.8	231
Public	79.8	7.4	21.2	1.6	5.7	63.2	0.9	100.0	79.8	231
Education										
None	74.7	3.9	23.5	2.0	3.2	66.5	0.9	100.0	75.3	156
Primary	86.7	10.9	17.8	1.0	11.9	57.4	1.0	100.0	86.7	69
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	10
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	83.7	8.9	19.5	1.5	5.5	64.1	0.4	100.0	84.4	155
Richest 40 percent	68.8	5.4	23.6	1.7	5.9	61.7	1.7	100.0	68.8	79

1 MICS indicator 5.12 - Postnatal health check for the mother
a Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).
b Postnatal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note a above).
c Postnatal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note a above), as well as PNC visits (see note b above) within two days of delivery.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.14R presents the distribution of women in Roma settlements with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by receipt of postnatal health checks within two days of birth for the mother and the newborn, thus combining the indicators presented in tables RH.11R and RH.13R.

Table RH.14R shows that for 78 percent of women with a live birth, both the mothers and their newborns received a timely postnatal health check. There are differentials in the receipt of postnatal health checks for both mothers and newborns within two days of birth by area, education and wealth status. Among women with a live birth in the last two years living in urban areas, those from the richest 40 percent of households and those with primary education, fewer percentage of both the mothers and newborn received a postnatal health check within two days of birth. For 3 percent of women with a live birth in the last two years, neither the mother nor the newborn received a postnatal health check within two days of birth.

Table RH.14R: Postnatal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by postnatal health checks for the mother and newborn, within two days of the most recent birth, Roma settlements, 2013

	Postnatal health checks within two days of birth for:				DK/Missing	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Both mothers and newborns	Mothers only	Newborns only	Neither mother nor newborn			
Total	77.9	0.3	18.1	2.8	0.9	100.0	235
Region							
North	(98.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Centre	73.8	0.0	22.0	3.4	0.8	100.0	174
South	(80.0)	(0.0)	(15.0)	(2.5)	(2.5)	100.0	27
Area							
Urban	74.8	0.0	20.5	3.7	1.1	100.0	181
Rural	88.6	1.3	10.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	54
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	63.1	0.0	29.7	5.0	2.1	100.0	64
20-34	83.6	0.4	13.8	1.7	0.4	100.0	158
35-49	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Place of delivery							
Home	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Health facility	78.6	0.3	18.3	1.9	0.9	100.0	231
Public	78.6	0.3	18.3	1.9	0.9	100.0	231
Type of delivery							
Vaginal birth	74.6	0.0	21.2	3.5	0.7	100.0	190
C-section	(92.3)	(1.5)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(1.5)	100.0	44
Education							
None	74.0	0.4	20.4	4.2	0.9	100.0	156
Primary	85.7	0.0	13.3	0.0	1.0	100.0	69
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	83.5	0.4	12.8	2.8	0.4	100.0	155
Richest 40 percent	67.1	0.0	28.4	2.8	1.7	100.0	79

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Abortions in Roma Settlements

Table RH.15R presents results on the lifetime experience of women age 15–49 years with wasted pregnancies. In Roma settlements, 14 percent of women have had at least one induced abortion. Among women who have had an abortion, 42 percent had one abortion, 48 percent had two to three abortions, and 10 percent of women had four or more abortions.

Table RH.15R: Lifetime experience with abortions

Mean number of live births and induced abortions, percentage of women who have ever had an induced abortion and percent distribution by number of abortions, Roma settlements, 2013

	Mean number of:		Percentage of women with at least one induced abortion	Number of women age 15-49	Among women who had an abortion, percent distribution by number of abortions			Total	Number of women age 15-49 with abortions
	Live births	Induced abortions			1	2-3	4+		
Total	2.5	0.3	13.9	980	41.9	47.9	10.2	100.0	136
Region									
North	3.4	0.4	20.4	99	*	*	*	100.0	20
Centre	2.3	0.2	12.5	807	41.5	51.5	7.0	100.0	101
South	3.0	0.6	21.4	74	*	*	*	100.0	16
Area									
Urban	2.3	0.3	13.1	834	41.2	49.2	9.6	100.0	109
Rural	3.2	0.4	18.5	146	(44.6)	(42.7)	(12.7)	100.0	27
Age									
15-19	0.3	0.0	1.0	267	*	*	*	100.0	3
20-24	1.7	0.1	8.0	180	*	*	*	100.0	14
25-29	2.5	0.2	12.8	142	*	*	*	100.0	18
30-34	3.8	0.4	25.6	130	49.9	46.0	4.1	100.0	33
35-39	4.2	0.6	20.8	90	*	*	*	100.0	19
40-44	4.8	0.6	27.2	92	*	*	*	100.0	25
45-49	4.5	0.7	30.7	79	38.2	43.8	18.0	100.0	24
Education									
None	2.7	0.3	12.2	598	36.1	56.1	7.8	100.0	73
Primary	2.1	0.4	18.0	341	48.0	38.6	13.5	100.0	61
Secondary or higher	(1.5)	(0.1)	(5.0)	41	*	*	*	100.0	2
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	2.9	0.3	16.4	510	42.9	47.3	9.8	100.0	84
Richest 40 percent	2.0	0.2	11.2	470	40.4	48.8	10.8	100.0	53

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

VIII Child Development

Early Childhood Education and Learning

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance of early childhood education programmes or through attendance at preschool. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to babysitting and day care which do not typically have organised educational and learning.

40 percent of children age 36–59 months are attending an organised early childhood education programme (Table CD.1). Urban–rural and regional differentials are important – the figure is as high as 51 percent in urban areas, compared to 20 percent in rural areas. Among children age 36–59 months, attendance of early childhood education programmes is most prevalent in the Central region (54 percent), and lowest in the North (17 percent). There are no clear differentials in attendance of early childhood education by sex, but there are clear differentials by wealth status. 66 percent of children living in the richest households attend such programmes, while the figure drops to 7 percent in the poorest households. The proportions of children attending early childhood education programmes at age 36–47 months and 48–59 months are 35 percent and 45 percent respectively.

Table CD.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an organised early childhood education programme, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	39.9	659
Sex		
Male	38.7	376
Female	41.5	283
Region		
North	16.9	194
Centre	53.9	338
South	37.9	127
Area		
Urban	51.1	425
Rural	19.5	234
Age of child		
36-47 months	34.6	338
48-59 months	45.4	321
Mother's education[a]		
Primary	7.9	95
Secondary	38.1	372
Higher	61.1	186
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	6.8	119
Second	21.4	127
Middle	35.9	108
Fourth	57.5	139
Richest	65.5	167
Religion of household head		
Orthodox	46.9	476
Catholic	*	15
Islamic	19.2	162
Other religion	*	6

1 MICS indicator 6.1 - Attendance to early childhood education
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

It is well recognised that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first three to four years of life, and the quality of home care is the major determinant of a child's development during this period. In this context, the engagement of adults in activities with children, the presence of books in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators of the quality of home care. Children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and ready to learn.

Information on a number of activities that support early learning was collected in the survey. These included the involvement of adults with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

For 98 percent of children age 36–59 months, an adult household member age 15 years or older engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the three days preceding the survey (Table CD.2). The average number of activities that adults engaged with children was 5.7. The table also indicates that the average number of activities the biological father engaged with children was 3.3, while for biological mothers the average was 5.4. The biological father's involvement with four or more activities was 45 percent, while for biological mothers, this figure is 91 percent.

96 percent of children were living in a household with their biological fathers and 99 percent of children were living in a household with their biological mother.

There are differentials for both father's and mother's engagement by the education level of the mother and education level of the father. For both indicators, the involvement was lower for children age 36–59 months whose mother has completed only primary school, compared to those whose mother has completed secondary school or higher education. The same applies for the father's education.

There were no relevant differentials by region, area, socioeconomic status and between boys and girls, in terms of the engagement of adults in activities with children.

Table CD.2: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children living with their:		Number of children age 36-59 months	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers	Percentage of children with whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers
			Biological father	Biological mother							
Total	97.7	5.7	95.8	99.3	659	45.1	3.3	632	91.2	5.4	655
Sex											
Male	97.1	5.7	95.7	98.9	376	45.1	3.3	360	90.5	5.3	372
Female	98.5	5.8	96.0	99.9	283	45.2	3.2	272	92.0	5.5	283
Region											
North	96.8	5.7	97.5	99.5	194	44.6	3.4	189	87.5	5.2	193
Centre	97.7	5.8	94.7	99.1	338	49.1	3.4	320	93.7	5.5	335
South	98.7	5.7	96.3	99.8	127	35.6	2.8	122	90.2	5.2	126
Area											
Urban	97.8	5.8	94.9	99.1	425	50.7	3.5	403	92.3	5.5	421
Rural	97.4	5.6	97.4	99.7	234	35.1	2.9	228	89.2	5.2	234
Age of child											
36-47 months	97.2	5.7	94.4	99.7	338	42.0	3.3	319	90.1	5.3	337
48-59 months	98.2	5.8	97.3	98.9	321	48.5	3.3	313	92.4	5.4	318
Mother's education[a,b]											
Primary	94.2	5.2	97.1	97.8	95	21.9	2.4	93	72.2	4.3	93
Secondary	99.4	5.9	96.3	99.4	372	50.5	3.5	358	94.5	5.6	370
Higher	98.0	5.8	94.5	99.9	186	47.8	3.3	176	96.4	5.6	186
Father's education[b]											
Primary	92.9	5.3	100.0	96.1	54	26.1	2.7	54	77.0	4.7	52
Secondary	99.1	5.8	100.0	99.7	424	46.1	3.3	424	92.4	5.4	423
Higher	100.0	5.9	100.0	99.9	150	58.5	4.0	150	97.8	5.7	150
Father not in the household	*	*	*	*	28	na	na	na	*	*	27
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	92.7	5.3	92.9	99.2	119	26.3	2.6	110	79.8	4.7	118
Second	97.8	5.6	98.7	99.4	127	36.0	3.0	125	89.9	5.3	126
Middle	100.0	5.9	95.4	98.3	108	48.2	3.3	103	93.4	5.5	106
Fourth	99.4	5.9	99.6	100.0	139	59.0	3.9	138	97.8	5.7	139
Richest	98.1	5.8	92.8	99.4	167	52.0	3.5	155	93.3	5.5	166
Religion of household head											
Orthodox	98.7	5.8	95.8	99.3	476	47.8	3.4	456	93.5	5.5	472
Catholic	*	*	*	*	15	*	*	15	*	*	15
Islamic	96.3	5.6	95.8	99.5	162	35.2	2.7	156	85.3	5.0	162
Other religion	*	*	*	*	6	*	*	5	*	*	6

1 MICS indicator 6.2 - Support for learning
2 MICS Indicator 6.3 - Father's support for learning
3 MICS Indicator 6.4 - Mother's support for learning
a The background characteristic "Mother's education" refers to the education level of the respondent to the Questionnaire for Children Under 5, and covers both mothers and primary caretakers, who are interviewed when the mother is not listed in the same household. Since indicator 6.4 reports on the biological mother's support for learning, this background characteristic refers to only the educational levels of the biological mothers when calculated for the indicator in question.
b Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Exposure to books in his/her early years not only provides the child with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give the child opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. The presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, household objects or outside objects, and homemade toys or toys that came from a shop that are available at home.

In Montenegro, 73 percent of children age 0–59 months live in households where at least three children's books are present for the child (Table CD.3). The proportion of children with 10 or more books declines to 56 percent. While no gender differentials are observed, urban children appear to have more access to children's books than those living in rural households. The proportion of under-5 children who have three or more children's books is 77 percent in urban areas, compared to 65 percent in rural areas. The presence of children's books is positively correlated with the child's age; in the homes of 86 percent of children age 24–59 months, there are three or more children's books, while the figure is 48 percent for children age 0–23 months.

When children for whom there are 10 or more children's books or picture books are taken into account, the percentages for regions are 34 percent in the North, 68 percent in the Central region and 57 percent in the South. The proportion of under-5 children who have 10 or more children's books is 65 percent in urban areas, compared to 40 percent in rural areas. This difference is smaller for under-5 children who have three or more books, 77 percent in urban areas and 65 percent in rural areas.

Table CD.3: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	
Total	72.7	56.0	21.0	93.3	54.4	59.7	1420
Sex							
Male	72.8	56.4	23.3	92.4	54.4	61.0	764
Female	72.5	55.5	18.3	94.4	54.4	58.1	656
Region							
North	61.9	33.9	41.1	91.6	47.1	59.4	414
Centre	78.9	68.0	11.7	92.8	55.2	58.3	733
South	72.5	57.2	15.4	97.2	63.5	63.8	272
Area							
Urban	77.1	64.7	20.2	93.7	56.1	61.4	916
Rural	64.6	40.0	22.4	92.5	51.4	56.4	504
Age of child							
0-23 months	47.5	31.4	14.6	82.5	41.1	45.2	494
24-59 months	86.1	69.1	24.4	99.0	61.5	67.4	926
Mother's education[a]							
Primary	38.7	15.0	32.7	86.2	52.1	56.6	219
Secondary	78.6	59.5	21.0	94.6	52.9	59.7	788
Higher	81.9	73.1	14.7	94.8	59.0	61.7	400
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	48.0	17.5	36.7	86.8	52.2	61.0	251
Second	67.2	47.1	20.3	93.4	47.8	55.4	278
Middle	75.4	58.4	17.7	94.0	47.6	51.5	280
Fourth	81.0	70.1	17.5	94.4	61.1	64.0	293
Richest	86.8	78.7	15.5	96.7	61.6	65.5	320
Religion of household head							
Orthodox	79.0	65.9	15.2	94.1	55.3	59.1	989
Catholic	(69.7)	(55.3)	(10.5)	(92.1)	(71.0)	(71.6)	37
Islamic	56.4	30.1	37.8	91.5	50.0	60.3	368
Other religion	(67.9)	(45.0)	(17.9)	(90.1)	(58.2)	(54.9)	26

1 MICS indicator 6.5 - Availability of children's books
2 MICS indicator 6.6 - Availability of playthings
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table CD.3 also shows that 60 percent of children age 0–59 months had two or more types of playthings to play with in their homes. The types of playthings in MICS included homemade toys (such as dolls and cars, or other toys made at home), toys that came from a shop, and household objects (such as pots and bowls) or objects and materials found outside the home (such as sticks, rocks, animal shells, or leaves). It is interesting to note that 93 percent of children play with toys that come from a shop and slightly more than one-half of children play with household objects and objects found outside the home (54 percent), while a lower proportion of children play with toys made at home (21 percent). Differences are evident with respect to children's ages; children age 0–23 months have fewer toys of any type compared to children aged 24–59 months. No significant urban–rural differentials are observed in this respect as well as differentials by sex, mother's education, socioeconomic status of the households, and regions.

Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of accidents. In the MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0–59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age.

Table CD.4 shows that during the week preceding the interview about 1 percent of children age 0–59 months were left alone and 3 percent were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. By combining these two care indicators it was possible to calculate that 3 percent of children were left with inadequate care during the week preceding the survey, either by being left alone or in the care of another child. No differences were observed by the sex of the child. In urban areas, 3 percent of children had been left with inadequate care in the past week, compared to 1 percent of children in rural areas. Children age 24–59 months were left with inadequate care more (4 percent) than those who were age 0–23 months (1 percent).

Table CD.4: Inadequate care

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of children under age 5:			
	Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate care in the past week[1]	Number of children under age 5
Total	0.8	2.5	2.6	1420
Sex				
Male	0.8	2.3	2.5	764
Female	0.8	2.6	2.7	656
Region				
North	0.8	2.0	2.1	414
Centre	0.8	2.5	2.7	733
South	0.7	3.0	3.0	272
Area				
Urban	1.2	3.2	3.4	916
Rural	0.0	1.1	1.1	504
Age of child				
0-23 months	0.1	0.5	0.6	494
24-59 months	1.2	3.5	3.7	926
Mother's education[a]				
Primary	1.2	0.9	1.2	219
Secondary	1.0	2.5	2.5	788
Higher	0.2	3.5	3.6	400
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	1.7	1.4	1.7	251
Second	0.1	0.7	0.8	278
Middle	0.7	3.4	3.4	280
Fourth	0.7	3.2	3.4	293
Richest	0.8	3.4	3.4	320
Religion of household head				
Orthodox	0.7	2.3	2.4	989
Catholic	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.4)	37
Islamic	1.1	2.6	2.6	368
Other religion	(0.0)	(10.1)	(10.1)	26

1 MICS indicator 6.7 - Inadequate care
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Early Childhood Education and Learning in Roma Settlements

19 percent of children age 36–59 months in Roma settlements are attending an organised early childhood education programme (Table CD.1R). 16 percent of boys age 36–59 months and 21 percent of girls this age attend early childhood education. The proportions of children attending early childhood education programmes at ages 36–47 months and 48–59 months are 12 percent and 26 percent, respectively.

For 59 percent of children age 36–59 months, an adult household member was engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the three days preceding the survey (Table CD.2R). The average number of activities that adults engaged in with children was 3.7. The table also indicates that in Roma settlements, the mean number of activities the biological father engaged in with children was 1.1, while for biological mothers the mean number was 1.7. The biological father's involvement with four or more activities was 15 percent, while for biological mothers, this figure is 22 percent. 96 percent of children live with their biological mother and 90 percent of children live with their biological father.

There are differentials for both father's and mother's engagement by the education level of the mother and education level of the father. For both indicators, involvement was lower for children age 36–59 months whose mother has no education, compared to those whose mother has primary education. The same applies for the father's education.

There are also differentials by wealth status in terms of engagement of parents in activities with children. A higher percentage of mothers and fathers from second quintile are engaged in four or more activities with children than mothers and fathers from the richest quintile.

Table CD.1R: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an organised early childhood education programme, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early child-hood education[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	18.5	318
Sex		
Male	16.1	171
Female	21.3	147
Region		
North	(16.0)	39
Centre	20.1	259
South	(3.1)	20
Area		
Urban	19.4	268
Rural	(13.7)	50
Age of child		
0-23 months	11.9	170
24-59 months	26.0	148
Mother's education		
None	18.3	208
Primary	16.0	96
Secondary or higher	*	13
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	(37.0)	77
Second	5.0	54
Middle	8.6	58
Fourth	11.1	63
Richest	23.6	66

1 MICS indicator 6.1 - Attendance to early childhood education
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table CD.2R: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children living with their:		Number of children age 36-59 months	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers	Percentage of children with whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers
			Biological father	Biological mother							
Total	59.0	3.7	89.8	96.0	318	15.3	1.1	286	21.9	1.7	305
Sex											
Male	56.5	3.6	92.8	97.0	171	14.5	1.2	159	23.2	1.7	166
Female	62.0	3.7	86.3	94.8	147	16.3	1.1	127	20.4	1.7	139
Region											
North	(66.5)	(3.6)	(98.4)	(98.4)	39	(51.6)	(2.7)	38	(61.7)	(3.2)	38
Centre	55.9	3.6	87.9	95.3	259	8.3	0.8	227	14.3	1.4	246
South	(84.6)	(4.4)	(96.9)	(100.0)	20	(35.4)	(2.5)	20	(41.5)	(2.6)	20
Area											
Urban	56.3	3.6	88.1	95.5	268	8.4	0.8	236	14.7	1.4	256
Rural	(73.8)	(3.9)	(98.8)	(98.8)	50	(52.2)	(2.8)	49	(60.1)	(3.1)	49
Age of child											
36-47 months	51.8	3.3	91.5	96.4	170	14.3	1.1	155	18.6	1.6	164
48-59 months	67.3	4.0	87.9	95.5	148	16.4	1.1	130	25.6	1.8	142
Mother's education[a]											
Primary	55.3	3.5	92.9	97.3	208	12.5	1.0	194	15.7	1.5	203
Secondary	67.3	4.1	85.1	92.5	96	23.5	1.5	82	30.9	2.0	89
Higher	*	*	*	*	13	*	*	10	*	*	13
Father's education											
Primary	42.7	3.1	100.0	99.4	110	13.7	1.0	110	19.7	1.6	109
Secondary	65.3	3.9	100.0	96.9	161	20.2	1.4	161	22.1	1.7	156
Higher	*	*	*	*	14	*	*	14	*	*	14
Father not in the household	(73.1)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(77.9)	32	na	na	na	*	*	25
Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	1	*	*	1
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	(63.6)	(3.8)	(81.7)	(94.7)	77	(6.2)	(0.4)	63	(9.5)	(1.1)	73
Second	78.1	4.0	87.0	98.8	54	39.1	2.3	47	59.1	3.2	53
Middle	52.7	3.3	94.4	96.8	58	26.0	1.6	55	33.8	2.0	56
Fourth	36.8	3.1	95.6	92.1	63	4.6	0.6	61	8.7	1.2	58
Richest	65.1	4.1	91.8	98.1	66	7.4	1.1	61	8.2	1.4	65

1 MICS indicator 6.2 - Support for learning
2 MICS Indicator 6.3 - Father's support for learning
3 MICS Indicator 6.4 - Mother's support for learning
a The background characteristic "Mother's education" refers to the education level of the respondent to the Questionnaire for Children Under 5, and covers both mothers and primary caretakers, who are interviewed when the mother is not listed in the same household. Since indicator 6.4 reports on the biological mother's support for learning, this background characteristic refers to only the educational levels of biological mothers when calculated for the indicator in question.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

In Roma settlements, 19 percent of children age 0–59 months live in households where at least three children's books are present for the child (Table CD.3R). The proportion of children with 10 or more books declines to 2 percent. Gender differentials are observed – 14 percent of girls, compared to 24 percent of boys, live in households where at least three children's books are present for the child. In urban areas, a higher percentage of children are likely to have access to three or more children's books than those living in rural households: this proportion is 21 percent in urban areas, compared to 9 percent in rural areas. The presence of three or more children's books is positively correlated with the child's age; in the homes of 27 percent of children age 24–59 months, there are three or more children's books, while the figure is 5 percent for children age 0–23 months.

A positive correlation also exists between households that have three or more children's books and household wealth status. Three or more children's books are found in 10 percent of the poorest households, compared to 34 percent of the richest households

Table CD.3R: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	
Total	19.1	1.5	48.4	55.8	64.2	60.6	660
Sex							
Male	24.4	2.0	48.8	61.5	66.4	63.2	330
Female	13.9	1.1	48.0	50.1	61.9	58.1	330
Region							
North	9.0	2.7	47.9	51.0	54.0	51.6	91
Centre	21.5	0.7	50.5	56.3	67.1	64.0	519
South	13.1	8.1	26.9	59.4	52.5	41.9	50
Area							
Urban	21.4	1.1	50.5	56.1	67.2	63.8	538
Rural	9.0	3.3	39.0	54.6	50.9	46.9	122
Age of child							
0-23 months	4.6	0.5	24.7	31.1	28.7	25.3	239
24-59 months	27.4	2.1	61.8	69.7	84.3	80.6	421
Mother's education							
None	15.9	0.3	51.5	53.7	66.7	63.0	440
Primary	24.4	3.6	43.9	60.1	60.7	56.7	193
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	*	*	26
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	10.2	0.4	63.9	16.2	64.3	59.7	155
Second	9.6	1.4	33.2	53.4	57.1	50.5	133
Middle	18.6	2.9	39.4	69.8	55.7	53.2	129
Fourth	26.9	3.1	58.5	75.6	75.1	73.0	122
Richest	34.1	0.0	44.6	74.5	70.1	68.5	119

1 MICS indicator 6.5 - Availability of children's books
2 MICS indicator 6.6 - Availability of playthings
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table CD.3R also shows that 61 percent of children age 0–59 months had two or more types of playthings to play with in their homes. The types of playthings in the MICS included homemade toys, toys that came from a shop, and household objects (such as pots and bowls) or objects and materials found outside the home (such as sticks, rocks, animal shells, or leaves). 56 percent of children play with toys that come from a shop and almost two-thirds of children play with household objects and objects found outside the home (64 percent), while the lowest proportion of children play with toys made at home (48 percent). Differences are evident with respect to children's age; children age 0–23 months have fewer toys (25 percent) of any type compared to children aged 24–59 months (81 percent).

Children from urban areas and those living in the fourth and the richest quintile are more likely to play with two or more types of playthings than children from rural areas and children living in the poorest quintile.

The percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings ranges from 42 percent in the South to 64 percent in the Central region.

Table CD.4R shows that, during the week preceding the interview, about 2 percent of children age 0–59 months were left alone and 3 percent were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. By combining these two care indicators it is possible to calculate that 4 percent of children in Roma settlements were left with inadequate care during the week preceding the survey, either by being left alone or in the care of another child.

Table CD.4R: Inadequate care

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of children under age 5:			Number of children under age 5
	Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate care in the past week[1]	
Total	1.9	2.8	4.1	660
Sex				
Male	2.7	3.5	5.7	330
Female	1.1	2.2	2.5	330
Region				
North	1.0	2.7	2.7	91
Centre	1.9	2.7	4.3	519
South	3.1	4.4	4.4	50
Area				
Urban	1.9	2.7	4.3	538
Rural	2.0	3.3	3.3	122
Age of child				
0-23 months	1.4	1.7	2.5	239
24-59 months	2.2	3.5	5.0	421
Mother's education[a]				
Primary	1.4	3.2	4.2	440
Secondary	3.2	1.5	3.6	193
Higher	*	*	*	26
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	0.6	1.2	1.2	155
Second	2.1	2.1	3.0	133
Middle	1.4	3.1	4.5	129
Fourth	3.7	4.7	7.9	122
Richest	1.9	3.5	4.7	119

1 MICS indicator 6.7 - Inadequate care
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Early Childhood Development

Early child development is defined as an orderly, predictable process along a continuous path, in which a child learns to handle more complicated levels of moving, thinking, speaking, feeling and relating to others. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, social emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which is a basis for overall human development.

A 10-item module that has been developed for the MICS programme was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The indicator is based on some benchmarks that children would be expected to have if they are developing to the same extent as the majority of children in that age group. The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Montenegro.

Each of the 10 items is used in one of the four domains, to determine if children are developmentally on track in that domain. The domains in question are:

- Literacy–numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least 10 letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognise the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, such as a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- Social–emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: the child gets along well with other children, the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and the child does not get distracted easily.
- Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

The ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains.

Table CD.5: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social - Emotional	Learning		
Total	23.5	98.9	94.4	98.0	94.3	659
Sex						
Male	24.7	98.3	93.0	97.7	93.6	376
Female	21.8	99.8	96.2	98.6	95.3	283
Region						
North	17.4	98.6	94.5	97.7	93.5	194
Centre	23.2	98.8	94.7	97.6	93.3	338
South	33.3	100.0	93.4	99.6	98.2	127
Area						
Urban	27.9	98.9	94.0	98.1	94.2	425
Rural	15.4	99.1	95.1	97.9	94.5	234
Age						
36-47 months	11.0	97.9	92.8	97.4	91.7	338
48-59 months	36.6	100.0	96.1	98.8	97.1	321
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	26.9	99.6	96.6	99.3	97.0	263
Not attending	21.2	98.5	93.0	97.2	92.5	396
Mother's education[a]						
Primary	9.6	97.7	91.7	94.4	90.2	95
Secondary	25.7	99.7	96.1	99.7	96.6	372
Higher	26.8	98.0	92.1	96.6	91.7	186
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	14.4	98.7	95.4	97.4	95.0	119
Second	18.2	99.1	92.7	98.1	91.7	127
Middle	32.3	100.0	98.0	100.0	98.0	108
Fourth	29.0	99.7	91.2	96.9	90.3	139
Richest	23.5	97.7	95.3	98.1	96.9	167
Religion of household head						
Orthodox	24.1	99.1	94.0	98.7	94.4	476
Catholic	*	*	*	*	*	15
Islamic	19.9	98.3	95.3	96.7	94.7	162
Other religion	*	*	*	*	*	6

1 MICS indicator 6.8 - Early child development index
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
* Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The results are presented in Table CD.5. In Montenegro, 94 percent of children age 36–59 months are developmentally on track. ECDI is similar among girls (95 percent) and boys (94 percent). As expected, ECDI is higher in the older age group (97 percent among 48–59 month-old children compared to 92 percent among 36–47 month-old children), since children mature more skills with increasing age. A higher ECDI is seen in children attending an early childhood education programme (97 percent compared to 93 percent for those who are not attending one).

The analysis of four domains of child development shows that 98 percent of children are on track in the learning domain, 99 percent in the physical domain, while a much lower percentage of children are on track in the literacy–numeracy domain (24 percent). As expected, children age 48–59 months are more on track in the literacy–numeracy domain compared to children age 36–47 months (37 versus 11 percent). Children of mothers with secondary and higher education are more on track in this domain (27 and 26 percent respectively) compared to children of mothers with only primary education (10 percent).

Early Childhood Development in Roma Settlements

In Roma settlements, 63 percent of children age 36–59 months are developmentally on track (Table CD.5R). The Early Child Development Index (ECDI) is similar among girls (62 percent) and boys (63 percent). As expected, the ECDI is higher in the older age group (71 percent among children age 48–59 months, compared to 55 percent among those age 36–47 months), since children mature more skills with increasing age. There is a positive correlation between the ECDI and the mother's education where the score is higher for children whose mothers have only primary education (71 percent), compared to children whose mothers have no education (58 percent).

The analysis of four domains of child development shows that 93 percent of children are on track in the physical domain, 86 percent are on track in the learning domain, while 72 percent are on track in the social–emotional domain. However, a notably lower percentage of children are on track in the literacy–numeracy domain (10 percent). As expected, children age 48–59 months are more on track in the literacy–numeracy domain compared to children age 36–47 months (19 and 2 percent, respectively).

Table CD.5R: Early child development index
Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social - Emotional	Learning		
Total	10.0	92.6	72.4	86.0	62.5	318
Sex						
Male	7.6	91.2	73.3	87.1	63.0	171
Female	12.7	94.3	71.4	84.6	61.8	147
Region						
North	(4.8)	(90.4)	(81.9)	(61.7)	(52.1)	39
Centre	11.3	92.6	70.4	88.8	62.9	259
South	(3.1)	(96.9)	(80.0)	(96.9)	(76.9)	20
Area						
Urban	10.9	92.8	71.0	88.7	63.5	268
Rural	(5.0)	(91.3)	(80.3)	(71.3)	(57.0)	50
Age						
36-47 months	2.2	90.9	69.3	79.9	54.9	170
48-59 months	18.9	94.5	76.0	93.0	71.1	148
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	(41.8)	(100.0)	(84.9)	(95.9)	(88.8)	59
Not attending	2.8	90.9	69.6	83.7	56.5	259
Mother's education						
None	10.0	90.8	72.7	82.2	58.0	208
Primary	10.6	96.4	72.4	93.2	71.2	96
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	*	13
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	(27.3)	(94.5)	(70.7)	(94.2)	(71.2)	77
Second	1.7	97.7	65.1	75.4	45.2	54
Middle	3.0	88.8	76.0	90.6	73.7	58
Fourth	2.5	94.4	80.3	86.8	68.5	63
Richest	10.0	87.8	69.7	80.2	50.8	66

1 MICS indicator 6.8 - Early child development index
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

IX LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Literacy among Young Women and Men

One of the World Fit for Children goals is to assure adult literacy. Adult literacy is also an MDG indicator, relating to both men and women. Literacy in the 2013 Montenegro MICS was assessed on the basis of school attendance or if the highest completed level of education was primary or lower, and on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement. The percentage of those literate is presented in Table ED.1 and ED.1.M. Tables ED.1 and ED.1.M indicate that 99 percent of women and men in Montenegro are literate and that literacy status does not vary by area or region. Of women who stated that primary school was their highest level of education, 88 percent were actually able to read the statement shown to them.

Table ED.1: Literacy (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage literate[1]	Percentage not known	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	99.2	0.0	1094
Region			
North	99.7	0.0	332
Centre	98.6	0.0	533
South	99.8	0.0	229
Area			
Urban	99.1	0.0	724
Rural	99.5	0.0	370
Education[a]			
Primary	88.3	0.0	60
Secondary	100.0	0.0	602
Higher	100.0	0.0	430
Age			
15-19	99.6	0.0	531
20-24	98.8	0.0	563
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	96.0	0.0	167
Second	100.0	0.0	197
Middle	99.2	0.0	248
Fourth	100.0	0.0	266
Richest	100.0	0.0	216
Religion of household head			
Orthodox	100.0	0.0	795
Catholic	(97.9)	(0.0)	40
Islamic	97.6	0.0	235
Other religion	*	*	24

1 MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 - Literacy rate among young women
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.1.M: Literacy (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are literate, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage literate[1]	Percentage not known	Number of men age 15-24 years
Total	99.0	0.2	611
Region			
North	98.9	0.6	201
Centre	98.8	0.0	272
South	99.4	0.0	138
Area			
Urban	99.0	0.3	392
Rural	98.9	0.0	219
Education[a]			
Primary	(86.3)	(4.2)	31
Secondary	100.0	0.0	433
Higher	100.0	0.0	146
Age			
15-19	98.8	0.4	313
20-24	99.2	0.0	298
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	98.1	0.0	112
Second	98.8	0.0	98
Middle	99.3	0.0	119
Fourth	98.3	1.0	123
Richest	100.0	0.0	160
Religion of household head			
Orthodox	99.8	0.0	447
Catholic	*	*	12
Islamic	97.5	1.0	131
Other religion	*	*	21

1 MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 - Literacy rate among young men [M]
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Literacy Among Young Women and Men in Roma Settlements

The percentage of literate young women and men in Roma settlements is presented in Tables ED.1R and ED.1R.M. Literacy in the 2013 Montenegro Roma Settlements MICS was assessed on the basis of school attendance or if the highest completed level of education was primary or lower, and on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement. 40 percent of young women are literate. In rural areas 51 percent are literate compared to 38 percent in urban areas. Of the women who stated that primary school was their highest level of education, 87 percent were able to read the statement shown to them. Younger women age 15–19 years are more literate (46 percent) compared to those age 20–24 years (32 percent). There is also positive correlation between literacy and wealth. 50 percent of young women from the richest 40 percent of household population are literate compared to 30 percent from the poorest 60 percent of household population.

Table ED.1R: Literacy (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage literate[1]	Percentage not known	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	40.0	0.0	448
Region			
North	(33.0)	(0.0)	43
Centre	38.4	0.0	379
South	(74.2)	(0.0)	26
Area			
Urban	38.3	0.0	385
Rural	50.8	0.0	62
Education			
None	3.2	0.0	255
Primary	87.1	0.0	172
Secondary or higher	*	*	21
Age			
15-19	45.6	0.0	267
20-24	31.7	0.0	180
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 percent	30.1	0.0	223
Richest 40 percent	49.8	0.0	225

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.1R.M: Literacy (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are literate, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage literate[1]	Percentage not known	Number of men age 15-24 years
Total	62.9	0.0	251
Region			
North	*	*	23
Centre	68.7	0.0	208
South	(48.1)	(0.0)	20
Area			
Urban	66.8	0.0	217
Rural	(37.9)	(0.0)	34
Education			
None	4.8	0.0	72
Primary	83.8	0.0	151
Secondary or higher	(100.0)	(0.0)	28
Age			
15-19	63.5	0.0	141
20-24	62.1	0.0	110
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 percent	45.8	0.0	117
Richest 40 percent	77.8	0.0	134

1 MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 - Literacy rate among young men [M]
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

School Readiness

Attendance of preschool education in an organised learning or child education programme is important for the readiness of children to school. Table ED.2 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school who attended preschool the previous year. Overall, 46 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school were attending preschool the previous year. 44 percent of boys and 48 percent of girls attending first grade, had attended preschool the previous year while 54 percent of children attending first grade in urban areas and 33 percent in rural areas had attended preschool the previous year. There are clear regional differentials in attendance of preschool education; seven times as many first graders in the South (76 percent) have attended preschool compared with their counterparts in the North (11 percent).

Table ED.2: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended preschool the previous year, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	45.8	141
Sex		
Male	43.9	76
Female	48.0	64
Region		
North	11.0	50
Centre	58.3	54
South	75.9	36
Area		
Urban	53.5	88
Rural	32.7	52
Mother's education[a]		
Primary	(16.2)	22
Secondary	49.2	88
Higher	(57.7)	30
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	(11.2)	27
Second	(31.4)	26
Middle	(55.4)	28
Fourth	(59.8)	28
Richest	(66.8)	31
Religion of household head		
Orthodox	52.7	103
Catholic	*	5
Islamic	(21.1)	32
Other religion	*	1

1 MICS indicator 7.2 - School readiness
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

School Readiness in Roma Settlements

Table ED.2R shows the proportion of children in Roma settlements in the first grade of primary school who attended preschool the previous year. Overall, 24 percent of children from Roma settlements who are currently attending the first grade of primary school were attending preschool the previous year. 27 percent of boys and 19 percent of girls attending first grade, had attended preschool the previous year. The percentage for girls is based on 25–49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution.

Table ED.2R: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended preschool the previous year, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	23.8	109
Sex		
Male	27.3	64
Female	(18.8)	45
Region		
North	*	21
Centre	33.2	78
South	*	10
Area		
Urban	32.6	79
Rural	(0.0)	30
Mother's education		
None	25.8	68
Primary	(18.1)	38
Secondary or higher	*	2
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	14.4	83
Richest 40 percent	*	26

1 MICS indicator 7.2 - School readiness
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Primary and Secondary School Participation

Universal access to basic education and the achievement of primary education by the world's children is one of the most important goals of the Millennium Development Goals and A World Fit for Children. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment and influencing population growth.

The indicators for primary and secondary school attendance include:

- Net intake rate in primary education
- Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
- Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
- Female to male education ratio (or gender parity index – GPI) in primary and secondary school

The indicators of school progression include:

- Children reaching last grade of primary
- Primary completion rate
- Transition rate to secondary school

In Montenegro, children enter primary school when they are due to turn 6 in the calendar year during which they start attending school, while they enter secondary school at age 15. There are nine grades in primary school and a maximum of four grades in secondary school. The school year typically runs from September of one year to June of the following year.

In Montenegro, grade 9 is the last grade of primary (basic) education, corresponding to ISCED 2 level. For global comparison, education tables according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011) (up to level 5) are presented in Appendix G.

Of children who are of primary school entry age (age 6) in Montenegro, 91 percent are attending the first grade of primary school (Table ED.3). There are no notable differences by sex and area. The indicator value ranges from 86 percent in the Central region to 98 percent in the South.

Table ED.3: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	90.8	159
Sex		
Male	91.0	85
Female	90.6	74
Region		
North	92.4	58
Centre	85.5	65
South	98.3	36
Area		
Urban	90.0	104
Rural	92.4	54
Mother's education[a]		
Primary	(80.2)	26
Secondary	96.6	100
Higher	(90.0)	29
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	(79.8)	33
Second	(96.8)	27
Middle	(90.2)	39
Fourth	(91.7)	27
Richest	97.2	33
Religion of household head		
Orthodox	94.7	111
Catholic	*	5
Islamic	82.1	40
Other religion	*	2

1 MICS indicator 7.3 - Net intake rate in primary education
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.4 provides the percentage of children of primary school age (6 to 14 years) who are attending primary or secondary school[27]. The majority of children of primary school age are attending school (98 percent). 1 percent of children are out of school when they are expected to be participating in school. There are no notable differences by background characteristics.

27 Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

Table ED.4: Primary school attendance and out-of-school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school, Montenegro, 2013

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Not attending school or preschool	Attending pre-school	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Not attending school or preschool	Attending pre-school	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Not attending school or preschool	Attending pre-school	Out of school[a]	Number of children
Total	98.2	1.4	0.2	1.5	790	98.3	0.8	0.3	1.1	776	98.2	1.1	0.2	1.3	1566
Region															
North	98.9	1.0	0.1	1.1	294	98.3	1.6	0.0	1.6	275	98.7	1.3	0.0	1.3	569
Centre	96.7	2.3	0.2	2.5	326	97.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	334	97.1	1.4	0.4	1.8	660
South	99.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	171	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	166	99.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	337
Area															
Urban	97.6	1.6	0.3	1.9	474	98.1	0.5	0.4	0.9	472	97.8	1.1	0.3	1.4	945
Rural	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.9	316	98.6	1.3	0.1	1.4	304	98.9	1.1	0.0	1.1	620
Age at beginning of school year															
6	91.0	7.5	1.5	9.0	85	90.6	6.3	2.7	9.1	74	90.8	6.9	2.1	9.0	159
7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	168
8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	174
9	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	67	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	83	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	150
10	99.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	90	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	94	98.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	184
11	98.2	1.8	0.0	1.8	99	96.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	89	97.4	0.9	0.0	0.9	188
12	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	97	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	188
13	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	82	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	164
14	97.7	1.0	0.0	1.0	94	98.9	1.1	0.0	1.1	95	98.3	1.1	0.0	1.1	189
Mother's education[b]															
Primary	98.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	167	97.1	2.9	0.0	2.9	126	97.6	2.4	0.0	2.4	293
Secondary	98.6	0.7	0.2	0.9	471	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	505	99.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	975
Higher	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	141	96.4	0.4	1.5	1.8	138	98.1	0.2	0.9	1.0	279
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	96.2	3.8	0.0	3.8	160	96.3	3.7	0.0	3.7	147	96.3	3.7	0.0	3.7	307
Second	97.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	130	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	136	97.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	267
Middle	99.2	0.6	0.2	0.8	167	98.6	0.2	1.2	1.4	173	98.9	0.4	0.7	1.1	340
Fourth	98.8	0.9	0.3	1.2	148	97.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	148	98.3	0.6	0.1	0.8	296
Richest	99.0	0.8	0.2	1.0	184	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	171	99.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	355
Religion of household head															
Orthodox	99.2	0.6	0.2	0.8	553	99.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	556	99.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	1109
Catholic	*	*	*	*	13	(98.6)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(1.4)	22	(99.1)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.9)	35
Islamic	96.1	3.2	0.1	3.3	208	96.3	2.3	0.0	2.3	187	96.2	2.8	0.0	2.8	395
Other religion	*	*	*	*	16	*	*	*	*	11	(89.6)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(10.4)	26

1 MICS indicator 7.4n - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
a The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending preschool
b Figures for the education category "None" and "Cannot be determined" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.5[28]. Secondary school attendance is slightly lower compared to primary school, where 93 percent of children are attending secondary school or higher. 6 percent of children are out of school and 1 percent are attending primary school. The net attendance ratio (adjusted) for children of secondary school age is positively associated with wealth; 82 percent of children from the poorest households are attending secondary school, compared to 98 percent from the richest households.

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance and out-of-school children

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Montenegro, 2013

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children
Total	92.8	2.0	5.2	448	93.4	0.7	5.8	410	93.1	1.4	5.5	858
Region												
North	93.6	2.2	4.2	163	90.8	0.3	8.9	130	92.3	1.4	6.3	293
Centre	91.0	2.8	6.2	190	93.9	1.4	4.7	186	92.4	2.1	5.4	375
South	95.3	0.0	4.7	96	96.2	0.0	3.8	93	95.7	0.0	4.3	189
Area												
Urban	92.0	2.4	5.6	280	94.4	1.1	4.5	249	93.1	1.8	5.1	529
Rural	94.2	1.3	4.5	168	91.9	0.3	7.8	160	93.1	0.8	6.1	328
Age at beginning of school year												
15	92.6	6.4	0.9	115	96.6	3.4	0.0	90	94.4	5.1	0.5	205
16	98.4	0.4	1.2	110	95.0	0.0	5.0	98	96.8	0.2	3.0	208
17	91.1	0.9	8.0	117	94.5	0.0	5.5	101	92.7	0.5	6.8	218
18	89.2	0.0	10.8	106	88.9	0.0	11.1	121	89.0	0.0	11.0	227
Mother's education[c]												
Primary	89.7	4.3	6.0	56	95.1	2.2	2.7	48	92.2	3.3	4.4	104
Secondary	95.5	3.3	1.3	178	97.0	1.3	1.7	152	96.2	2.4	1.5	330
Higher	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	48	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	51	100.0	0.0	0.0	99
Cannot be determined[b]	89.9	0.0	10.1	164	87.8	0.0	12.2	154	88.9	0.0	11.1	318
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	84.2	3.6	12.2	82	79.3	0.7	19.9	62	82.1	2.4	15.5	144
Second	91.3	3.8	4.9	67	93.0	0.9	6.1	66	92.1	2.4	5.5	133
Middle	91.2	3.1	5.7	110	95.6	0.0	4.4	98	93.3	1.6	5.1	208
Fourth	97.5	0.0	2.5	89	96.2	2.2	1.6	92	96.8	1.1	2.1	181
Richest	98.6	0.0	1.4	100	98.2	0.0	1.8	91	98.4	0.0	1.6	192
Religion of household head												
Orthodox	95.6	1.2	3.2	332	95.9	0.9	3.2	295	95.7	1.1	3.2	627
Catholic	*	*	*	11	*	*	*	14	(96.8)	(0.0)	(3.2)	25
Islamic	83.7	5.3	10.9	91	85.4	0.5	14.1	91	84.6	2.9	12.5	182
Other religion	*	*	*	13	*	*	*	10	*	*	*	23

1 MICS indicator 7.5n - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
a The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education
b Children age 15 or older at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
c Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

28 Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only secondary school attendance, but also attendance of higher levels in the numerator.

Table ED.6: Children reaching last grade of primary school

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school (Survival rate to last grade of primary school), Montenegro, 2013

	Percent attending grade 1 last school year who are in grade 2 this school year	Percent attending grade 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Percent attending grade 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Percent attending grade 4 last school year who are attending grade 5 this school year	Percent attending grade 5 last school year who are attending grade 6 this school year	Percent attending grade 6 last school year who are attending grade 7 this school year	Percent attending grade 7 last school year who are attending grade 8 this school year	Percent attending grade 8 last school year who are attending grade 9 this school year	Percent of those who enter grade 1 who reach grade 9[1]
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.4	98.5
Sex									
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	100.0	98.4
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	98.8
Region									
North	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	100.0	97.9
Centre	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	(100.0)
South	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	(100.0)	*	(100.0)	(97.0)	*
Area									
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.3	98.9	97.2
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother's education[a]									
Primary	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Secondary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Higher	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	*	*	*
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(95.0)	(97.0)	(92.2)
Second	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	*	(100.0)	(100.0)	*
Middle	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Fourth	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	*	*	(100.0)	*
Richest	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Religion of household head									
Orthodox	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Catholic	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Islamic	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	(96.8)	97.4	(94.3)
Other religion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

1 MICS indicator 7.6n - Children reaching last grade of primary
a Figures for the education category "None" and "Mother not in household" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table ED.7. The primary completion rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of primary school finishing age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year. At the moment of the survey, the primary school completion rate was 99 percent.

The primary school completion rate is 95 percent for boys and 103 percent for girls, and 96 percent in urban areas and 103 in rural areas.

In Montenegro, 100 percent of children that had successfully completed the last grade of primary school were found at the moment of the survey to be attending the first grade of secondary school.

Table ED.7: Primary school completion and transition to secondary school

Primary school completion rates and transition and effective transition rates to secondary school, Montenegro, 2013

	Primary school completion rate[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school[2]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year
Total	98.7	189	100.0	169	100.0	169
Sex						
Male	94.5	94	100.0	100	100.0	100
Female	102.8	95	100.0	69	100.0	69
Region						
North	105.0	67	100.0	62	100.0	62
Centre	101.7	77	100.0	65	100.0	65
South	(83.9)	45	(100.0)	41	(100.0)	41
Area						
Urban	95.7	112	100.0	102	100.0	102
Rural	102.9	77	100.0	67	100.0	67
Mother's education[a]						
Primary	(89.6)	38	(100.0)	36	(100.0)	36
Secondary	113.1	111	100.0	96	100.0	96
Higher	(73.2)	35	(100.0)	31	(100.0)	31
Cannot be determined	*	0	*	6	*	6
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	(109.2)	34	(100.0)	28	(100.0)	28
Second	(105.1)	26	(100.0)	29	(100.0)	29
Middle	(92.9)	38	(100.0)	34	(100.0)	34
Fourth	(91.6)	46	(100.0)	36	(100.0)	36
Richest	(99.0)	45	(100.0)	41	(100.0)	41
Religion of household head						
Orthodox	104.2	130	100.0	110	100.0	110
Catholic	*	5	*	7	*	7
Islamic	87.8	50	(100.0)	43	(100.0)	43
Other religion	*	4	*	8	*	8

1 MICS indicator 7.7n - Primary completion rate
2 MICS indicator 7.8n - Transition rate to secondary school
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.8. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the ratios included here are obtained from net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter ratios provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because in most of the cases the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys. The table ED.8 shows that gender parity for primary school is 1.00, indicating no difference in the attendance of girls and boys in primary school. The indicator very slightly increases to 1.01 for secondary education. For secondary school, the advantage of girls is slightly pronounced in the Central region and the South, as well as among children living in urban areas.

Table ED.8: Education gender parity

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Montenegro, 2013

	Primary school			Secondary school		
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[1]	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR[2]
Total	98.3	98.2	1.00	93.4	92.8	1.01
Region						
North	98.3	98.9	0.99	90.8	93.6	0.97
Centre	97.5	96.7	1.01	93.9	91.0	1.03
South	99.9	99.6	1.00	96.2	95.3	1.01
Area						
Urban	98.1	97.6	1.00	94.4	92.0	1.03
Rural	98.6	99.1	1.00	91.9	94.2	0.98
Mother's education[b]						
Primary	97.1	98.0	0.99	95.1	89.7	1.06
Secondary	99.5	98.6	1.01	97.0	95.5	1.02
Higher	96.4	99.7	0.97	(100.0)	(100.0)	1.00
Cannot be determined[a]	na	na	na	87.8	89.9	0.98
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	96.3	96.2	1.00	79.3	84.2	0.94
Second	98.3	97.5	1.01	93.0	91.3	1.02
Middle	98.6	99.2	0.99	95.6	91.2	1.05
Fourth	97.9	98.8	0.99	96.2	97.5	0.99
Richest	100.0	99.0	1.01	98.2	98.6	1.00
Religion of household head						
Orthodox	99.1	99.2	1.00	95.9	95.6	1.00
Catholic	(98.6)	*	*	*	*	*
Islamic	96.3	96.1	1.00	85.4	83.7	1.02
Other religion	*	*	*	*	*	*

1 MICS indicator 7.9n - Gender parity index (primary school)
2 MICS indicator 7.10n - Gender parity index (secondary school)
a Children age 15 or older at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
b Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

The percentage of girls in the total out-of-school population, in primary and secondary school is provided in Table ED.9. Girls make up 51 percent of the total out-of-school population of secondary school age. This figure is based on 25–49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution.

Table ED.9: Out-of-school gender parity

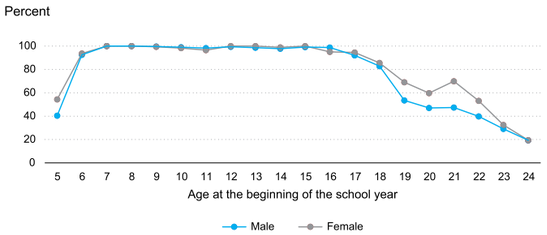
Percentage of girls in the total out-of-school population, in primary and secondary school, Montenegro, 2013

	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Percentage of out-of-school children	Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out-of-school population of primary school age	Number of children of primary school age out of school	Percentage of out-of-school children	Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out-of-school population of secondary school age	Number of children of secondary school age out of school
Total	1.3	1566	(40.8)	20	5.5	858	(50.7)	47

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Figure ED.1 shows the pattern of household members age 5–24 years who attend school by sex. Around one-half of children age 5 are attending any form of school. More than 90 percent of 6-year-olds are attending school; age 6 is the official school starting age in Montenegro. School attendance increases to 100 percent and remains at this level for children age 7–16 and starts to decrease for children age 17–18 years. For household members above 19 years the school attendance drops. Gender differentials are generally small, but for the population between 19–22 years, more girls than boys appear to attend school.

Figure ED.1: Percentage of household members age 5-24 years attending school, by sex, Montenegro, 2013



Primary and Secondary School Participation in Roma Settlements

In Roma settlements, of children who are of primary school entry age (6 years), 52 percent are attending the first grade of primary school (Table ED.3R). Either there are no significant differences by background characteristics or the number of cases is too low to draw conclusions.

Table ED.3R: Primary school entry[a]

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	51.8	101
Sex		
Male	(53.3)	53
Female	50.1	48
Region		
North	*	18
Centre	48.9	73
South	*	10
Area		
Urban	46.7	78
Rural	*	23
Mother's education		
None	47.6	72
Primary	(58.7)	27
Secondary or higher	*	2
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	46.4	73
Richest 40 percent	(65.5)	29

1 MICS indicator 7.3 - Net intake rate in primary education
a Figures for the background characteristic 'Wealth index quintiles' are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table for the poorest, fourth and richest Wealth index quintiles, and 25-49 unweighted cases for the second and middle Wealth index quintiles, and are not shown in the table.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.4R provides the percentage of children of primary school age (6–14 years) in Roma settlements who are attending primary or secondary school[29]. More than half of children of primary school age are attending school (58 percent). 42 percent of the children are out of school when they are expected to be participating in school. There are differentials in primary school attendance by region. In the South, 76 percent of children are in school while in the Central region and in the North this percentage is lower (56 percent for each of the two regions). The distribution by region is similar for boys and girls and does not vary much compared to the total distribution.

The net attendance ratio (adjusted) reaches its peak among children age 10 years (72 percent) and then gradually decreases for older children, being the lowest among children age 14 years (39 percent). Consequently, the highest percentage of out-of-school children is among older children age 10–14 years. There is a strong positive correlation between primary school attendance and wealth status. 45 percent of children from the poorest Wealth index quintiles attend primary school compared to 70 percent from the richest Wealth index quintiles.

29 Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

Table ED.4R: Primary school attendance and out-of-school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school, Roma settlements, 2013

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Not attending school or preschool	Attending pre-school	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Not attending school or preschool	Attending pre-school	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Not attending school or preschool	Attending pre-school	Out of school[a]	Number of children
Total	59.3	40.1	0.6	40.7	460	56.2	43.2	0.7	43.8	425	57.8	41.6	0.6	42.2	886
Region															
North	55.4	44.6	0.0	44.6	63	56.9	43.1	0.0	43.1	64	56.2	43.8	0.0	43.8	127
Centre	57.3	41.9	0.8	42.7	352	53.9	45.3	0.9	46.1	317	55.7	43.5	0.8	44.3	669
South	80.7	19.3	0.0	19.3	45	71.6	28.4	0.0	28.4	45	76.1	23.9	0.0	23.9	90
Area															
Urban	58.3	41.0	0.7	41.7	370	53.8	45.4	0.8	46.2	332	56.1	43.1	0.8	43.9	703
Rural	63.8	36.2	0.0	36.2	90	64.8	35.2	0.0	35.2	93	64.3	35.7	0.0	35.7	183
Age at beginning of school year															
6	(55.7)	(39.1)	(5.1)	(44.3)	53	51.6	44.1	4.3	48.4	48	53.8	41.5	4.7	46.2	101
7	59.6	40.4	0.0	40.4	70	(71.1)	(27.6)	(1.3)	(28.9)	53	64.6	34.9	0.6	35.4	123
8	(62.4)	(37.6)	(0.0)	(37.6)	47	(71.2)	(28.8)	(0.0)	(28.8)	47	66.8	33.2	0.0	33.2	94
9	(62.0)	(38.0)	(0.0)	(38.0)	46	(71.6)	(28.4)	(0.0)	(28.4)	56	67.3	32.7	0.0	32.7	102
10	(72.6)	(27.4)	(0.0)	(27.4)	42	(70.8)	(29.2)	(0.0)	(29.2)	38	71.7	28.3	0.0	28.3	80
11	50.3	49.7	0.0	49.7	54	(68.0)	(32.0)	(0.0)	(32.0)	50	58.8	41.2	0.0	41.2	105
12	(69.1)	(30.9)	(0.0)	(30.9)	53	(34.8)	(65.2)	(0.0)	(65.2)	37	55.0	45.0	0.0	45.0	90
13	(57.5)	(42.5)	(0.0)	(42.5)	39	(32.2)	(67.8)	(0.0)	(67.8)	37	45.2	54.8	0.0	54.8	76
14	48.5	51.5	0.0	51.5	56	29.6	70.4	0.0	70.4	60	38.7	61.3	0.0	61.3	115
Mother's education															
None	55.4	43.8	0.9	44.6	322	51.2	47.7	1.1	48.8	258	53.5	45.5	1.0	46.5	580
Primary	67.5	32.5	0.0	32.5	126	61.7	38.3	0.0	38.3	142	64.4	35.6	0.0	35.6	268
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	10	*	*	*	*	20	*	*	*	*	30
Cannot be determined	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	8
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	42.9	54.7	2.3	57.1	118	(47.0)	(53.0)	(0.0)	(53.0)	97	44.8	54.0	1.3	55.2	214
Second	60.2	39.8	0.0	39.8	98	49.2	50.2	0.6	50.8	117	54.2	45.5	0.3	45.8	215
Middle	56.9	43.1	0.0	43.1	88	59.8	40.2	0.0	40.2	82	58.3	41.7	0.0	41.7	170
Fourth	71.4	28.6	0.0	28.6	87	68.5	31.5	0.0	31.5	70	70.1	29.9	0.0	29.9	157
Richest	74.0	26.0	0.0	26.0	69	65.3	31.3	3.4	34.7	61	69.9	28.5	1.6	30.1	130

1 MICS indicator 7.4n - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
a The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending preschool
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.5R: Secondary school attendance and out-of-school children

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Roma settlements, 2013

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children
Total	7.0	9.6	83.4	200	4.2	5.7	89.8	218	5.5	7.6	86.7	417
Region												
North	*	*	*	25	*	*	*	20	(10.9)	(5.4)	(83.6)	45
Centre	6.9	10.3	82.8	163	3.4	5.2	91.0	186	5.0	7.6	87.2	349
South	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	12	(2.9)	(11.6)	(85.5)	24
Area												
Urban	7.2	10.5	82.4	166	3.3	6.2	90.14	189	5.1	8.2	86.5	356
Rural	(6.3)	(5.2)	(88.5)	33	(9.8)	(2.5)	(87.7)	28	7.9	3.9	88.2	62
Age at beginning of school year												
15	8.8	16.3	75.0	59	0.0	13.1	86.9	71	4.0	14.5	81.5	130
16	(7.7)	(15.3)	(77.0)	47	7.4	6.2	86.4	52	7.5	10.5	82.0	99
17	5.7	4.9	89.4	49	(9.0)	(0.0)	(91.0)	43	7.2	2.6	90.2	92
18	(5.4)	(0.0)	(94.6)	45	2.7	0.0	96.0	52	4.0	0.0	95.3	97
Mother's education												
None	2.8	15.2	82.0	75	4.1	7.3	88.6	83	3.5	11.1	85.5	158
Primary	(18.6)	(14.8)	(66.6)	47	(6.7)	(18.8)	(74.5)	31	13.9	16.4	69.8	78
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	3
Cannot be determined[b]	3.2	0.9	95.9	76	2.9	0.0	96.5	103	3.0	0.4	96.2	178
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	7.2	8.1	84.7	99	2.8	6.0	91.1	103	5.0	7.0	88.0	203
Richest 40 percent	6.9	11.1	82.1	100	5.4	5.5	88.5	115	6.1	8.1	85.58	215

1 MICS indicator 7.5n - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
a The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education
b Children age 15 or older at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The secondary school net attendance ratio in Roma settlements is presented in Table ED.5R[30]. Secondary school attendance is lower compared to primary school, where only 6 percent of children of secondary school age (15–18 years) are attending secondary school compared to 58 percent of children of primary school age attending primary school. 87 percent of children are out of school and 8 percent are attending primary school. A higher percentage of girls of secondary school age (90 percent) are out of school compared to boys (83 percent).

In Roma settlements, the percentage of children entering first grade who eventually reach the last grade of primary school is presented in Table ED.6R. Of all children starting first grade, 63 percent will eventually reach the last grade. However, this figure is based on 25–49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution.

Table ED.6R: Children reaching last grade of primary school[a]

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school (Survival rate to last grade of primary school), Roma settlements, 2013

	Percent attending grade 1 last school year who are in grade 2 this school year	Percent attending grade 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Percent attending grade 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Percent attending grade 4 last school year who are attending grade 5 this school year	Percent attending grade 5 last school year who are attending grade 6 this school year	Percent attending grade 6 last school year who are attending grade 7 this school year	Percent attending grade 7 last school year who are attending grade 8 this school year	Percent attending grade 8 last school year who are attending grade 9 this school year	Percent of those who enter grade 1 who reach grade 9[1]
Total	99.2	98.2	(96.0)	94.2	95.9	(100.0)	(88.8)	(84.3)	(63.2)
Sex									
Male	(100.0)	*	(92.4)	(96.7)	98.0	*	*	*	*
Female	(98.4)	(100.0)	*	*	*	*	*	(79.8)	*
Region									
North	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Centre	98.9	(97.5)	(94.5)	(92.3)	(96.3)	*	*	(86.4)	*
South	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Area									
Urban	98.9	(97.6)	(94.9)	93.1	96.8	*	(87.5)	(86.9)	*
Rural	(100.0)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mother's education									
None	98.7	(97.3)	(92.9)	(92.5)	(91.9)	*	*	(76.6)	*
Primary	(100.0)	*	*	*	(100.0)	*	*	*	*
Secondary or higher	*	*	-	*	*	-	-	-	-
Cannot be determined	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	-
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	(98.8)	(97.4)	*	(92.7)	(95.5)	*	*	*	*
Richest 40 percent	(100.0)	*	*	(96.5)	(96.5)	*	*	(85.0)	*

1 MICS indicator 7.6n - Children reaching last grade of primary
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
'-' denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

30 Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only secondary school attendance, but also attendance at higher levels in the numerator.

The primary school completion rate is presented in Table ED.7R. The primary completion rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year. At the moment of the survey, the primary school completion rate was 29 percent. There is a positive correlation between primary school completion and wealth status. Children from the richest 40 percent of the population (47 percent) are more likely to complete primary school than their peers from the poorest 60 percent of the population (15 percent).

The data on the transition rate to secondary school (MICS indicator 7.8) and effective transition rate to secondary school is not presented in table ED.7R because the overall values are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table ED.7R: Primary school completion[a]

Primary school completion rates, Roma settlements, 2013

	Primary school completion rate[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age
Total	29.3	115
Sex		
Male	29.9	56
Female	28.7	60
Region		
North	*	18
Centre	31.8	87
South	*	10
Area		
Urban	31.8	91
Rural	(19.8)	25
Mother's education		
None	27.4	75
Primary	(39.1)	32
Secondary or higher	-	0
Cannot be determined	*	8
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	14.5	62
Richest 40 percent	46.6	53

1 MICS indicator 7.7n - Primary completion rate
a Figures for the transition rate to secondary school (MICS indicator 7.8) and effective transition rate to secondary school are not presented in table ED.7R because the overall values are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
'-' denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

The ratio of girls to boys in Roma settlements attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.8R. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the ratios included here are obtained from net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter ratios provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because in most of the cases the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys. The table shows that gender parity for primary school is 0.95, indicating that for every 100 boys in primary school there are 95 girls. However, the indicator decreases to 0.60 for secondary education.

Although primary school attendance rates are generally lower in the North and the Central region compared to the South, the disadvantage of girls is more pronounced in the South (0.89), compared to the Central region (0.94) and the North (1.03). The gender parity index (GPI) for primary school for children whose mothers have no education or have only primary education is similar but for secondary school there is a noticeable difference in the GPI, being 1.48 for children whose mothers have no education in contrast to 0.36 for children whose mothers have primary education. This figure is based on 25–49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution. In addition, the GPI for secondary school also differs by wealth status, being 0.40 among the poorest 60 percent of the population compared to 0.78 among the richest 40 percent of the population.

Table ED.8R: Education gender parity

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Roma settlements, 2013

	Primary school			Secondary school		
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[1]	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR[2]
Total	56.2	59.3	0.95	4.2	7.0	0.60
Region						
North	56.9	55.4	1.03	*	*	*
Centre	53.9	57.3	0.94	3.4	6.9	0.49
South	71.6	80.7	0.89	*	*	*
Area						
Urban	53.8	58.3	0.92	3.3	7.2	0.47
Rural	64.8	63.8	1.02	(9.8)	(6.3)	(1.56)
Mother's education						
None	51.2	55.4	0.93	4.1	2.8	1.48
Secondary	61.7	67.5	0.91	(6.7)	(18.6)	(0.36)
Higher	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cannot be determined[a]	na	na	na	2.9	3.2	0.89
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	51.4	52.6	0.98	2.8	7.2	0.40
Richest 40 percent	67.0	72.5	0.92	5.4	6.9	0.78

1 MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (primary school)
2 MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (secondary school)
a Children age 15 or older at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Table ED.9R shows information on out-of-school gender parity in Roma settlements. In total, 42 percent of primary-school-age children are out of school and the share of girls in the total out-of-school population of primary school age is 50 percent. The percentage of out-of-school children of secondary school age is higher than for primary school-age children. In total, 87 percent of secondary-school-age children are out of school, while the percentage for girls in the total out-of-school population of secondary school age is 54 percent.

Table ED.9R: Out-of-school gender parity

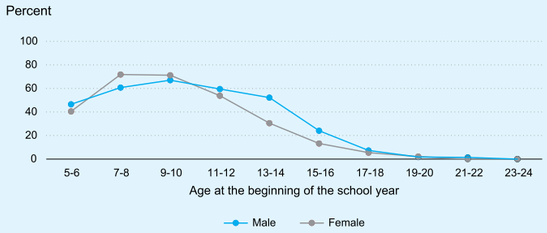
Percentage of girls in the total out-of-school population, in primary and secondary school, Roma settlements, 2013

	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Percentage of out-of-school children	Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out-of-school population of primary school age	Number of children of primary school age out of school	Percentage of out-of-school children	Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out-of-school population of secondary school age	Number of children of secondary school age out of school
Total	42.2	886	49.9	374	86.7	417	54.0	362
Region								
North	43.8	127	49.6	56	(83.6)	45	(43.5)	37
Centre	44.3	669	49.3	296	87.2	349	55.6	304
South	23.9	90	(59.6)	21	(85.5)	24	(49.2)	20
Area								
Urban	43.9	703	49.8	308	86.5	356	55.4	308
Rural	35.7	183	50.2	65	88.2	62	45.9	54
Mother's education								
None	46.5	580	46.7	269	85.5	158	54.3	135
Secondary	35.6	268	57.1	95	69.8	78	42.3	55
Higher	*	30	*	3	*	3	*	1
Cannot be determined[a]	na	na	na	na	96.2	178	57.7	172
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	48.0	599	49.8	288	88.0	203	52.7	178
Richest 40 percent	30.0	286	50.1	86	85.5	215	55.2	184

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Figure ED.1R shows the pattern of household members in Roma settlements age 5–24 years who attend school by sex. Around one-half of children age 5–6 years are attending any form of school, while about 70 percent of 7–8 year olds are attending school (age 6 is the official school starting age in Montenegro). School attendance decreases for older children. A very small percentage of boys and girls age 19–20 years attend school (2 percent) and none of those age 23–24 years do so. Gender differentials exist: until children reach age 9–10 years, females are more likely to attend school than males. After that age, more males than females appear to attend school.

Figure ED.1R: Percentage of household members age 5-24 years attending school, by sex, Roma settlements, 2013



X CHILD PROTECTION

Birth Registration

The International Convention on the Rights of the Child states that every child has the right to a name and a nationality and the right to protection from being deprived of his or her identity. Birth registration is a fundamental means of securing these rights for children. A World Fit for Children states the goal to develop systems to ensure the registration of every child at or shortly after birth, and fulfil his or her right to acquire a name and a nationality, in accordance with national laws and relevant international instruments. The MICS indicator related to birth registration is the percentage of children under 5 years of age whose birth is registered.

Table CP.1: Birth registration[a]

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered, Montenegro, 2013

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities				Number of children under age 5
	Has birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered[1]	
	Seen	Not seen			
Total	64.7	32.6	2.1	99.4	1420
Sex					
Male	65.7	32.2	1.7	99.6	764
Female	63.5	33.2	2.4	99.1	656
Region					
North	50.7	43.4	6.0	100.0	414
Centre	69.9	29.4	0.2	99.5	733
South	72.0	25.0	1.1	98.1	272
Area					
Urban	66.2	31.4	1.6	99.2	916
Rural	61.9	34.9	2.9	99.7	504
Age					
0-11 months	67.8	29.2	0.8	97.7	239
0-5 months	69.3	26.7	0.3	96.3	121
6-11 months	66.3	31.7	1.3	99.2	118
12-23 months	73.2	25.5	1.3	100.0	255
24-35 months	65.4	31.0	3.6	100.0	267
36-47 months	61.9	35.2	2.0	99.1	338
48-59 months	58.0	39.5	2.5	100.0	321
Mother's education[b]					
Primary	42.3	46.5	9.8	98.6	219
Secondary	68.1	31.0	0.9	100.0	788
Higher	70.3	28.2	0.1	98.7	400
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	44.9	47.8	6.4	99.1	251
Second	59.7	36.1	3.2	99.1	278
Middle	68.2	30.8	0.7	99.7	280
Fourth	75.2	23.7	0.8	99.7	293
Richest	71.9	27.5	0.0	99.4	320
Religion of household head					
Orthodox	71.7	27.1	0.5	99.2	989
Catholic	(67.9)	(32.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	37
Islamic	45.9	47.4	6.6	99.8	368
Other religion	(62.9)	(37.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	26

1 MICS indicator 8.1 - Birth registration
a The number of children under age 5 without birth registration is less than 25 unweighted cases for all categories. For this reason, the percentage of children whose mother/caretaker knows how to register birth has been excluded from table CP.1.
b Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

The births of 99 percent of children under 5 years in Montenegro have been registered (Table CP.1). In 33 percent of cases where the child has a birth certificate, the interviewers did not see the certificate. There are differentials by region, mothers' education, and wealth relating children who had no birth certificate.

Birth Registration in Roma Settlements

The International Convention on the Rights of the Child states that every child has the right to a name and a nationality and the right to protection from being deprived of his or her identity. Birth registration is a fundamental means of securing these rights for children. A World Fit for Children states the goal to develop systems to ensure the registration of every child at or shortly after birth, and fulfil his or her right to acquire a name and a nationality, in accordance with national laws and relevant international instruments. The MICS indicator related to birth registration is the percentage of children under 5 years of age whose birth is registered.

Table CP.1R: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/ caretakers know how to register birth, Roma settlements, 2013

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities				Number of children under age 5	Children under age 5 whose birth is not registered	
	Has birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered[1]		Percent of children whose mother/ caretaker knows how to register birth	Number of children under age 5 without birth registration
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	50.7	42.8	1.0	94.5	660	(78.2)	36
Sex							
Male	50.3	41.8	1.9	93.9	330	*	20
Female	51.1	43.8	0.2	95.2	330	*	16
Region							
North	34.7	54.1	0.0	88.8	91	*	10
Centre	54.0	41.8	1.2	97.0	519	*	16
South	45.6	32.5	1.2	79.4	50	*	10
Area							
Urban	51.7	43.3	1.2	96.2	538	(73.9)	21
Rural	46.5	40.3	0.5	87.3	122	*	15
Age							
0-11 months	51.8	36.6	1.0	89.5	127	*	13
0-5 months	49.2	37.4	0.0	86.7	87	*	12
6-11 months	(57.4)	(34.9)	(3.1)	(95.4)	41	*	2
12-23 months	44.8	46.8	0.0	91.5	111	*	9
24-35 months	50.7	46.0	2.1	98.8	104	*	1
36-47 months	47.2	48.5	0.4	96.0	170	*	7
48-59 months	58.2	36.3	1.9	96.5	148	*	5
Mother's education							
None	46.9	46.4	1.1	94.3	440	(68.5)	25
Primary	55.7	37.4	1.2	94.3	193	*	11
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	26	-	-
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	50.6	43.6	0.0	94.2	155	*	9
Second	43.6	41.4	0.9	85.9	133	*	19
Middle	53.7	42.3	1.1	97.1	129	*	4
Fourth	51.2	42.2	3.0	96.4	122	*	4
Richest	55.2	44.2	0.5	100.0	119	-	-

1 MICS indicator 8.1 - Birth registration
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
'-' denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Child Labour

Article 32 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states: “States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child’s education, or to be harmful to the child’s health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development...”A World Fit for Children mentions nine strategies to combat child labour, and the MDGs call for the protection of children against exploitation. In the MICS questionnaire, a number of questions addressed the issue of child labour, that is, children 5–17 years of age involved in labour activities. A child is considered to be involved in child labour activities at the moment of the survey if, during the week preceding the survey, he/she was involved in economic activities or household chores above the age-specific thresholds classified as child labour, or was working under hazardous conditions. The age-specific thresholds that classify economic activities or household chores as child labour are as follows:

- Ages 5–11: at least one hour of economic work or 28 hours of household chores per week.
- Ages 12–14: at least 14 hours of economic work or 28 hours of household chores per week.
- Ages 15–17: at least 43 hours of economic work or 43 hours of household chores per week.

This definition allows differentiation between child labour and child work to identify the type of work that should be eliminated. Table CP.2 presents the results of children’s involvement in economic activities. 17 percent of children age 5–11 years are involved in an economic activity for at least one hour. Among children age 12–14 years, 20 percent are involved in an economic activity for less than 14 hours while 2 percent are involved in an economic activity for 14 hours or more. As for children age 15–17 years, 27 percent are involved in an economic activity for less than 43 hours. Among children age 12–14 years, there is a difference by sex, with 28 percent of boys and 14 percent of girls being involved in an economic activity for less than 14 hours. Children age 12–14 years in urban areas are more involved in economic activities that constitute child labour (14 hours or more) than their peers in rural areas.

Table CP.2: Children’s involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	16.7	1461	19.9	2.4	666	27.2	0.2	737
Sex								
Male	17.9	732	27.5	1.8	283	32.0	0.5	396
Female	15.5	729	14.3	2.8	383	21.7	0.0	340
Region								
North	20.5	499	27.2	3.6	253	32.7	0.0	251
Centre	11.8	638	15.5	1.8	278	21.2	0.0	320
South	20.4	324	15.3	1.2	136	30.5	1.1	166
Area								
Urban	11.3	900	10.0	4.0	397	20.7	0.0	457
Rural	25.3	561	34.5	0.0	269	37.9	0.6	280
School attendance								
Yes	18.1	1282	19.9	2.4	666	26.8	0.3	714
No	6.5	180	-	-	0	*	*	22
Mother’s education[b]								
Primary	19.9	256	32.9	0.0	137	49.4	0.0	138
Secondary	15.3	912	16.9	3.7	431	26.4	0.0	392
Higher	16.4	267	15.2	0.0	96	12.9	1.2	155
Cannot be determined[a]	na	na	na	na	na	(21.8)	(0.0)	40
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	24.0	275	32.7	6.3	145	52.0	0.0	116
Second	17.3	255	37.8	0.0	97	21.8	0.0	139
Middle	16.0	294	10.6	3.1	161	25.4	0.0	155
Fourth	13.8	291	4.5	0.0	103	12.9	0.0	161
Richest	13.4	347	16.7	1.1	160	30.1	1.1	165
Religion of household head								13.4
Orthodox	15.8	1000	18.8	1.3	507	27.0	0.0	539
Catholic	(15.0)	36	*	*	8	*	*	23
Islamic	19.7	403	25.3	6.2	147	32.3	1.2	148
Other religion	*	23	*	*	4	*	*	26

a Children age 15 or older at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
b Figures for the education category “None” are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
‘-’ denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell
na: not applicable

Table CP.3 presents the percentage of children age 5–17 years involved in household chores. 61 percent of children age 5–11 years are involved in household chores for less than 28 hours. Among children age 12–14 years, 86 percent are involved in household chores for less than 28 hours. 84 percent of children age 15–17 years are involved in household chores for less than 43 hours. No children are involved in household chores

for the number of hours that would classify the work as child labour (more than 28 hours for children age 5–11 and 12–14 years and more than 43 hours for children age 15–17 years).

Among children 5–11 years of age who are attending school, 64 percent are involved in household chores for less than 28 hours, compared to 38 percent of children age 5–11 years who are not attending school.

Table CP.3: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week less than 28 hours, according to age groups, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:		Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	
Total	60.5	0.0	1461	85.6	0.0	666	84.4	0.0	737
Sex									
Male	60.6	0.0	732	85.0	0.0	283	81.1	0.0	396
Female	60.3	0.0	729	86.1	0.0	383	88.2	0.0	340
Region									
North	65.3	0.0	499	91.7	0.0	253	80.4	0.0	251
Centre	52.6	0.0	638	78.2	0.0	278	87.0	0.0	320
South	68.6	0.0	324	89.8	0.0	136	85.5	0.0	166
Area									
Urban	60.3	0.0	900	84.1	0.0	397	86.4	0.0	457
Rural	60.8	0.0	561	88.0	0.0	269	81.1	0.0	280
School attendance									
Yes	63.6	0.0	1282	85.6	0.0	666	85.1	0.0	714
No	38.0	0.0	180	-	-	0	*	*	22
Mother's education[a]									
Primary	52.3	0.0	256	91.0	0.0	137	86.5	0.0	138
Secondary	62.8	0.0	912	86.1	0.0	431	82.9	0.0	392
Higher	57.9	0.0	267	75.8	0.0	96	87.2	0.0	155
Cannot be determined[b]	na	na	na	na	na	na	(93.8)	(0.0)	40
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	58.9	0.0	275	88.7	0.0	145	86.0	0.0	116
Second	68.1	0.0	255	94.1	0.0	97	76.2	0.0	139
Middle	62.8	0.0	294	84.2	0.0	161	88.3	0.0	155
Fourth	58.8	0.0	291	74.8	0.0	103	84.1	0.0	161
Richest	55.6	0.0	347	86.1	0.0	160	86.9	0.0	165
Religion of household head									
Orthodox	60.3	0.0	1000	84.6	0.0	507	85.5	0.0	539
Catholic	(63.0)	(0.0)	36	*	*	8	*	*	23
Islamic	60.6	0.0	403	88.9	0.0	147	83.5	0.0	148
Other religion	*	*	23	*	*	4	*	*	26

a Children age 15 or older at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
b Figures for the education category "None" are based on less than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted case
'-' denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell
na: not applicable

Table CP.4 presents the percentage of children age 5–17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, the percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and the percentage engaged in child labour during the last week. In Montenegro, 13 percent of children age 5–17 years engaged in child labour during the last week. 6 percent of children this age are working under hazardous conditions. Male children are more engaged in child labour than female children (15 and 10 percent respectively).

There are differences between children involved in child labour by area and wealth status. Children from the poorest households (20 percent) are more involved in labour than children in the richest households (10 percent). In addition, there is a negative association between children involved in economic activities above the age-specific threshold and wealth status, with the poorest children most frequently being involved in economic activities that are classified as child labour (14 percent).

Table CP.4: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Montenegro, 2013

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour[1]	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age-specific threshold	At or above the age-specific threshold	Below the age-specific threshold	At or above the age-specific threshold			
Total	12.4	9.1	72.5	0.0	6.0	12.5	2864
Sex							
Male	14.8	9.8	71.3	0.0	8.2	15.3	1411
Female	10.1	8.5	73.7	0.0	3.8	9.8	1453
Region							
North	15.7	11.1	75.7	0.0	9.5	16.0	1002
Centre	10.2	6.5	67.2	0.0	4.3	9.7	1235
South	11.4	11.1	77.7	0.0	3.7	12.4	626
Area							
Urban	8.6	6.7	72.5	0.0	3.3	8.9	1754
Rural	18.4	13.0	72.5	0.0	10.2	18.3	1110
Age							
5-11	1.5	16.7	60.5	0.0	5.1	16.8	1461
12-14	19.9	2.4	85.6	0.0	3.8	6.2	666
15-17	27.2	0.2	84.4	0.0	9.7	9.7	737
School attendance							
Yes	13.0	9.4	74.9	0.0	6.1	12.8	2662
No	4.5	5.8	40.7	0.0	4.4	8.4	202
Mother's education							
None	(0.0)	(23.4)	(73.4)	(0.0)	(23.4)	(23.4)	40
Primary	22.2	9.6	71.2	0.0	14.5	18.1	530
Secondary	10.8	9.0	73.1	0.0	4.3	11.5	1735
Higher	8.0	8.8	70.0	0.0	1.5	9.6	518
Cannot be determined[a]	(21.8)	(0.0)	(93.8)	(0.0)	(9.7)	(9.7)	40
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	20.9	14.0	72.8	0.0	14.7	20.4	536
Second	13.9	9.0	75.5	0.0	7.4	12.6	490
Middle	10.2	8.5	74.9	0.0	4.2	12.0	610
Fourth	5.9	7.2	69.1	0.0	1.3	8.2	555
Richest	12.0	7.4	70.5	0.0	3.6	10.2	673
Religion of household head							
Orthodox	12.8	8.1	72.9	0.0	4.8	11.4	2046
Catholic	5.7	7.9	67.6	0.0	0.0	7.9	68
Islamic	12.2	12.9	71.4	0.0	9.8	16.2	698
Other religion	(10.1)	(1.1)	(76.3)	(0.0)	(10.1)	(11.3)	52

1 MICS indicator 8.2 - Child labour
a Information on education of the mother's/caretaker's education was not collected for all children age 15 and above
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Child Labour in Roma Settlements

Table CP.2R presents the results of children's involvement in economic activities. In Roma settlements, 5 percent of children age 5–11 years were involved in an economic activity for at least one hour in the last week preceding the survey. Among children age 12–14 years, 11 percent were involved in an economic activity for less than 14 hours in the last week preceding the survey, while 3 percent were involved in an economic activity for 14 hours or more. As for children age 15–17 years, 17 percent were involved in an economic activity for less than 43 hours in the last week preceding the survey

Table CP.2R: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	4.6	664	11.1	3.2	250	17.4	0.0	272
Sex								
Male	3.2	350	15.0	6.3	128	23.0	0.0	126
Female	6.1	315	7.0	0.0	123	12.6	0.0	146
Region								
North	3.9	82	(0.0)	(0.0)	24	(6.2)	(0.0)	31
Centre	0.7	517	12.9	0.0	190	17.7	0.0	231
South	36.2	65	(9.0)	(22.3)	36	*	*	10
Area								
Urban	0.6	549	12.0	0.0	204	17.7	0.0	232
Rural	23.3	115	6.9	17.1	47	(16.0)	(0.0)	40
School attendance								
Yes	5.0	408	4.7	7.2	111	19.9	0.0	68
No	3.8	256	16.2	0.0	139	16.6	0.0	204
Mother's education								
None	4.4	396	14.1	0.0	177	24.4	0.0	140
Primary	5.4	235	3.7	11.0	73	19.1	0.0	56
Secondary or higher	*	33	-	-	-	*	*	2
Cannot be determined[a]	na	na	na	na	na	2.6	0.0	74
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	6.3	458	6.1	5.7	139	10.7	0.0	147
Richest 40 percent	0.6	206	17.3	0.0	111	25.4	0.0	125

a Children age 15 or older at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
'-' denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell
na: not applicable

Table CP.3R presents the percentage of children age 5-17 years involved in household chores. 76 percent of children age 5–11 years were involved in household chores for less than 28 hours in the last week preceding the survey. In the South, 15 percent of children age 5–11 years were involved in household chores for 28 hours or more in the last week preceding the survey, compared to no children in the North and the Central region.

Among children age 12–14 years, 82 percent were involved in household chores for less than 28 hours and 4 percent were involved in household chores for 28 hours or more in the last week preceding the survey. 7 percent of children this age from the poorest 60 percent of the household population were involved in household chores for 28 hours or more in the last week preceding the survey, compared to no children from the richest 40 percent of the household population. 94 percent of children age 15–17 years were involved in household chores for less than 43 hours in the last week preceding the survey, while no children were involved in household chores for 43 hours or more.

Table CP.3R: Children's involvement in household chores[a]

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:		Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	
Total	75.8	1.4	664	81.7	4.0	250	94.3	0.0	272
Sex									
Male	77.5	0.0	350	80.4	6.3	128	87.7	0.0	126
Female	73.9	3.0	315	83.1	1.6	123	100.0	0.0	146
Region									
North	87.5	0.0	82	(78.6)	(0.0)	24	(100.0)	(0.0)	31
Centre	77.3	0.0	517	89.6	0.0	190	94.4		231
South	49.0	14.7	65	(42.1)	(27.7)	36	*	*	10
Area									
Urban	75.6	0.0	549	87.8	0.0	204	93.8	0.0	232
Rural	76.6	8.3	115	55.2	21.3	47	(96.8)	(0.0)	40
School attendance									
Yes	77.6	2.4	408	72.3	9.0	111	94.3	0.0	68
No	72.8	0.0	256	89.2	0.0	139	94.3	0.0	204
Mother's education									
None	77.3	2.4	396	86.4	1.1	177	92.4	0.0	140
Primary	73.8	0.0	235	70.3	11.0	73	91.3	0.0	56
Secondary or higher	*	*	33	-	-	0	*	*	2
Cannot be determined[b]	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	0.0	74
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	77.9	2.1	458	68.0	7.1	139	95.6	0.0	147
Richest 40 percent	71.0	0.0	206	98.8	0.0	111	92.7	0.0	125

a The columns on the percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in household chores for 43 hours or more are not shown in the table because there are no cases.
b Children age 15 or older at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
'-' denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell
na: not applicable

Table CP.4R presents the percentage of children age 5–17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, the percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and the percentage engaged in child labour during the last week. In Roma settlements, 7 percent of children age 5–17 years engaged in child labour during the last week, and 5 percent of children this age are working under hazardous conditions.

Older children are slightly more likely to be engaged in child labour than younger children. Also, children from rural areas are more engaged in child labour than children from urban areas (20 and 4 percent, respectively). There are striking differentials relating to child labour by region where this percentage is much higher in the South (32 percent), compared to the Central region and the North (4 percent each in of the two regions). The likelihood of children working under hazardous conditions increases with age where 2 percent of children age 5–11 work under hazardous conditions, 6 percent of those age 12–14, and 9 percent of children age 15–17 years.

Table CP.4R: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Roma settlements, 2013

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour[1]	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age-specific threshold	At or above the age-specific threshold	Below the age-specific threshold	At or above the age-specific threshold			
Total	6.3	3.2	81.3	1.6	4.5	6.7	1186
Sex							
Male	8.0	3.2	80.2	1.3	4.6	7.2	604
Female	4.6	3.3	82.3	2.0	4.4	6.1	583
Region							
North	1.4	2.3	88.8	0.0	3.7	3.7	137
Centre	7.0	0.4	84.0	0.0	4.2	4.2	938
South	7.0	28.6	48.9	17.6	8.7	31.5	111
Area							
Urban	6.7	0.3	82.4	0.0	4.0	4.0	984
Rural	4.8	17.2	75.7	9.7	7.3	19.8	202
Age							
5-11	0.0	4.6	75.8	1.4	2.0	4.6	664
12-14	11.1	3.2	81.7	4.0	6.0	9.2	250
15-17	17.4	0.0	94.3	0.0	9.4	9.4	272
School attendance							
Yes	3.2	4.9	78.5	3.3	4.2	7.4	586
No	9.4	1.6	83.9	0.0	4.9	6.0	600
Mother's education							
None	8.3	2.5	82.5	1.6	5.9	6.6	713
Primary	3.7	5.7	75.8	2.2	2.4	8.1	363
Secondary or higher	(1.8)	(0.0)	(73.3)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(1.8)	35
Cannot be determined[a]	2.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	74
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	0.5	0.0	93.9	0.0	0.5	0.5	274
Second	3.2	9.0	66.9	2.6	6.5	11.7	249
Middle	6.8	6.6	76.1	5.9	4.8	9.9	221
Fourth	11.9	0.6	81.9	0.0	9.5	10.1	233
Richest	11.0	0.0	86.6	0.0	1.5	1.5	209

1 MICS indicator 8.2 - Child labour
a Children age 15 or older at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Child Discipline

As stated in A World Fit for Children, "children must be protected against any acts of violence…" and the Millennium Declaration calls for the protection of children against abuse, exploitation and violence. In the 2013 Montenegro MICS survey, respondents to the household questionnaire were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household tend to use to discipline children during the past month preceding the survey. Note that for the child discipline module, one child age 1–14 per household was selected randomly during fieldwork. Out of these questions, the two indicators used to describe aspects of child discipline are: 1) the number of children age 1–14 years that experience psychological aggression as punishment or physical punishment; and 2) the number of respondents who believe that in order to raise children properly, they need be physically punished.

In Montenegro, 69 percent of children age 1–14 years are subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their parents or other adult household members during the past month preceding the survey while 2 percent of children were subjected to severe physical punishment.

Male children were subjected to any physical discipline (36 percent) more than female children (26 percent). There are also differentials with respect to age and wealth of household and physical discipline. 39 percent of children age 3–4 and 5–9 years are subjected to any physical punishment compared to 22 percent of children age 10–14 years and 25 percent of children age 1–2 years. In terms of wealth status, 44 percent of children in the poorest households are subjected to any physical punishment compared to 20 percent of children in the richest households.

While 31 percent of children are subjected to any physical disciplining method and 68 percent are subjected to psychological aggression, only 16 percent of children are subjected to non-violent discipline methods. The amount of children who are subjected to non-violent discipline ranges from 10 percent in the North to 20 percent in the South.

Table CP.5: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method[1]	
			Any	Severe		
Total	16.0	67.6	30.8	2.2	69.3	3051
Sex						
Male	16.1	70.9	35.9	2.6	73.0	1506
Female	16.0	64.3	25.8	1.8	65.7	1546
Region						
North	9.9	70.7	37.3	2.0	72.1	1050
Centre	19.1	66.7	26.3	2.3	69.2	1372
South	19.5	64.2	29.8	2.3	64.8	630
Area						
Urban	16.3	69.6	28.6	2.5	71.0	1856
Rural	15.5	64.3	34.2	1.8	66.6	1195
Age						
1-2	15.1	54.0	24.6	0.7	55.2	426
3-4	17.2	71.2	39.1	1.5	72.2	498
5-9	16.8	71.2	39.2	2.4	74.4	1034
10-14	15.0	67.7	21.5	3.0	68.6	1093
Education of household head						
None	(18.2)	(51.2)	(21.8)	(0.0)	(51.2)	43
Primary	12.7	64.8	31.6	1.7	65.7	543
Secondary	17.0	68.5	33.7	2.9	70.8	1893
Higher	15.6	68.3	21.3	0.8	69.1	572
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	12.9	71.7	44.1	2.1	73.1	604
Second	18.5	61.7	31.3	1.3	63.0	531
Middle	17.0	62.0	30.3	3.7	64.4	633
Fourth	13.0	71.3	30.1	1.8	73.2	566
Richest	18.3	70.3	20.3	2.0	71.9	717
Religion of household head						
Orthodox	16.5	68.2	28.4	1.8	70.0	2154
Catholic	25.0	52.9	12.7	2.6	52.9	65
Islamic	14.4	67.1	39.2	2.8	68.9	786
Other religion	9.0	64.7	23.3	10.0	64.7	46

1 MICS indicator 8.3 - Violent discipline
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table CP.6 shows that 6 percent of respondents to the household questionnaires believe that children need to be physically punished in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, which implies an interesting contrast with the actual prevalence of physical discipline; as shown in Table CP.5, 31 percent of children are subjected to any physical punishment.

Table CP.6: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of respondents to the child discipline module who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Montenegro, 2013

	Respondent believes that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of respondents to the child discipline module
Total	6.4	1259
Sex		
Male	5.5	680
Female	7.6	579
Region		
North	4.2	386
Centre	6.1	584
South	10.1	289
Area		
Urban	7.2	806
Rural	5.1	453
Age		
<25	4.9	55
25-39	6.7	619
40-59	5.8	492
60+	9.2	93
Respondent's relationship to selected child		
Mother	6.8	489
Father	5.9	577
Other	7.1	193
Respondent's education[a]		
Primary	8.7	172
Secondary	5.8	783
Higher	6.6	297
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	5.6	205
Second	3.3	213
Middle	6.2	266
Fourth	9.1	257
Richest	7.0	319
Religion of household head		
Orthodox	6.2	934
Catholic	(12.2)	31
Islamic	6.4	272
Other religion	(8.0)	22

a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Child Discipline in Roma Settlements

In Roma settlements, 64 percent of children age 1–14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their parents or other adult household members during the last one month preceding the survey, while 5 percent of children were subjected to severe physical punishment.

Boys age 1–14 years were slightly more likely to be subjected to any violent discipline method (68 percent), compared to girls (61 percent). There are also differentials by area and education level of the household head, and application of any violent discipline method. 76 percent of children from rural areas were subjected to any violent discipline method during the last one month preceding the survey, compared to 62 percent of children from urban areas. A higher percentage of children from households where the household head has primary education (75 percent) or secondary or higher education (71 percent) were subjected to any violent discipline method compared to those where the household head has no education (54 percent). Younger children are less likely to be subjected to any violent discipline method, thus, 27 percent of children age 1–2 years were subjected to any violent discipline method, compared to 62 percent of children age 3–4 years, 77 percent of children age 5–9 years and 69 percent of children age 10–14 years. 35 percent of children were subjected to any physical disciplining method and 5 percent were subjected to severe physical punishment in the last one month preceding the survey.

62 percent of children age 1–14 years in Roma settlements were subjected to psychological aggression, while only 11 percent of children were subjected to only non-violent discipline methods in the last one month preceding the survey.

Table CP.5R: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment: Any	Physical punishment: Severe	Any violent discipline method[1]	
Total	11.0	61.5	34.8	5.4	64.2	1443
Sex						
Male	10.2	63.5	38.4	5.6	67.7	744
Female	11.8	59.3	31.0	5.2	60.5	699
Region						
North	7.3	72.1	54.9	0.5	75.8	198
Centre	10.9	60.0	31.9	5.6	63.0	1103
South	16.4	57.9	29.8	10.8	57.9	143
Area						
Urban	11.3	58.6	31.2	5.1	61.5	1163
Rural	9.4	73.4	49.8	7.0	75.6	280
Age						
1-2	16.4	24.6	18.1	0.5	27.1	212
3-4	9.8	60.4	38.0	7.4	61.5	317
5-9	8.8	75.8	39.7	4.5	77.3	524
10-14	11.8	63.2	34.7	7.9	69.1	391
Education of household head						
None	8.7	53.5	34.6	2.8	53.9	713
Primary	12.2	69.2	35.1	8.0	74.7	661
Secondary or higher	22.7	69.6	34.6	8.3	71.0	69
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	2.4	55.2	27.8	0.3	57.9	341
Second	10.1	66.3	41.1	5.1	70.2	347
Middle	19.0	59.1	35.7	12.5	59.6	262
Fourth	14.3	67.4	40.7	3.5	71.4	279
Richest	11.8	58.8	27.0	8.3	60.8	214

1 MICS indicator 8.3 - Violent discipline

Table CP.6R shows that in Roma settlements, 40 percent of respondents to the household questionnaire believe that children need to be physically punished in order to bring up, raise or educate a child properly, which is in line with the actual prevalence of physical discipline; as shown in Table CP.5R, 35 percent of children are subjected to any physical punishment. A higher percentage of female respondents believes that a child needs to be physically punished (58 percent) compared to male respondents (32 percent). 9 percent of respondents from the North believe that a child needs to be physically punished in order to bring up, raise or educate a child properly, while this percentage is higher in the Central region and the South (47 and 27 percent respectively).

There are also differentials by area, where 45 percent of respondents from urban areas and 22 percent from rural areas believe that a child needs to be physically punished. In addition, more than two-thirds of respondents from the poorest wealth quintile believe that a child needs to be physically punished, while that percentage is much lower for respondents from other wealth quintiles (ranging from 20 percent in the second, to 37 percent in the richest wealth quintile).

Table CP.6R: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of respondents to the child discipline module who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Roma settlements, 2013

	Respondent believes that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of respondents to the child discipline module
Total	40.0	443
Sex		
Male	31.5	299
Female	57.5	144
Region		
North	9.2	57
Centre	47.4	332
South	27.2	55
Area		
Urban	44.5	355
Rural	22.0	88
Age		
<25	37.9	60
25-39	38.9	245
40-59	46.7	121
60+	*	17
Respondent's relationship to selected child		
Mother	55.3	118
Father	33.4	238
Other	37.2	87
Respondent's education		
None	37.1	194
Primary	45.6	216
Secondary or higher	(18.5)	33
Missing/DK	*	1
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	68.5	105
Second	19.5	100
Middle	36.3	88
Fourth	35.4	83
Richest	36.5	68

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Early Marriage

Marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. According to UNICEF's worldwide estimates, over 60 million women age 20–24 were married/in a union before the age of 18. Factors that influence child marriage rates include: the state of the country's civil registration system, which provides proof of age for children; the existence of an adequate legislative framework with an accompanying enforcement mechanism to address cases of child marriage; and the existence of customary or religious laws and practices that condone the practice.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in the hope that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving the financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training, reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognised in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights – with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner.

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which girls become sexually active. Women who are married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life. Pregnancy-related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19, particularly among the youngest of this cohort. There is evidence to suggest that girls who marry at young ages are more likely to marry older men which puts them at increased risk of HIV infection. The demand for this young wife to reproduce and the power imbalance resulting from the age differential lead to very low condom use among such couples.

Two of the indicators are to estimate the percentage of women married or in a union before 15 years of age and the percentage married before 18 years of age. The percentage of women married at various ages is provided in Table CP.7. 2 percent of young women age 15–19 years are currently married or in a union. There are no clear differences in the percentages of women currently married or in a union by background characteristics. The percentage of currently women age 15–19 years married or in a union ranges from 5 percent in the North to 1 percent in the South. In Montenegro, 6 percent of women age 20–49 years got married before age 18 and 1 percent of women age 15–49 years got married before age 15.

There is a negative correlation between the percentage of women age 20–49 years who got married before age 18 by education level and household wealth. A higher percentage of women this age with primary education (20 percent) married before age 18, compared to those with secondary (7 percent) or higher education (1 percent). A higher percentage of women this age in the poorest households (14 percent) married before age 18 compared to those in the richest households (4 percent). In addition, there is a notable difference by region between women age 20–49 years who got married before age 18. In the North, 10 percent of women of that age are married/in a union before age 18 compared to 5 percent in the Central region and 4 percent in the South.

Table CP.7: Early marriage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays and percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Montenegro, 2013

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 15-19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years
Total	0.5	3493	0.6	6.2	2962	2.4	531
Region							
North	0.9	970	1.0	10.4	805	4.8	165
Centre	0.4	1720	0.5	5.0	1475	1.6	246
South	0.1	803	0.1	3.9	682	1.0	121
Area							
Urban	0.4	2335	0.5	4.6	2004	2.4	331
Rural	0.7	1158	0.8	9.6	957	2.6	200
Age							
15-19	0.0	531	na	na	na	2.4	531
20-24	0.6	563	0.6	4.5	563	na	na
25-29	0.1	501	0.1	5.4	501	na	na
30-34	0.5	509	0.5	4.8	509	na	na
35-39	0.8	463	0.8	7.5	463	na	na
40-44	1.2	434	1.2	8.5	434	na	na
45-49	0.3	492	0.3	7.3	492	na	na
Education[a]							
Primary	2.5	355	2.7	19.9	328	(17.3)	27
Secondary	0.3	1969	0.3	6.8	1543	1.7	426
Higher	0.0	1153	0.0	0.5	1074	1.6	78
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	1.7	511	2.1	13.9	427	5.8	84
Second	0.3	613	0.3	6.8	527	5.3	87
Middle	0.4	756	0.4	6.0	637	1.4	119
Fourth	0.4	810	0.4	3.6	688	0.0	122
Richest	0.1	802	0.1	3.9	682	1.5	120
Religion of household head							
Orthodox	0.2	2666	0.3	4.5	2292	0.8	375
Catholic	0.0	102	0.0	4.3	81	*	21
Islamic	1.3	659	1.6	13.6	538	6.5	121
Other religion	3.3	66	(4.2)	(7.8)	51	*	15

1 MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15
2 MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18
3 MICS indicator 8.6 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

The percentage of men married at various ages is provided in Table CP.7.M. Less than 1 percent of young men age 15–19 years are currently married or in a union. There are no important differences by background characteristics for any of the age groups shown in the table.

Table CP.7.M: Early marriage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays and percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Montenegro, 2013

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 15-19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of men age 15-19 years
Total	0.1	1799	0.1	0.8	1486	0.4	313
Region							
North	0.0	541	0.0	0.6	431	0.0	110
Centre	0.0	857	0.0	0.6	732	0.0	124
South	0.5	401	0.6	1.3	322	1.4	79
Area							
Urban	0.1	1158	0.2	0.9	958	0.5	200
Rural	0.1	641	0.1	0.6	528	0.0	113
Age							
15-19	0.0	313	na	na	na	0.4	313
20-24	0.1	298	0.1	0.1	298	na	na
25-29	0.0	226	0.0	0.4	226	na	na
30-34	0.0	243	0.0	0.3	243	na	na
35-39	0.2	247	0.2	1.2	247	na	na
40-44	0.0	220	0.0	0.0	220	na	na
45-49	0.6	252	0.6	2.6	252	na	na
Education[a]							
Primary	0.2	122	0.2	2.7	105	*	17
Secondary	0.0	1198	0.1	0.6	918	0.0	281
Higher	0.1	473	0.1	0.3	459	*	14
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	0.4	324	0.5	1.5	268	2.0	56
Second	0.0	312	0.0	0.9	268	(0.0)	44
Middle	0.0	345	0.0	0.0	280	0.0	65
Fourth	0.1	381	0.1	1.1	321	(0.0)	60
Richest	0.1	437	0.1	0.5	349	0.0	88
Religion of household head							
Orthodox	0.0	1365	0.0	0.3	1132	0.0	234
Catholic	(0.9)	36	(1.1)	(1.1)	29	*	7
Islamic	0.5	355	0.6	2.6	293	1.8	62
Other religion	(0.0)	43	(0.0)	(0.0)	32	*	11

1 MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15 [M]
2 MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18 [M]
3 MICS indicator 8.6 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union [M]
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Table CP.8 and CP.8.M present respectively the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before age 15 and 18 by different age groups allow us to see the trends in early marriage over time. In Montenegro, the percentage of those who married before age 15 is very low (less than 1 percent) among women and men age 15–49 years in both urban and rural areas. The percentage of women age 20–49 years who married before age 18 is higher in rural areas (10 percent) than in urban areas (5 percent). The practice of entry into marriage is generally lower for younger age groups, indicating that marital practices have not changed over the years for either women or men.

Table CP.8: Trends in early marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Montenegro, 2013

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	0.4	2335	4.6	2004	0.7	1158	9.6	957	0.5	3493	6.2	2962
Age												
15-19	0.0	331	na	na	0.0	200	na	na	0.0	531	na	na
20-24	0.1	393	3.3	393	1.8	170	7.4	170	0.6	563	4.5	563
25-29	0.0	348	4.3	348	0.4	152	8.0	152	0.1	501	5.4	501
30-34	0.3	354	1.8	354	0.9	155	11.8	155	0.5	509	4.8	509
35-39	1.0	304	6.5	304	0.4	160	9.4	160	0.8	463	7.5	463
40-44	1.7	271	7.8	271	0.5	163	9.6	163	1.2	434	8.5	434
45-49	0.1	334	5.2	334	0.7	158	11.8	158	0.3	492	7.3	492

na: not applicable

Table CP.8.M: Trends in early marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Montenegro, 2013

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	0.1	1158	0.9	958	0.1	641	0.6	528	0.1	1799	0.8	1486
Age												
15-19	0.0	200	na	na	0.0	113	na	na	0.0	313	na	na
20-24	0.1	191	0.1	191	0.0	107	0.0	107	0.1	298	0.1	298
25-29	0.0	158	0.6	158	0.0	69	0.0	69	0.0	226	0.4	226
30-34	0.0	169	0.4	169	0.0	74	0.0	74	0.0	243	0.3	243
35-39	0.0	160	0.6	160	0.6	87	2.5	87	0.2	247	1.2	247
40-44	0.0	128	0.0	128	0.0	92	0.0	92	0.0	220	0.0	220
45-49	0.9	151	3.6	151	0.0	100	1.1	100	0.6	252	2.6	252

Another component is the spousal age difference with an indicator being the percentage of married/in-union women who are 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table CP.9 presents the results of the age difference between husbands and wives. The percentage of women age 15–19 years currently married/in a union (MICS indicator 8.10a) is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and is not presented in Table CP.9. About one in five women age 20–24 is currently married to a man who is ten or more years older (22 percent).

Table CP.9: Spousal age difference[a]

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[1]	Total	
Total	2.9	41.1	33.8	22.2	100.0	119
Region						
North	3.6	24.1	46.3	26.0	100.0	46
Centre	2.7	52.9	26.5	17.9	100.0	49
South	(2.0)	(49.2)	(24.9)	(23.9)	100.0	24
Area						
Urban	1.8	50.7	28.5	19.1	100.0	76
Rural	5.0	24.0	43.2	27.8	100.0	43
Age						
20-24	2.9	41.1	33.8	22.2	100.0	119
Education[b]						
Primary	(5.1)	(36.0)	(34.5)	(24.4)	100.0	22
Secondary	3.2	35.3	32.5	29.0	100.0	59
Higher	(1.3)	(51.4)	(36.3)	(11.0)	100.0	38
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	(10.3)	(33.4)	(30.1)	(26.2)	100.0	27
Second	(0.0)	(18.0)	(50.6)	(31.5)	100.0	29
Middle	(1.8)	(46.1)	(27.5)	(24.6)	100.0	27
Fourth	(1.1)	(56.2)	(28.6)	(14.0)	100.0	21
Richest	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Religion of household head						
Orthodox	1.1	50.6	28.7	19.7	100.0	67
Catholic	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Islamic	6.3	31.5	38.9	23.3	100.0	43
Other religion	*	*	*	*	100.0	3

1 MICS indicator 8.8b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)
a The percentage of women currently married/in union age 15-19 years (MICS indicator 8.8a) is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and is therefore not presented in Table CP.9.
b Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

na: not applicable

Early Marriage in Roma Settlements

The percentage of women married at various ages is provided in Table CP.7R. 28 percent of women age 15–19 years in Roma settlements are currently married or in a union. There are differences among women of this age currently married or in a union by education and wealth status. Thus, a higher percentage of young women age 15–19 years with no education are currently married or in a union, compared to women with primary education (36 and 22 percent, respectively). Women of this age from the richest 40 percent of the household population are more likely to be married or in a union (32 percent) than women from the poorest 60 percent of the household population (24 percent).

In Roma settlements, more than half of women age 20–49 years first married or entered a marital union before age 18 (56 percent) and one in five (19 percent) married before age 15. A higher percentage of women of this age from the Central region and the North got married before age 15 (22 and 20 percent, respectively), compared to 8 percent from the South.

18 percent of women age 15–49 first married before age 15. Women in Roma settlements from the South are less likely to get married or enter a marital union before age 15 (7 percent), compared to women from the Central region and the North (19 and 22 percent, respectively). Almost one-quarter of women age 15–49 years with no education got married before age 15 (23 percent), compared to 11 percent of women with primary education.

Table CP.7R: Early marriage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Roma settlements, 2013

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 15-19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married/in union3	Number of women age 15-19 years
Total	18.2	980	18.8	56.4	713	28.1	267
Region							
North	21.8	99	21.5	47.9	76	(32.0)	23
Centre	18.9	807	19.7	58.0	576	27.2	231
South	6.5	74	7.8	51.3	61	*	13
Area							
Urban	18.8	834	19.6	57.3	600	27.1	234
Rural	15.2	146	15.0	51.4	113	(34.8)	33
Age							
15-19	16.7	267	na	na	na	28.1	267
20-24	25.3	180	25.3	62.6	180	na	na
25-29	13.5	142	13.5	42.8	142	na	na
30-34	21.4	130	21.4	57.5	130	na	na
35-39	22.0	90	22.0	54.0	90	na	na
40-44	13.8	92	13.8	52.8	92	na	na
45-49	11.5	79	11.5	71.4	79	na	na
Education							
None	23.4	598	23.6	61.0	454	35.9	144
Primary	11.0	341	11.0	52.4	232	21.5	109
Secondary or higher	(3.3)	41	(5.0)	(12.6)	27	*	14
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	18.7	510	19.8	53.7	392	23.7	118
Richest 40 percent	17.8	470	17.7	59.7	321	31.6	149

1 MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15
2 MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18
3 MICS indicator 8.6 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

The percentage of men married at various ages is provided in Table CP.7R.M. 17 percent of young men age 15–19 years are currently married or in a union. Slightly more than one-third of men age 20–49 years first married or entered a marital union before age 18 (35 percent), while 7 percent of men of this age married before age 15. The same percentage (7 percent) of men age 15–49 years first married or entered a marital union before age 15. There are no significant differences by other background characteristics for any of the age groups shown in the table.

Table CP.7R.M: Early marriage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Roma settlements, 2013

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 15-19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of men age 15-19 years
Total	6.5	536	7.3	34.9	395	16.5	141
Region							
North	6.8	56	(9.2)	(32.5)	42	*	14
Centre	6.7	433	7.2	37.7	316	19.3	117
South	4.5	47	(5.6)	(13.2)	37	*	10
Area							
Urban	6.3	452	6.9	36.1	331	18.6	121
Rural	7.9	84	9.2	28.8	64	*	20
Age							
15-19	4.5	141	na	na	na	16.5	141
20-24	4.1	110	4.1	30.1	110	na	na
25-29	6.0	92	6.0	33.5	92	na	na
30-34	23.5	59	23.5	41.7	59	na	na
35-39	2.6	54	2.6	31.7	54	na	na
40-44	(2.3)	43	(2.3)	(32.2)	43	na	na
45-49	(6.5)	38	(6.5)	(49.4)	38	na	na
Education							
None	8.0	183	9.5	41.4	146	(21.3)	37
Primary	6.5	304	6.5	33.1	217	17.6	88
Secondary or higher	1.4	49	(2.2)	(17.8)	32	*	16
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	7.2	266	8.1	28.2	201	14.2	65
Richest 40 percent	5.9	270	6.4	41.8	195	18.5	76

1 MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15 [M]
2 MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18 [M]
3 MICS indicator 8.6 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union [M]
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Tables CP.8R and CP.8R.M present respectively the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before age 15 and 18 by different age groups allow us to see the trends in early marriage over time. In Roma settlements, the percentage of women and men age 15–49 years who married before age 15 years is 19 and 6 percent, while 57 and 36 percent of women and men, respectively, married before age 18.

There is no clear trend of decline (or increase) in the practice of entry into marriage among women and men of different ages. The percentage of women married before age 18 ranges from 63 percent for women age 20–24 to 43 percent for women age 25–29. Among men, the percentage married before age 18 ranges from 30 percent for men age 20–24, to 42 percent for men age 30–34 years.

Table CP.8R: Trends in early marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Roma settlements, 2013

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	18.8	834	57.3	600	15.2	146	51.4	113	18.2	980	56.4	713
Age												
15-19	16.8	234	na	na	(16.1)	33	na	na	16.7	267	na	na
20-24	27.1	151	63.4	151	(16.0)	29	(58.9)	29	25.3	180	62.6	180
25-29	15.0	123	43.7	123	*	19	*	19	13.5	142	42.8	142
30-34	21.9	106	58.5	106	(19.4)	24	(53.0)	24	21.4	130	57.5	130
35-39	23.5	78	56.4	78	*	12	*	12	22.0	90	54.0	90
40-44	11.6	69	52.5	69	*	22	*	22	13.8	92	52.8	92
45-49	11.2	72	71.6	72	*	7	*	7	11.5	79	71.4	79

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Table CP.8R.M: Trends in early marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Roma settlements, 2013

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	6.3	452	36.1	331	7.9	84	28.8	64	6.5	536	34.9	395
Age												
15-19	4.7	121	na	na	*	20	na	na	4.5	141	na	na
20-24	2.9	96	27.9	96	*	14	*	14	4.1	110	30.1	110
25-29	6.3	76	33.5	76	*	15	*	15	6.0	92	33.5	92
30-34	(27.0)	47	(46.6)	47	*	12	*	12	23.5	59	41.7	59
35-39	(0.0)	42	(34.2)	42	*	12	*	12	2.6	54	31.7	54
40-44	(2.8)	35	(37.1)	35	*	8	*	8	(2.3)	43	(32.2)	43
45-49	(4.1)	34	(51.7)	34	*	4	*	4	(6.5)	38	(49.4)	38

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Table CP.9R presents the results of the age difference between husbands and wives. In Roma settlements, 7 percent of women age 20–24 years and 1 percent of women age 15–19 years are currently married to or in a union with a man who is ten or more years older. Similar percentages of women from both age groups (15–19 years and 20–24 years) who are currently married or in a union, are married to men who are 5–9 years older, 0–4 years older or who are younger than them.

Table CP.9R: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:							Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[1]	Husband/ Partner's age unknown	Total	Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[2]	Total	Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
Total	10.2	65.8	21.0	1.0	2.0	100.0	69	11.0	60.1	22.3	6.6	100.0	126
Region													
North	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
Centre	12.3	68.3	17.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	57	13.1	61.5	21.4	4.0	100.0	100
South	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Area													
Urban	12.2	66.3	18.0	1.2	2.3	100.0	58	13.2	60.0	23.0	3.8	100.0	105
Rural	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11	*	*	*	*	100.0	21
Age													
15-19	10.2	65.8	21.0	1.0	2.0	100.0	69	na	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	11.0	60.1	22.3	6.6	100.0	126
Education													
None	9.9	69.7	16.0	1.5	2.9	100.0	48	12.9	60.6	23.2	3.2	100.0	81
Primary	(11.0)	(57.1)	(32.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	21	(8.3)	(60.1)	(21.2)	(10.4)	100.0	41
Secondary or higher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 percent	(6.3)	(65.9)	(25.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	100.0	24	12.1	53.4	27.2	7.3	100.0	74
Richest 40 percent	(12.4)	(65.8)	(18.8)	(0.0)	(3.0)	100.0	45	9.3	69.7	15.4	5.6	100.0	52

1 MICS indicator 8.8a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)
2 MICS indicator 8.8b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
'-' denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell
na: not applicable

Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence

The 2013 Montenegro MICS assessed the attitudes of women and men age 15–49 years towards wife beating for a variety of scenarios by asking the respondents whether husbands are justified in hitting or beating their wives in a variety of scenarios. These questions were asked in order to have an indication of cultural beliefs that tend to be associated with the prevalence of violence against women by their husbands. The main assumption here is that women that agree with the statements indicating that husbands are justified in beating their wives under the situations described, in reality tend to be abused by their own husbands and similarly, men who agree with the statements, in reality tend to exercise violence towards their wives or partners.

The responses to these questions can be found in Table CP.10 for women and in Table CP.10.M for men. Overall, 3 percent of women in Montenegro feel that a husband has a right to hit or beat his wife for at least one of a variety of reasons. 2 percent of women agree and justify a husband's violence in instances when the woman neglects the children, while 1 percent agree if she demonstrates her autonomy, e.g. by going out without telling her husband. Acceptance is more prevalent among those living in the poorest households and less educated. Women living in the poorest households are more likely to agree with one of the reasons (7 percent) than women living in the richest households (2 percent).

As shown in Table CP.10.M, men are more likely to agree than women with one of the reasons to justify wife beating (5 percent of men compared to 3 percent of women). 3 percent of men agree that a husband has a right to beat his wife if she neglects the children, and 2 percent agree if she argues with him. Men living in the poorest households are more likely to agree with one of the reasons (10 percent) than men living in the richest households (2 percent). The percentage of men approving of at least one reason is highest in the North (7 percent) and lowest in the South (3 percent). There is a negative correlation between the percentage of men who justify domestic violence for any of the five reasons and education level.

Table CP.10: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of women age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	
Total	0.7	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	2.7	3493
Region							
North	1.6	3.1	0.9	0.6	0.3	3.8	970
Centre	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	1720
South	0.7	4.4	0.6	0.7	0.0	4.5	803
Area							
Urban	0.4	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	2.3	2335
Rural	1.2	3.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	3.7	1158
Age							
15-19	0.5	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.7	531
20-24	1.0	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	3.1	563
25-29	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.5	501
30-34	0.5	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.6	509
35-39	0.6	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	463
40-44	1.1	4.5	0.6	0.9	0.1	5.0	434
45-49	1.1	3.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	4.1	492
Marital/union status							
Currently married/in union	1.0	3.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	3.5	1955
Formerly married/in union	0.7	2.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.5	191
Never married/in union	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.6	1347
Education[a]							
Primary	5.0	7.6	2.2	1.8	0.7	9.7	355
Secondary	0.3	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.4	1969
Higher	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	1153
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	3.5	5.6	1.8	1.4	0.3	6.8	511
Second	0.8	3.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	3.9	613
Middle	0.2	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	756
Fourth	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	810
Richest	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.7	802
Religion of household head							
Orthodox	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.8	2666
Catholic	1.9	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	102
Islamic	2.4	5.2	1.4	1.0	0.4	6.2	659
Other religion	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	66

1 MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table

Table CP.10.M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of men age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	
Total	1.4	3.4	2.2	0.9	0.5	4.5	1799
Region							
North	2.3	5.1	3.6	0.8	0.8	7.4	541
Centre	1.2	2.8	1.9	1.1	0.5	3.5	857
South	0.5	2.5	1.0	0.6	0.3	2.7	401
Area							
Urban	1.0	2.9	2.0	1.1	0.5	3.8	1158
Rural	2.1	4.4	2.6	0.5	0.7	5.8	641
Age							
15-19	1.3	4.1	2.5	0.6	0.0	4.5	313
20-24	1.2	2.5	2.2	1.3	0.0	5.3	298
25-29	0.0	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	226
30-34	1.1	2.6	1.3	1.3	0.2	3.2	243
35-39	1.0	2.2	1.9	0.7	1.2	2.7	247
40-44	3.1	5.9	2.8	1.6	1.0	6.1	220
45-49	2.0	5.7	3.1	0.6	1.5	7.4	252
Marital/union status							
Currently married/in union	1.6	3.2	1.9	1.1	0.9	3.9	824
Formerly married/in union	(5.5)	(9.4)	(8.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.4)	33
Never married/in union	1.0	3.4	2.3	0.7	0.2	4.8	942
Education[a]							
Primary	2.3	6.3	6.6	1.8	0.8	10.5	122
Secondary	1.4	3.7	2.0	0.8	0.5	4.6	1198
Higher	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.3	2.5	473
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	4.4	7.0	5.2	0.7	1.7	9.5	324
Second	0.2	4.3	2.6	0.2	0.2	5.5	312
Middle	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.9	345
Fourth	1.6	3.7	3.0	1.9	0.9	4.2	381
Richest	0.5	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.0	2.4	437
Religion of household head							
Orthodox	0.7	2.6	1.4	0.6	0.2	3.5	1365
Catholic	(0.0)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	36
Islamic	3.0	5.2	4.5	0.8	1.2	7.3	355
Other religion	(10.3)	(14.7)	(10.3)	(10.3)	(5.7)	(14.7)	43

1 MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence [M]
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence in Roma Settlements

Overall, 41 percent of women in Roma settlements feel that a husband has the right to hit or beat his wife for at least one of a variety of reasons. 30 percent of women agree and justify a husband's violence in instances when the woman neglects the children, 26 percent agree if she demonstrates autonomy, e.g. goes out without telling her husband, while 21 percent justify violence if the woman argues with him. Acceptance is more prevalent among those living in households in the poorest wealth quintile and the less educated. Women living in households in the poorest wealth quintile are more likely to agree with any of the five reasons (63 percent) than women living in households in the richest wealth quintile (31 percent).

As shown in Table CP.10R.M, men are more likely to agree than women with one of the reasons to justify wife beating (53 percent of men compared to 41 percent of women). 45 percent of men agree that a husband has a right to beat his wife if she neglects the children, 38 percent agree if she goes out without telling him, and 31 percent agree if she argues with him. The percentage of men justifying violence for any of the five reasons is highest in the Central region (60 percent) and lowest in the North (9 percent). There is a negative correlation between the percentage of men who justify domestic violence for any of the five reasons and education level (64 percent of men with no education, compared to 18 percent of men with secondary or higher education). A higher percentage of both women and men from urban areas (45 and 59 percent respectively) justified a husband beating his wife for any of the five reasons than did women and men from rural areas (18 and 20 percent respectively).

Table CP.10R: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of women age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	
Total	25.7	29.9	20.8	9.1	18.1	41.1	980
Region							
North	4.8	2.8	0.7	0.7	2.1	6.6	99
Centre	28.3	32.8	22.7	9.3	21.0	45.3	807
South	25.0	34.7	26.4	17.6	7.4	41.2	74
Area							
Urban	28.3	32.9	23.1	9.7	20.4	45.0	834
Rural	11.2	12.9	7.7	5.6	4.7	18.3	146
Age							
15-19	18.8	25.2	14.3	8.2	14.2	34.7	267
20-24	28.7	30.4	23.7	9.5	23.2	43.3	180
25-29	28.9	28.1	17.9	7.3	14.7	42.4	142
30-34	29.0	30.4	20.9	10.2	17.9	42.1	130
35-39	20.2	28.5	24.1	10.5	19.3	39.6	90
40-44	23.1	33.6	23.9	9.8	15.7	42.3	92
45-49	40.7	44.8	33.8	9.7	27.4	53.7	79
Marital/union status							
Currently married/in union	28.5	33.2	24.4	10.3	20.4	45.1	641
Formerly married/in union	18.4	26.5	19.8	12.4	11.1	31.5	81
Never married/in union	21.2	23.0	12.2	4.9	14.5	34.1	258
Education							
None	29.3	32.6	24.1	10.5	21.6	46.4	598
Primary	22.4	28.8	17.1	7.6	14.1	36.1	341
Secondary or higher	(1.6)	(1.7)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	41
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	45.0	40.4	38.9	15.6	36.4	63.1	162
Second	13.0	23.2	17.1	10.9	5.7	27.5	160
Middle	26.8	30.0	14.6	8.7	20.3	44.4	187
Fourth	30.0	35.5	20.9	7.7	17.4	42.9	224
Richest	16.7	22.4	15.8	5.1	13.0	31.2	247

1 MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table CP.10R.M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of men age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	
Total	37.7	44.7	30.5	17.0	20.6	52.9	536
Region							
North	2.5	7.4	6.8	6.8	3.1	8.7	56
Centre	42.8	51.3	33.9	18.3	23.7	59.9	433
South	32.1	28.3	28.3	17.2	12.7	41.8	47
Area							
Urban	42.3	50.2	33.5	18.3	23.2	59.1	452
Rural	12.8	14.9	14.5	9.9	6.6	19.9	84
Age							
15-19	32.0	35.5	23.2	15.6	13.0	43.6	141
20-24	39.5	45.5	28.1	20.4	22.4	53.7	110
25-29	39.2	52.5	29.3	20.6	25.7	57.8	92
30-34	58.4	60.7	38.4	20.8	36.6	70.2	59
35-39	30.0	42.3	39.9	6.8	10.4	53.3	54
40-44	(28.7)	(34.3)	(36.9)	(16.1)	(21.3)	(42.5)	43
45-49	(38.1)	(47.3)	(35.4)	(12.4)	(20.0)	(58.1)	38
Marital/union status							
Currently married/in union	38.5	48.8	36.2	18.5	23.3	57.7	332
Formerly married/in union	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Never married/in union	35.6	37.3	20.0	14.0	17.0	45.1	181
Education[a]							
None	48.1	55.1	41.9	18.2	27.1	64.0	183
Primary	36.2	43.5	26.8	18.2	19.6	51.8	304
Secondary or higher	7.8	12.4	11.2	4.9	2.0	18.2	49
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	(45.9)	(51.6)	(20.7)	(18.5)	(33.6)	(54.1)	85
Second	29.3	29.8	26.0	17.1	9.2	41.4	90
Middle	37.8	39.9	34.7	16.0	22.6	49.4	90
Fourth	40.6	47.8	32.1	11.0	19.3	57.5	128
Richest	35.4	50.1	35.3	22.0	19.9	57.7	142

1 MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence [M]
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Children's Living Arrangements and Orphanhood

Table CP.11 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under 18 years of age. 92 percent of children age 0–17 years live with both parents, 6 percent of children live with their mother only, while 2 percent lives with their father only. Less than 1 percent of children age 0–17 years live with neither of their biological parents while both of them are alive. In Montenegro, 2 percent of children age 0–17 have lost one or both parents. As expected, older children are less likely than younger children to live with both parents and slightly more likely than younger children to have lost one or both parents.

Table CP.11: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Montenegro, 2013

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Living with neither biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead[2]	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Total	91.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.5	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.3	100.0	0.3	2.0	3262
Sex														
Male	91.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.3	1.3	1.8	0.7	0.3	100.0	0.3	2.0	1709
Female	92.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.6	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	0.4	2.0	1552
Region														
North	93.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.7	1.6	2.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	0.4	2.3	1101
Centre	91.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.7	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.3	100.0	0.1	2.1	1481
South	88.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	8.4	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.6	1.3	679
Area														
Urban	90.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.7	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.4	100.0	0.2	2.2	2008
Rural	94.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.4	1.7	1253
Age														
0-4	95.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.0	0.3	916
0-2	95.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.0	0.3	498
3-4	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.1	0.3	418
5-9	92.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.2	0.3	2.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	0.3	0.5	822
10-14	90.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.1	1.0	2.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	0.2	1.8	902
15-17	85.6	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	4.9	4.6	1.3	1.9	0.8	100.0	0.8	6.7	622
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	91.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.4	1.4	2.4	0.7	0.3	100.0	0.5	2.4	614
Second	93.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.6	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	0.2	1.5	576
Middle	86.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	7.4	1.1	2.5	1.3	0.6	100.0	0.2	2.3	680
Fourth	92.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.9	3.2	1.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.2	3.5	638
Richest	94.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	4.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.3	0.6	754
Religion of household head														
Orthodox	91.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.2	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.3	100.0	0.3	1.9	2317
Catholic	88.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	0.0	1.9	78
Islamic	94.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.9	1.0	2.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.4	1.6	804
Other religion	77.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.9	5.8	4.4	3.9	2.6	100.0	0.8	10.5	62

1 MICS indicator 8.13 - Children's living arrangements
2 MICS indicator 8.14 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

Table CP.12 presents information on children with parents living abroad. In Montenegro, 1 percent of children age 0–17 years have at least one parent who is living abroad.

Table CP.12: Children with parents living abroad

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years by residence of parents in another country, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with a parent living abroad					Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one living parent is living abroad[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years
	Mother abroad	Father abroad	Both mother and father abroad	With neither parent living abroad	Total		
Total	0.2	0.6	0.0	99.2	100.0	0.8	3262
Sex							
Male	0.3	0.5	0.0	99.2	100.0	0.8	1709
Female	0.0	0.7	0.0	99.2	100.0	0.8	1552
Region							
North	0.2	0.4	0.0	99.3	100.0	0.7	1101
Centre	0.2	0.5	0.0	99.3	100.0	0.7	1481
South	0.0	1.1	0.1	98.9	100.0	1.1	679
Area							
Urban	0.2	0.8	0.0	99.0	100.0	1.0	2008
Rural	0.1	0.2	0.0	99.6	100.0	0.4	1253
Age group							
0-4	0.0	0.7	0.0	99.3	100.0	0.7	916
0-2	0.0	0.3	0.0	99.7	100.0	0.3	498
3-4	0.0	1.0	0.0	99.0	100.0	1.0	418
5-9	0.5	0.5	0.1	99.0	100.0	1.0	822
10-14	0.2	0.8	0.0	99.0	100.0	1.0	902
15-17	0.0	0.3	0.0	99.7	100.0	0.3	622
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.4	0.6	0.0	99.0	100.0	1.0	614
Second	0.2	0.8	0.0	99.0	100.0	1.0	576
Middle	0.2	0.3	0.0	99.5	100.0	0.5	680
Fourth	0.0	0.1	0.1	99.8	100.0	0.2	638
Richest	0.1	1.1	0.0	98.8	100.0	1.2	754
Religion of household head							
Orthodox	0.1	0.6	0.0	99.3	100.0	0.7	2317
Catholic	0.0	0.3	0.0	99.7	100.0	0.3	78
Islamic	0.1	0.5	0.0	99.4	100.0	0.6	804
Other religion	4.4	4.0	0.0	91.6	100.0	8.4	62

1 MICS indicator 8.15 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

Children's Living Arrangements and Orphanhood in Roma Settlements

Table CP.11R presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under 18 in Roma settlements. 86 percent of children age 0–17 years live with both parents. From the total number of children living with their mother only, in 5 percent of cases the father is alive and in 2 percent of cases the father is dead. For those children who live with their father only, in 2 percent of cases the mother is alive and in 1 percent of cases the mother is dead. 3 percent of children age 0–17 years live with neither of their biological parents, while 3 percent of children have one or both parents who are dead.

Table CP.12R presents information on children with parents living abroad. In Roma settlements, only 1 percent of children age 0–17 years have at least one parent who is living abroad.

Table CP.11R: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Roma settlements, 2013

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Living with neither biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead[2]	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Total	86.0	0.1	0.2	2.9	0.1	5.2	2.2	2.2	0.7	0.5	100.0	3.3	3.2	2015
Sex														
Male	87.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	4.9	2.4	2.7	0.7	0.7	100.0	1.1	3.4	1022
Female	84.6	0.1	0.3	5.0	0.1	5.5	1.9	1.6	0.6	0.3	100.0	5.5	3.1	992
Region														
North	88.0	0.0	0.5	1.8	0.0	2.0	4.3	2.4	0.0	1.0	100.0	2.3	4.8	279
Centre	84.7	0.0	0.2	3.2	0.1	6.2	2.0	2.3	0.8	0.4	100.0	3.5	3.2	1558
South	94.2	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	100.0	2.3	1.6	178
Area														
Urban	84.6	0.1	0.2	3.1	0.1	6.2	2.0	2.2	0.8	0.5	100.0	3.5	3.3	1627
Rural	91.7	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.9	2.8	1.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	2.4	3.1	388
Age														
0-4	90.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	6.3	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1.2	0.5	734
0-2	92.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.9	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.2	0.5	387
3-4	87.9	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	7.9	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.3	0.4	347
5-9	88.6	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	4.8	2.8	1.1	0.7	0.8	100.0	1.2	3.8	499
10-14	85.4	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.0	4.2	2.3	3.6	1.0	0.9	100.0	2.5	3.9	442
15-17	74.0	0.2	0.4	10.9	0.3	4.7	5.0	2.4	1.7	0.4	100.0	11.8	7.6	339
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	79.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	10.8	1.0	3.9	0.6	1.5	100.0	2.6	1.6	460
Second	83.7	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.2	3.8	6.2	1.1	2.1	0.5	100.0	2.7	8.6	444
Middle	92.0	0.4	0.4	2.7	0.0	2.6	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	3.4	2.1	392
Fourth	85.3	0.0	0.7	2.2	0.0	5.6	1.7	4.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	2.9	2.8	381
Richest	91.6	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.3	2.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.2	0.3	337

1 MICS indicator 8.13 - Children's living arrangements
2 MICS indicator 8.14 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

Table CP.12R: Children with parents living abroad

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years by residence of parents in another country, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years:					Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one parent is living abroad[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years
	With at least one parent living abroad			With neither parent living abroad	Total		
	Only mother abroad	Only father abroad	Both mother and father abroad				
Total	0.9	0.4	0.1	98.6	100.0	1.4	2015
Sex							
Male	1.0	0.3	0.0	98.7	100.0	1.3	1022
Female	0.8	0.5	0.2	98.5	100.0	1.5	992
Region							
North	0.2	0.0	0.4	99.4	100.0	0.6	279
Centre	1.1	0.5	0.0	98.3	100.0	1.7	1558
South	0.0	0.4	0.0	99.6	100.0	0.4	178
Area							
Urban	1.1	0.5	0.0	98.4	100.0	1.6	1627
Rural	0.2	0.2	0.3	99.4	100.0	0.6	388
Age							
0-4	0.2	0.8	0.0	99.0	100.0	1.0	734
0-2	0.0	0.7	0.0	99.3	100.0	0.7	387
3-4	0.4	1.0	0.0	98.6	100.0	1.4	347
5-9	0.7	0.3	0.0	99.1	100.0	0.9	499
10-14	1.6	0.0	0.0	98.4	100.0	1.6	442
15-17	1.8	0.3	0.5	97.4	100.0	2.6	339
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	2.4	0.0	0.2	97.4	100.0	2.6	460
Second	0.7	0.3	0.0	99.0	100.0	1.0	444
Middle	0.4	0.4	0.2	99.1	100.0	0.9	392
Fourth	0.0	0.4	0.0	99.6	100.0	0.4	381
Richest	0.8	1.3	0.0	97.9	100.0	2.1	337

1 MICS indicator 8.15 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

XI HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV/AIDS

One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse young people and hinder prevention efforts. Different regions are likely to have variations in misconceptions although some appear to be universal (for example that sharing food can transmit HIV or mosquito bites can transmit HIV). The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV. The indicators to measure this goal as well as the MDG of reducing HIV infections by half include improving the level of knowledge of HIV and its prevention, and changing behaviours to prevent further spread of the disease. HIV modules were carried out on women and men 15–49 years of age.

One indicator which is both an MDG and UNGASS indicator is the percent of young women and men who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. In the 2013 Montenegro MICS all women and men who had heard of AIDS were asked whether they knew of the two main ways of preventing HIV transmission – having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time. The results are presented in Tables HA.1 and HA.1.M.

In Montenegro, almost all women (97 percent) and men (98 percent) age 15–49 years old have heard of AIDS. However, the percentage of women who know of both of the main ways of preventing HIV transmission is 83 percent. 88 percent of women know about having one faithful uninfected sex partner and 89 percent know about using a condom every time as the main ways of preventing HIV transmission. The level of knowledge on both main ways of preventing HIV transmission is lower among women living in rural areas (80 percent), women with primary education (51 percent) and women living in poorest households (66 percent). Similar patterns are observed for men age 15–49 years old (Table HA.1.M). The level of knowledge about both of the main ways of preventing HIV transmission is lower among men with only primary education (71 percent) and those living in the poorest households (77 percent).

Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know trans-mission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:				Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with compre-hensive knowledge[1]	Number of women age 15-49
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Super-natural means	Sharing foodwith someone with HIV	Hugging or shaking hands with a person who is HIV-positive			
Total	97.4	88.4	88.8	83.4	81.3	63.8	91.3	76.9	83.8	51.5	47.2	3493
Region												
North	96.5	84.1	80.4	76.2	66.6	54.8	85.6	64.7	69.5	38.9	37.2	970
Centre	96.9	89.2	93.2	87.0	85.8	65.2	91.8	79.3	88.1	54.2	50.4	1720
South	99.6	92.0	89.6	84.3	89.3	71.7	97.2	86.7	91.7	60.7	52.5	803
Area												
Urban	97.5	89.2	91.0	85.0	83.9	67.1	92.9	80.1	86.9	54.3	49.7	2335
Rural	97.2	86.8	84.5	80.0	75.9	57.2	88.1	70.7	77.6	45.8	42.3	1158
Age												
15-24[1]	97.2	91.3	90.5	86.9	82.1	64.6	91.8	77.4	84.1	51.8	47.7	1094
15-19	95.3	89.8	87.0	84.3	78.3	60.2	88.3	72.9	79.9	46.3	42.3	531
20-24	99.0	92.8	93.8	89.3	85.8	68.7	95.1	81.6	88.1	56.9	52.8	563
25-29	98.9	92.0	91.0	86.2	84.7	67.9	94.7	80.1	87.9	55.6	51.6	501
30-39	97.0	85.9	87.9	81.4	80.4	65.5	89.8	78.5	84.1	52.6	48.1	972
40-49	97.3	85.7	86.6	79.8	79.3	58.9	90.5	73.1	80.8	47.8	43.4	926
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	97.4	87.1	87.7	81.4	80.0	61.3	90.0	74.6	81.3	49.4	45.2	2146
Never married/in union	97.4	90.5	90.6	86.5	83.2	67.9	93.4	80.8	87.8	54.9	50.6	1347
Education[a]												
Primary	88.9	64.9	57.2	50.9	48.7	29.9	67.2	39.6	42.6	14.8	12.7	355
Secondary	97.9	90.5	91.3	86.1	81.4	62.6	92.6	77.3	85.0	49.6	45.7	1969
Higher	100.0	93.2	95.3	89.5	92.1	77.1	97.6	88.9	95.6	66.8	61.1	1153
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	92.6	74.7	71.4	66.1	63.5	44.7	76.9	53.0	59.7	31.1	28.4	511
Second	97.7	88.3	88.8	83.3	78.2	57.5	89.3	73.1	80.6	43.4	39.8	613
Middle	97.9	90.1	91.3	85.5	81.7	70.5	93.9	80.2	86.3	55.9	51.9	756
Fourth	98.0	92.1	92.5	88.1	85.3	70.3	94.8	83.0	90.4	57.3	53.2	810
Richest	99.2	92.0	93.8	87.7	90.5	68.0	96.1	86.0	92.5	60.5	54.6	802
Religion of household head												
Orthodox	98.6	91.0	92.4	86.6	85.1	68.6	94.2	81.8	88.8	56.3	51.8	2666
Catholic	97.2	85.1	86.5	81.9	90.7	53.7	89.8	74.9	88.6	47.2	44.8	102
Islamic	93.0	80.2	75.5	72.3	64.2	46.7	81.3	58.9	63.6	32.3	30.0	659
Other religion	94.1	71.3	82.4	66.4	82.8	55.3	78.7	64.9	75.5	52.9	39.6	66

1 MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table

Table HA.1.M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know trans-mission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:				Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with compre-hensive knowledge[1]	Number of men age 15-49
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Super-natural means	Sharing foodwith someone with HIV	Hugging or shaking hands with a person who is HIV-positive			
Total	98.1	90.0	90.8	85.9	77.7	60.3	90.4	70.5	80.1	43.1	39.2	1799
Region												
North	98.0	88.5	87.7	84.1	67.7	54.5	89.0	55.8	61.4	33.9	32.1	541
Centre	97.4	88.4	91.0	84.2	78.8	60.1	88.9	73.7	87.9	42.4	37.3	857
South	100.0	95.6	94.5	91.7	88.8	68.5	95.4	83.4	88.4	57.0	52.7	401
Area												
Urban	98.4	90.4	92.0	86.6	80.6	63.5	91.5	75.0	86.6	46.5	42.1	1158
Rural	97.7	89.4	88.6	84.5	72.5	54.5	88.4	62.3	68.3	37.0	33.9	641
Age												
15-24[1]	97.3	88.9	90.1	85.1	77.3	59.8	89.5	66.7	77.7	41.1	36.9	611
15-19	95.6	89.2	86.7	84.0	72.4	56.8	86.2	61.9	73.1	37.3	35.2	313
20-24	99.0	88.5	93.5	86.3	82.4	63.0	93.1	71.7	82.5	45.1	38.8	298
25-29	98.5	91.1	90.6	86.5	80.9	65.4	92.9	71.7	86.6	47.3	43.8	226
30-39	98.7	91.0	92.9	88.3	78.2	59.7	90.8	73.7	80.7	43.7	41.6	490
40-49	98.5	90.0	89.7	83.9	76.3	59.1	89.8	71.4	79.3	43.1	37.3	471
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	98.6	91.5	92.0	87.3	78.7	59.8	91.4	73.2	81.8	43.9	39.9	857
Never married/in union	97.7	88.7	89.7	84.6	76.8	60.8	89.5	68.0	78.5	42.4	38.5	942
Education[a]												
Primary	93.4	76.9	74.8	70.5	48.1	32.4	72.8	38.0	41.0	14.9	13.0	122
Secondary	98.2	90.3	90.5	85.8	76.1	57.5	90.2	68.2	78.9	40.0	36.2	1198
Higher	99.6	93.6	96.4	90.6	90.0	75.2	96.2	85.1	93.8	58.8	53.7	473
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	95.9	81.8	81.2	77.0	61.1	45.7	80.5	48.7	54.0	25.0	23.2	324
Second	98.2	89.0	89.8	84.3	74.4	58.4	91.7	67.2	78.7	39.9	35.7	312
Middle	98.5	91.6	92.6	87.8	78.7	62.2	90.8	67.4	82.3	41.8	37.2	345
Fourth	98.5	92.2	94.6	88.8	81.6	61.0	91.9	77.7	89.3	45.7	42.3	381
Richest	99.2	93.7	93.9	89.4	88.2	70.3	95.2	85.1	90.4	57.6	52.2	437
Religion of household head												
Orthodox	98.6	90.7	92.0	86.7	80.2	62.9	92.4	73.6	84.5	46.7	42.2	1365
Catholic	(97.4)	(94.8)	(94.5)	(91.8)	(83.3)	(63.7)	(88.5)	(81.7)	(86.9)	(53.0)	(49.4)	36
Islamic	96.3	88.1	86.6	83.1	66.4	51.1	84.1	57.1	62.5	28.7	26.4	355
Other religion	(100.0)	(80.9)	(84.7)	(75.5)	(88.4)	(52.2)	(81.7)	(73.4)	(77.4)	(41.5)	(38.1)	43

1 MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men [M]
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Tables HA.1 and HA.1.M also present the percent of women who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common misconceptions among both women and men in Montenegro that HIV can be transmitted by sharing food with someone with HIV and by mosquito bites. Only 64 percent of women and 60 percent of men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites and 77 percent of women and 71 percent of men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food.

The tables also provide information on whether women and men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by hugging or shaking hands with a person who is HIV-positive or by supernatural means. Overall, 91 percent of women and 90 percent of men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means, while 84 percent of women and 80 percent of men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by hugging or shaking hands with a person who is HIV-positive. Of the interviewed women and men, 52 and 43 percent respectively, reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be infected.

Overall, 47 percent of women and 39 percent of men were found to have comprehensive knowledge, which was slightly higher in urban areas. For women, comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is higher in urban than in rural areas and in the South and the Central region than in the North. As for men, 53 percentage in the South have comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission compared to 37 percent in the Central region and 32 percent in the North. As expected, the percentage of women and men with comprehensive knowledge increases with the women's and men's education level (Figures HA.1 and HA.1.M).

Figure HA.1: Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission, Montenegro, 2013

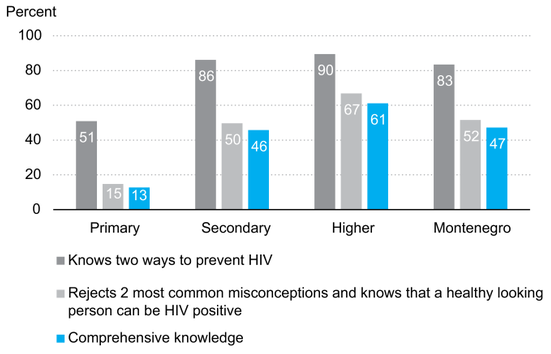
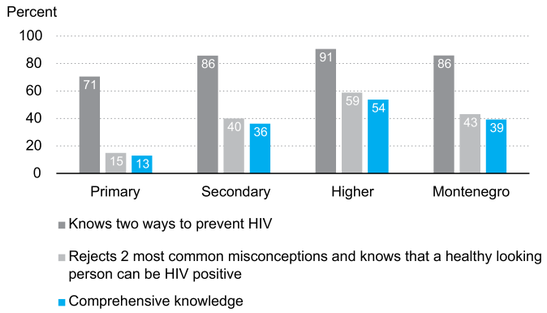


Figure HA.1.M: Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission, Montenegro, 2013



Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection of the baby. Women and men should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women and men age 15–49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Tables HA.2 and HA.2.M.

Overall, 89 percent of women and 68 percent of men know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child by at least one of three means. The percentages of women and men who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission are 58 percent and 33 percent respectively, while 8 percent of women and 30 percent of men do not know of any specific way. The percent of women and men who do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child is negatively correlated with education level and wealth status.

A higher percent of women with primary education do not know any of the specific means of HIV transition from mother to child (15 percent) compared to women with secondary (8 percent) or higher education (6 percent). This percentage is also higher for women who have never been married or in a union (10 percent) than for women who have ever been married or in a union (7 percent). Similarly, the percentage of men who do not know any of the specific means of HIV transition from mother to child is higher among those who have never been married or in a union (36 percent) compared to those who have ever been married or in a union (24 percent).

Table HA.2: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:						
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women age 15-49
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]		
Total	86.8	74.4	62.5	89.3	57.6	8.1	3493
Region							
North	82.1	72.8	58.6	84.1	55.0	12.4	970
Centre	89.4	75.1	69.5	91.4	64.0	5.5	1720
South	87.2	74.9	52.1	91.0	47.1	8.6	803
Area							
Urban	87.0	73.4	62.5	89.6	56.8	7.9	2335
Rural	86.5	76.4	62.5	88.6	59.2	8.6	1158
Age							
15-24	84.0	68.9	56.6	86.4	52.0	10.8	1094
15-19	78.7	65.0	50.5	80.9	48.5	14.4	531
20-24	89.0	72.6	62.3	91.5	55.3	7.5	563
25-29	88.8	78.4	65.5	92.6	60.3	6.3	501
30-39	87.1	77.6	62.7	89.5	58.4	7.5	972
40-49	88.9	75.3	67.7	90.7	61.9	6.6	926
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	87.9	76.7	65.6	90.6	60.0	6.9	2146
Never married/in union	85.2	70.8	57.6	87.2	53.8	10.1	1347
Education[a]							
Primary	72.0	61.3	55.8	73.7	52.5	15.2	355
Secondary	87.6	75.4	63.2	90.0	58.4	7.9	1969
Higher	91.1	77.7	64.2	93.8	58.6	6.2	1153
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	78.5	66.9	61.2	80.3	56.9	12.3	511
Second	86.7	76.1	61.3	88.8	57.6	9.0	613
Middle	87.2	75.1	61.6	90.0	56.7	7.9	756
Fourth	89.0	76.9	67.3	91.7	61.0	6.3	810
Richest	89.8	74.7	60.3	92.3	55.5	6.9	802
Religion of household head							
Orthodox	90.3	77.0	65.9	92.8	60.6	5.8	2666
Catholic	82.1	64.0	47.4	82.7	39.9	14.5	102
Islamic	73.8	65.2	51.5	76.5	48.5	16.5	659
Other religion	84.3	79.4	57.9	86.9	56.7	7.2	66

1 MICS indicator 9.2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table

Table HA.2.M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:						Number of women age 15-49
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]		
Total	65.4	46.0	39.6	68.3	33.2	29.9	1799
Region							
North	58.2	41.7	40.3	60.7	32.9	37.2	541
Centre	67.2	44.2	38.1	69.9	31.8	27.5	857
South	71.5	55.7	41.9	75.1	36.5	24.9	401
Area							
Urban	68.3	48.2	41.2	71.5	34.4	26.9	1158
Rural	60.3	41.9	36.6	62.5	31.0	35.2	641
Age							
15-24	55.1	36.8	34.4	58.3	27.7	39.0	611
15-19	45.6	32.9	29.0	49.1	22.6	46.5	313
20-24	65.1	40.8	40.1	67.9	33.0	31.1	298
25-29	73.9	58.8	45.4	74.9	42.8	23.6	226
30-39	71.2	49.6	40.6	73.4	34.1	25.3	490
40-49	68.8	48.0	42.4	72.7	34.8	25.8	471
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	72.0	51.5	44.5	75.0	37.2	23.6	857
Never married/in union	59.4	40.9	35.1	62.2	29.5	35.6	942
Education[a]							
Primary	53.7	39.5	35.6	57.1	30.9	36.3	122
Secondary	60.1	40.6	36.5	63.2	29.5	35.0	1198
Higher	82.8	61.9	48.5	84.5	43.5	15.1	473
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	53.0	37.0	35.8	57.1	28.6	38.9	324
Second	61.2	41.8	35.8	62.1	30.2	36.2	312
Middle	68.3	49.0	41.7	71.6	35.7	26.9	345
Fourth	69.0	47.2	40.4	72.4	33.1	26.1	381
Richest	72.3	52.3	42.7	74.9	36.9	24.3	437
Religion of household head							
Orthodox	67.9	47.1	40.1	70.5	33.9	28.1	1365
Catholic	(67.9)	(62.6)	(43.9)	(75.0)	(35.1)	(22.4)	36
Islamic	55.1	40.6	35.4	58.0	30.8	38.3	355
Other religion	(69.2)	(40.1)	(53.5)	(77.0)	(30.1)	(23.0)	43

1 MICS indicator 9.2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV [M]
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV/AIDS in Roma Settlements

In Roma settlements, 46 percent of women and 73 percent of men age 15–49 years have heard of AIDS. However, only 21 percent women and 36 percent of men know of both of the main ways of preventing HIV transmission (Table HA.1R and HA.1R.M). 27 percent of women and 45 percent of men know that having one faithful uninfected sex partner is one of the main ways of preventing HIV transmission. Similarly, 29 percent of women and 52 percent of men who know that using a condom every time is another main way of preventing HIV transmission. The level of knowledge on both of the main ways of preventing HIV transmission is lower among women living in urban areas (19 percent), women without education (10 percent) and women living in the poorest households (5 percent). Only 5 percent of women and 8 percent of men have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission.

Table HA.1.R.M shows a positive correlation between education level and the percentage of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS. 47 percent of men with no education have heard about HIV/AIDS compared to 85 percent with primary education and 93 percent with secondary or higher education.

Table HA.1R: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know trans-mission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:				Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with compre-hensive knowledge[1]	Number of women age 15-49
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Super-natural means	Sharing foodwith someone with HIV	Hugging or shaking hands with a person who is HIV-positive			
Total	46.2	26.7	28.5	20.8	19.7	27.5	30.9	20.8	22.3	6.9	4.8	980
Region												
North	43.0	27.9	23.0	20.9	24.9	21.6	29.8	22.2	23.0	18.8	16.2	99
Centre	45.6	24.5	28.6	19.5	16.6	29.2	31.6	21.1	22.8	5.1	3.2	807
South	57.9	49.1	35.6	34.7	45.8	16.7	24.5	15.3	16.3	10.7	7.9	74
Area												
Urban	46.1	24.8	28.1	19.4	16.7	28.5	31.0	20.9	22.3	5.1	3.1	834
Rural	46.7	37.1	30.8	28.5	36.8	22.1	30.3	20.4	22.4	17.2	14.5	146
Age												
15-24[1]	46.6	26.8	29.8	22.0	19.1	31.7	35.8	22.2	24.0	7.3	6.1	448
15-19	49.5	28.9	32.2	26.0	18.3	34.2	40.3	24.6	29.0	8.5	7.3	267
20-24	42.2	23.8	26.1	16.0	20.4	28.0	29.1	18.6	16.6	5.6	4.4	180
25-29	46.9	29.2	34.0	24.5	23.2	26.7	31.6	18.9	19.7	7.3	5.7	142
30-39	50.2	28.5	25.5	17.4	20.6	26.7	29.3	22.7	25.3	7.5	3.7	220
40-49	39.6	21.7	24.6	18.8	17.1	18.2	19.7	16.2	16.1	4.8	2.1	170
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	43.8	25.1	25.3	17.9	19.0	24.3	26.4	19.0	18.9	5.8	3.6	722
Never married/in union	53.0	31.1	37.5	28.9	21.4	36.5	43.5	25.8	31.8	10.0	8.3	258
Education												
None	27.6	12.8	14.3	9.7	10.6	15.6	17.8	9.5	11.3	2.5	1.3	598
Primary	73.2	44.5	48.1	34.3	31.5	44.0	46.9	34.6	36.3	10.3	6.8	341
Secondary or higher	(93.4)	(80.1)	(72.7)	(69.4)	(53.5)	(64.2)	(89.1)	(70.7)	(65.9)	(42.6)	(39.2)	41
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	27.0	16.5	12.1	5.0	10.0	10.4	15.0	16.0	7.5	2.9	0.0	162
Second	46.9	32.5	33.0	27.8	27.3	19.7	27.0	13.5	16.6	8.0	7.1	160
Middle	51.1	32.1	31.5	24.0	26.8	25.3	30.4	16.8	22.2	11.3	8.7	187
Fourth	48.2	29.7	34.1	26.7	18.1	34.4	37.9	22.6	28.2	8.1	5.7	224
Richest	53.0	22.6	29.1	18.7	17.1	39.2	38.0	30.1	30.4	4.4	2.7	247

1 MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table HA.1R.M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know trans-mission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:				Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with compre-hensive knowledge[1]	Number of men age 15-49
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Super-natural means	Sharing foodwith someone with HIV	Hugging or shaking hands with a person who is HIV-positive			
Total	72.9	44.8	52.2	36.0	27.6	37.7	50.6	33.0	37.5	12.1	7.7	536
Region												
North	57.0	26.4	37.3	23.9	30.7	17.9	39.8	22.0	29.3	18.3	17.1	56
Centre	75.9	46.5	53.8	36.4	25.0	42.2	53.1	36.4	39.1	11.0	5.8	433
South	64.1	51.4	55.2	47.0	48.5	20.1	41.0	14.9	32.1	14.9	13.4	47
Area												
Urban	74.7	45.7	52.4	35.7	25.6	40.9	51.6	35.1	38.4	11.0	5.9	452
Rural	62.9	40.4	51.4	37.9	38.3	20.6	45.2	21.3	32.4	18.0	17.2	84
Age												
15-24[1]	72.5	47.7	52.0	38.6	25.9	39.4	52.7	34.6	39.3	9.5	7.2	251
15-19	68.8	47.4	47.0	40.0	22.9	37.9	49.9	32.9	35.7	6.7	6.7	141
20-24	77.2	48.1	58.2	36.9	29.7	41.4	56.2	36.7	44.0	13.1	7.7	110
25-29	83.5	46.5	56.1	33.0	39.5	46.6	51.3	45.3	50.8	27.7	10.7	92
30-39	70.7	42.2	55.5	37.3	22.6	32.5	48.7	27.1	28.2	7.5	7.5	113
40-49	64.9	37.5	44.0	29.4	26.5	29.6	46.1	22.2	29.5	8.8	6.1	80
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	75.0	43.9	54.2	35.6	29.1	36.7	52.3	31.9	36.0	12.6	7.3	355
Never married/in union	68.6	46.6	48.4	36.8	24.6	39.8	47.4	35.1	40.5	11.1	8.3	181
Education												
None	47.0	26.3	35.6	22.7	11.1	21.6	30.8	14.9	14.7	3.9	2.3	183
Primary	85.2	52.9	57.0	40.2	34.5	44.0	56.9	39.4	45.2	14.2	7.7	304
Secondary or higher	93.0	64.3	85.0	60.0	46.9	59.2	85.7	60.7	74.5	29.6	27.5	49
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	(60.9)	(23.9)	(32.8)	(8.3)	(29.4)	(22.0)	(38.7)	(22.8)	(36.0)	(17.9)	(0.0)	85
Second	57.3	39.5	41.1	31.8	35.1	17.4	31.7	20.3	21.8	11.0	11.0	90
Middle	60.9	34.8	49.1	29.4	27.7	25.2	35.9	24.8	26.0	12.2	12.2	90
Fourth	78.8	56.8	65.6	49.3	26.2	49.2	61.5	39.5	41.0	14.2	12.4	128
Richest	92.2	56.4	60.8	47.5	23.0	57.6	69.4	46.5	52.5	7.3	2.9	142

1 MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men [M]
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Tables HA.1R and HA.1R.M also present the percentage of women and men who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. 22 percent of women and 38 percent of men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by hugging or shaking hands with a person who is HIV-positive, and 21 percent of women and 33 percent of men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with someone with HIV. The tables also provide information on whether women and men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites or by supernatural means. Overall, 31 percent of women and 51 percent of men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means, while 28 percent of women and 38 percent of men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites. Among women and men in Roma settlements, 7 and 12 percent respectively, reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be infected. 21 percent of women know of two ways of preventing HIV transmission: that HIV transmission can be prevented by having only one faithful uninfected sex partner, and by using condom every time.

For women, comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is higher in the North (16 percent) than in the South (8 percent) and the Central region (3 percent). As for men, 17 percentage in the North and 13 percent in the South have comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission compared to 6 percent in the Central region (Figures HA.1R and HA.1R.M). There is also a positive correlation between education level and the percentage of men with comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission. Only 2 percent of men with no education have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission while that percentage is higher for men with primary education (8 percent) and secondary or higher education (28 percent).

Figure HA.1R: Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission, Roma settlements, 2013

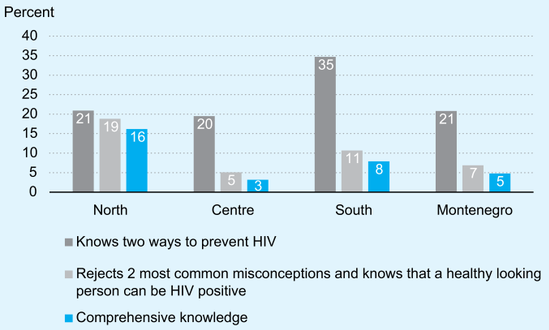
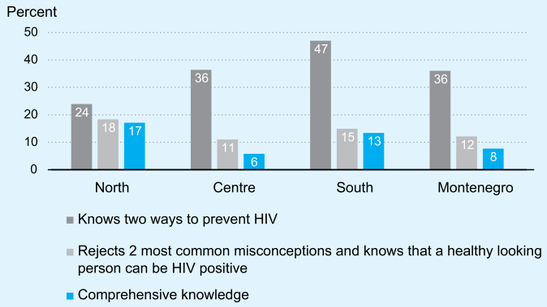


Figure HA.1R.M: Percentage of men 15-49 years who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission, Roma settlements, 2013



The level of knowledge among women and men age 15–49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Tables HA.2R and HA.2R.M. Overall, 37 percent of women and 46 percent of men know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child by at least one of three means. The percentages of women and men who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission are 25 percent and 26 percent respectively, while 10 percent of women and 27 percent of men do not know of any specific way.

The percentage of women and men who do know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child is the lowest in the North (16 percent among women and 19 percent among men). In the Central region 25 percent of women and 28 percent of men know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child. The corresponding values for the South are: 33 percent for women and 21 percent for men.

The level of knowledge is higher among younger women and men than among older women and men. 26 percent of women and 30 percent of men age 15–24 years know all three means of transmission HIV percent from mother to child. These percentages are 19 and 21 percent among women and men age 40–49 years.

Table HA.2R: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:						
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women age 15-49
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]		
Total	33.1	29.8	29.6	36.7	24.7	9.5	980
Region							
North	31.9	30.5	16.3	32.6	16.3	10.4	99
Centre	32.6	29.0	30.5	36.6	25.0	8.9	807
South	39.9	38.0	38.4	43.1	32.9	14.8	74
Area							
Urban	32.8	29.2	30.3	36.8	24.9	9.3	834
Rural	34.7	33.3	25.8	35.9	23.4	10.8	146
Age							
15-24	32.8	31.1	30.2	37.0	25.7	9.6	448
15-19	33.4	31.3	31.6	37.6	26.8	12.0	267
20-24	31.9	30.8	28.0	36.1	24.0	6.1	180
25-29	32.1	29.9	29.4	35.4	25.0	11.5	142
30-39	36.6	29.8	31.6	39.1	26.7	11.1	220
40-49	30.3	26.1	25.9	33.9	19.1	5.7	170
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	32.1	28.8	28.9	36.3	23.3	7.5	722
Never married/in union	35.8	32.5	31.8	37.8	28.7	15.2	258
Education							
None	19.2	15.6	16.4	21.8	12.6	5.8	598
Primary	51.7	48.7	47.8	57.3	40.5	15.9	341
Secondary or higher	(80.8)	(79.1)	(70.8)	(82.5)	(69.2)	(10.9)	41
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	18.4	21.5	17.7	24.9	12.2	2.1	162
Second	34.2	27.9	28.6	35.1	24.9	11.8	160
Middle	40.9	36.6	34.5	42.5	31.8	8.5	187
Fourth	34.4	29.4	31.3	36.3	26.9	11.9	224
Richest	34.9	31.6	33.0	41.4	25.3	11.6	247

1 MICS indicator 9.2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table HA.2R.M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:						
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of men age 15-49
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]		
Total	40.4	31.5	33.4	45.6	26.0	27.3	536
Region							
North	28.9	18.5	26.4	28.9	18.5	28.1	56
Centre	43.3	33.8	35.5	49.7	27.6	26.2	433
South	27.6	26.1	22.4	27.6	20.9	36.5	47
Area							
Urban	41.5	32.4	34.0	47.6	26.4	27.1	452
Rural	34.6	26.9	30.1	34.6	24.0	28.3	84
Age							
15-24	42.3	34.0	34.6	47.1	29.6	25.4	251
15-19	42.3	35.3	33.8	47.9	29.0	20.9	141
20-24	42.4	32.3	35.5	46.2	30.4	31.1	110
25-29	44.7	32.7	36.7	53.0	22.0	30.4	92
30-39	36.3	29.1	30.8	38.9	25.0	31.8	113
40-49	35.2	26.0	29.8	41.3	21.1	23.6	80
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	40.7	31.1	34.5	46.0	25.3	29.0	355
Never married/in union	39.8	32.5	31.4	44.6	27.5	24.0	181
Education							
None	25.3	11.8	15.2	26.8	10.6	20.2	183
Primary	45.6	38.8	39.6	53.6	30.4	31.6	304
Secondary or higher	64.2	60.6	62.8	65.7	56.4	27.3	49
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	(17.8)	(23.2)	(18.7)	(29.4)	(12.5)	(31.6)	85
Second	33.8	27.6	29.9	34.6	26.8	22.7	90
Middle	34.4	24.9	25.6	35.4	20.5	25.5	90
Fourth	54.0	33.6	41.4	56.1	31.4	22.7	128
Richest	49.6	41.4	42.3	59.1	32.4	33.0	142

1 MICS indicator 9.2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV [M]
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Accepting Attitudes Toward People Living with HIV

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Stigma and discrimination are low if respondents report an accepting attitude to the following four statements:

1) would care for family member sick with AIDS;

2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who is HIV-positive;

3) thinks that a female teacher who is HIV-positive should be allowed to teach in school; and

4) would not want to keep the HIV status of a family member a secret.

Tables HA.3 and HA.3.M present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV. In Montenegro, 96 percent of women and men who have heard of AIDS agree with at least one accepting statement. The most common accepting attitude is willingness to care for a family member with AIDS in one's own home (92 percent of women and 91 percent of men), while less than one-half of women (46 percent) and men (44 percent) would not want to keep it a secret that a family member is HIV-positive. More educated women and men and those from the richest households have more accepting attitudes than those with a lower education and a poorer wealth status. Only 19 percent of women and 13 percent of men express accepting attitudes on all four indicators.

Table HA.3: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of women who:						
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators[1]	Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
Total	92.4	35.8	47.3	46.1	96.2	19.3	3403
Region							
North	95.3	24.0	30.0	36.2	96.7	9.7	936
Centre	93.4	41.2	55.4	57.1	97.4	26.5	1667
South	86.8	38.5	50.6	34.6	93.3	15.5	799
Area							
Urban	91.1	38.5	49.9	48.5	95.7	22.1	2277
Rural	95.1	30.5	42.2	41.0	97.3	13.5	1126
Age							
15-24	92.8	36.2	47.8	41.6	96.5	17.3	1063
15-19	91.3	34.5	45.5	36.9	95.6	14.7	506
20-24	94.2	37.7	50.0	45.8	97.4	19.6	557
25-29	91.5	36.3	51.6	48.2	95.9	20.0	495
30-39	92.7	38.5	48.2	48.5	96.8	22.1	943
40-49	92.1	32.3	43.5	47.6	95.5	18.2	902
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	91.9	32.5	43.1	47.4	95.6	18.3	2091
Never married/in union	93.2	41.1	54.0	43.9	97.2	20.8	1312
Education[a]							
Primary	91.9	11.3	16.2	31.6	94.7	2.9	315
Secondary	91.5	34.0	45.3	46.1	95.9	18.4	1928
Higher	94.2	45.6	59.4	50.1	97.3	25.4	1153
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	91.8	19.8	27.4	37.5	95.2	8.5	473
Second	93.4	31.0	39.9	43.4	97.4	13.5	599
Middle	92.3	38.7	50.4	48.6	96.4	20.9	740
Fourth	91.9	37.9	51.1	45.5	96.0	21.9	793
Richest	92.6	44.2	58.1	51.4	96.1	25.8	796
Religion of household head							
Orthodox	92.2	39.0	52.4	49.2	96.1	22.0	2628
Catholic	88.5	45.1	54.7	47.5	95.4	25.2	99
Islamic	94.6	20.4	24.3	32.4	97.1	6.8	613
Other religion	85.4	40.2	50.3	45.2	93.7	17.7	62

1 MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table

Table HA.3.M: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of men who:						
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators[1]	Number of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
Total	90.7	28.3	40.6	44.0	95.8	12.8	1766
Region							
North	95.5	18.3	28.7	44.8	97.9	6.1	530
Centre	89.4	31.9	46.0	49.7	95.0	16.2	834
South	87.0	34.0	45.0	31.1	94.8	14.8	401
Area							
Urban	89.3	31.3	42.4	44.2	95.4	14.4	1139
Rural	93.2	22.9	37.2	43.5	96.6	10.0	626
Age							
15-24	91.2	26.8	44.7	37.8	95.3	12.1	594
15-19	88.9	23.1	44.3	38.7	95.5	10.4	299
20-24	93.5	30.6	45.1	36.8	95.2	13.7	295
25-29	86.2	34.0	39.1	38.9	94.1	11.4	223
30-39	90.6	29.3	42.0	46.1	96.3	13.1	484
40-49	92.3	26.5	34.6	52.1	96.8	14.2	464
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	91.7	28.6	37.3	48.7	96.9	13.4	845
Never married/in union	89.8	28.1	43.6	39.7	94.8	12.4	921
Education[a]							
Primary	92.2	15.7	20.3	44.8	97.9	6.5	114
Secondary	89.2	23.9	36.0	42.8	94.8	9.7	1177
Higher	94.3	42.6	57.1	46.6	98.2	22.2	472
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	93.2	18.1	23.2	43.5	97.2	7.3	311
Second	92.9	23.7	33.6	40.9	96.0	10.1	307
Middle	92.6	28.4	41.4	51.8	97.3	11.9	340
Fourth	86.8	34.3	45.0	38.5	92.8	13.9	375
Richest	89.2	33.6	53.4	45.1	96.2	18.5	433
Religion of household head							
Orthodox	90.6	30.0	44.2	46.3	95.7	14.3	1346
Catholic	(86.6)	(45.9)	(57.7)	(18.7)	(94.1)	(8.1)	35
Islamic	93.4	19.4	22.5	38.2	98.3	6.5	342
Other religion	(74.4)	(32.9)	(56.7)	(39.2)	(81.8)	(22.1)	43

1 MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV [M]
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Accepting Attitudes Toward People Living with HIV in Roma Settlements

Tables HA.3R and HA.3R.M present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV. In Roma settlements, 96 percent of women and 97 percent of men age 15–49 years who have heard of AIDS agree with at least one accepting statement. The most common accepting attitude is the willingness to care for a family member with AIDS in one's own home (86 percent of women and 93 percent of men), while less than one-half of women (44 percent) and less than one-third of men (28 percent) would not want to keep it a secret that a family member is HIV-positive. Only 5 percent of women and 4 percent of men in Roma settlements express accepting attitudes on all four indicators.

Table HA.3R: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of women who:						
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators[1]	Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
Total	86.0	37.0	27.9	44.2	95.6	5.4	453
Region							
North	73.3	30.0	49.1	25.5	83.8	4.8	43
Centre	88.1	41.2	27.1	45.5	97.8	5.9	368
South	80.0	8.0	12.8	52.0	88.8	1.6	43
Area							
Urban	85.8	39.7	26.3	43.8	95.7	5.6	385
Rural	86.9	21.8	36.7	46.6	95.0	4.0	68
Age							
15-24	84.9	42.8	31.5	42.3	96.0	5.5	209
15-19	86.9	46.1	33.2	42.2	96.8	6.7	132
20-24	81.3	36.9	28.5	42.5	94.7	3.5	76
25-29	87.6	34.9	32.5	47.7	94.9	5.4	67
30-39	84.1	27.6	19.7	44.8	94.5	6.4	111
40-49	90.9	36.7	25.3	45.9	96.9	3.1	67
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	86.1	32.9	25.2	45.0	95.7	5.1	316
Never married/in union	85.8	46.5	34.0	42.6	95.4	5.9	137
Education							
None	80.0	29.5	25.8	43.9	93.3	2.7	165
Primary	88.4	39.5	26.2	44.9	96.5	6.4	249
Secondary or higher	(95.6)	(53.4)	(47.3)	(41.2)	(100.0)	(9.8)	39
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	(92.2)	(48.5)	(24.4)	(6.3)	(95.3)	(0.0)	44
Second	82.2	14.6	20.1	55.1	93.6	1.8	75
Middle	86.6	26.3	21.6	46.6	95.0	1.4	96
Fourth	85.2	41.7	32.9	44.5	95.1	6.5	108
Richest	86.2	50.0	33.8	48.7	97.8	11.2	131

1 MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table HA.3R.M: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of men who:						
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators[1]	Number of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
Total	93.0	48.3	30.7	27.5	96.7	4.2	391
Region							
North	(83.0)	(21.4)	(29.0)	(22.8)	(87.3)	(0.0)	32
Centre	94.0	54.9	33.2	25.5	97.9	5.0	329
South	(93.0)	(4.6)	(4.6)	(54.7)	(93.0)	(0.0)	30
Area							
Urban	93.1	53.8	32.3	25.2	96.9	4.8	338
Rural	92.3	12.9	20.2	42.1	94.9	0.0	53
Age							
15-24	92.4	46.7	33.7	24.6	95.7	4.5	182
15-19	90.3	47.5	38.7	23.5	94.1	5.3	97
20-24	94.8	45.7	28.1	25.7	97.6	3.5	85
25-29	96.9	54.5	22.0	26.7	96.9	3.0	77
30-39	90.7	47.4	28.0	32.7	96.5	1.7	80
40-49	93.0	46.1	37.0	31.3	100.0	8.6	52
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	93.2	49.9	28.9	28.6	98.3	3.5	266
Never married/in union	92.6	44.9	34.6	25.2	93.1	5.5	124
Education							
None	91.9	37.5	26.5	21.9	95.9	5.9	86
Primary	92.7	53.2	29.6	26.1	96.6	2.9	259
Secondary or higher	96.9	40.5	45.0	46.3	98.5	8.4	45
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	(90.8)	(67.5)	(18.3)	(7.7)	(90.8)	(3.0)	52
Second	93.3	29.8	26.0	45.2	97.3	4.2	52
Middle	90.8	31.6	30.5	38.2	97.5	2.5	55
Fourth	95.0	39.6	33.2	27.0	97.3	5.1	101
Richest	93.1	61.7	35.6	24.3	97.9	4.6	131

1 MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV [M]
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Knowledge of a Place for HIV Testing, Counselling and Testing During Antenatal Care

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent themselves infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of one's own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment. Questions related to knowledge among women and men of a facility for HIV testing and whether they have ever been tested are presented in Tables HA.4 and HA.4.M.

71 percent of women and 75 percent of men know where to get an HIV test, while 5 and 7 percent of women and men respectively have actually been tested. Of these, a small proportion have been tested within the last 12 months (1 percent of women and 2 percent of men). Differences in the percentage of women and men who have ever been tested are correlated to region, with the lowest percentage in the North (2 percent respectively).

A higher percentage of educated women and men and of those from the richest households have ever been tested than those with a lower education and from the poorest households. Similar patterns by background characteristics are found among women and men who know a place to get tested.

Table HA.4: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of women who:				
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2, 3]	Number of women age 15-49
Total	71.2	4.9	0.6	0.6	3493
Region					
North	54.7	1.7	0.2	0.2	970
Centre	76.1	6.7	0.5	0.5	1720
South	80.9	5.1	1.3	1.3	803
Area					
Urban	74.5	5.6	0.7	0.7	2335
Rural	64.6	3.7	0.3	0.3	1158
Age					
15-24	68.3	1.5	0.2	0.2	1094
15-19	60.7	1.0	0.4	0.4	531
20-24	75.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	563
25-29	77.2	4.9	0.5	0.5	501
30-39	73.2	9.1	1.1	1.1	972
40-49	69.4	4.6	0.7	0.7	926
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months					
Sexually active	73.1	6.0	0.7	0.7	2554
15-24[3]	75.7	2.0	0.5	0.5	421
15-19	65.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	61
20-24	77.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	359
25-49	72.6	6.7	0.8	0.8	2133
Sexually inactive	66.2	2.1	0.3	0.3	939
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	68.7	5.9	0.6	0.6	2146
Never married/in union	75.3	3.4	0.6	0.6	1347
Education[a]					
Primary	29.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	355
Secondary	70.5	4.8	0.4	0.4	1969
Higher	86.5	6.4	1.0	1.0	1153
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	45.6	3.9	0.9	0.9	511
Second	67.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	613
Middle	74.5	5.1	0.5	0.5	756
Fourth	76.5	5.9	1.3	1.3	810
Richest	82.0	6.5	0.2	0.2	802
Religion of household head					
Orthodox	77.5	5.3	0.5	0.5	2666
Catholic	67.3	8.6	1.5	1.5	102
Islamic	45.9	2.2	0.8	0.8	659
Other religion	77.2	10.6	0.6	0.6	66

1 MICS indicator 9.4 - Women who know where to be tested for HIV
2 MICS indicator 9.5 - Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results
3 MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table

Table HA.4.M: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of women who:				
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2, 3]	Number of men age 15-49
Total	74.9	6.5	1.6	1.6	1799
Region					
North	64.5	2.0	0.8	0.8	541
Centre	76.2	6.3	1.4	1.4	857
South	86.4	13.2	3.1	3.1	401
Area					
Urban	78.7	8.2	2.2	2.2	1158
Rural	68.0	3.5	0.5	0.5	641
Age					
15-24	72.1	2.4	0.5	0.5	611
15-19	66.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	313
20-24	77.6	3.2	1.0	1.0	298
25-29	79.5	8.4	3.2	3.2	226
30-39	77.7	9.6	2.4	2.3	490
40-49	73.6	7.8	1.5	1.5	471
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months					
Sexually active	78.2	7.3	1.8	1.8	1508
15-24[3]	78.8	3.1	0.8	0.8	371
15-19	76.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	96
20-24	79.5	3.4	1.1	1.1	275
25-49	78.0	8.6	2.2	2.2	1136
Sexually inactive	58.2	2.7	0.4	0.4	291
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	76.1	8.8	2.8	2.7	857
Never married/in union	73.9	4.5	0.6	0.6	942
Education[a]					
Primary	42.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	122
Secondary	72.9	5.1	1.5	1.5	1198
Higher	89.1	10.7	2.4	2.3	473
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	54.0	2.5	0.5	0.5	324
Second	75.1	4.1	1.0	1.0	312
Middle	79.1	6.4	1.4	1.4	345
Fourth	81.7	8.4	2.3	2.3	381
Richest	81.2	9.9	2.4	2.4	437
Religion of household head					
Orthodox	78.6	7.0	1.8	1.8	1365
Catholic	(83.5)	(15.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	36
Islamic	59.7	3.6	1.4	1.4	355
Other religion	(77.5)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	43

1 MICS indicator 9.4 - Men who know where to be tested for HIV [M]
2 MICS indicator 9.5 - Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results [M]
3 MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results [M]
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage of those who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table HA.5.

92 percent of women age 15–49 with a live birth in the last 2 years received antenatal care from a healthcare professional for the last pregnancy. Only 3 percent of women age 15–49 with a live birth in the last 2 years received HIV counselling during antenatal care. This percentage ranges from 1 percent in the North to 7 percent in the South.

Only 2 percent of women in Montenegro were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results. Only 3 percent of women from urban areas received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the result and none of the women in rural areas did so.

Table HA.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of women who:					
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care[1]	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results[2]	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Number of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	91.7	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	328
Region						
North	72.9	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.2	80
Centre	98.2	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	181
South	96.7	6.5	4.9	4.9	4.9	66
Area						
Urban	94.6	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	215
Rural	86.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	113
Age						
15-24	84.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	6
20-24	84.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55
25-29	95.3	3.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	124
30-39	90.9	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	134
40-49	*	*	*	*	*	10
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	91.8	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	325
Never married/in union	*	*	*	*	*	3
Education[a]						
Primary	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52
Secondary	92.2	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	169
Higher	96.5	4.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	104
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	84.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	50
Second	84.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67
Middle	96.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	77
Fourth	95.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	69
Richest	94.6	3.4	1.9	1.9	1.6	65
Religion of household head						
Orthodox	94.2	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	224
Catholic	*	*	*	*	*	11
Islamic	84.5	3.7	3.0	3.0	2.8	81
Other religion	*	*	*	*	*	12

1 MICS indicator 9.7 - HIV counselling during antenatal care
2 MICS indicator 9.8 - HIV testing during antenatal care
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Knowledge of a Place for HIV Testing, Counselling and Testing During Antenatal Care in Roma Settlements

Questions related to knowledge among women and men of a facility for HIV testing and whether they have ever been tested are presented in Tables HA.4R and HA.4R.M. 22 percent of women and 42 percent of men knew where to be tested, while less than 1 percent of women and men have ever been tested, and almost none have been tested in the last 12 months. There are differences in the percentage of women who know where to be tested by region, with the lowest percentage in the South (12 percent of women). In the Central region, 24 percent of women know where to be tested, while in the North that percentage is 19 percent.

The percentage of women and men who know a place to get tested is higher in urban areas (23 percent of women and 44 percent of men), compared to rural areas (17 percent of women and 32 percent of men).

A higher percentage of women and men with primary education and of those from the richest households know where to be tested, compared to those with no education and from the poorest households.

The data on HIV testing for men age 15–49 years in the last 12 months (MICS indicators 9.5 [M]) and on sexually active young men who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the results (MICS indicator 9.6 [M]) are not shown in Table HA.4R.M because the values are 0 percent for all categories.

Table HA.4R: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of women who:				
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2, 3]	Number of women age 15-49
Total	22.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	980
Region					
North	18.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	99
Centre	23.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	807
South	11.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	74
Area					
Urban	23.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	834
Rural	17.0	1.4	0.9	0.9	146
Age					
15-24	25.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	448
15-19	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	267
20-24	19.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	180
25-29	24.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	142
30-39	20.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	220
40-49	15.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	170
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months					
Sexually active	19.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	665
15-24[3]	19.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	209
15-19	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	73
20-24	18.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	135
25-49	19.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	457
Sexually inactive	28.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	315
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	19.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	722
Never married/in union	31.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	258
Education					
None	11.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	598
Primary	35.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	341
Secondary or higher	(68.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	41
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	162
Second	16.9	1.7	0.4	0.4	160
Middle	20.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	187
Fourth	27.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	224
Richest	35.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	247

1 MICS indicator 9.4 - Women who know where to be tested for HIV
2 MICS indicator 9.5 - Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results
3 MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table HA.4R.M: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of men who:		Number of men age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	
Total	42.1	0.3	536
Region			
North	28.6	0.0	56
Centre	45.4	0.2	433
South	27.6	1.5	47
Area			
Urban	44.0	0.0	452
Rural	32.0	1.7	84
Age			
15-24	41.9	0.0	251
15-19	43.4	0.0	141
20-24	40.0	0.0	110
25-29	51.7	0.0	92
30-39	37.3	0.6	113
40-49	38.6	0.9	80
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months			
Sexually active	44.5	0.3	444
15-243	46.6	0.0	169
15-19	54.0	0.0	68
20-24	41.7	0.0	101
25-49	43.2	0.5	275
Sexually inactive	30.3	0.0	92
Marital status			
Ever married/in union	42.6	0.4	355
Never married/in union	41.1	0.0	181
Education			
None	25.4	0.0	183
Primary	46.8	0.0	304
Secondary or higher	75.7	2.9	49
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	(15.2)	(0.0)	85
Second	19.8	0.0	90
Middle	34.9	0.0	90
Fourth	47.8	0.5	128
Richest	71.9	0.5	142

1 MICS indicator 9.4 - Men who know where to be tested for HIV [M]
a Data on the percentage of men who have been tested in the last 12 months (MICS indicator 9.5) and sexually active young men who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the results (MICS indicator 9.6) are not shown in the table because the values are 0 percent for all categories
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Among women in Roma settlements with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table HA.5R.

86 percent of women age 15–49 with a live birth in the last 2 years received antenatal care from a healthcare professional during the last pregnancy. Less than 1 percent of women from Roma settlements with a live birth in the last 2 years received HIV counselling during antenatal care.

Similarly, fewer than 1 percent of women were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results.

Table HA.5R: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care[1]	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results[2]	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	
Total	85.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	235
Region						
North	(79.6)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.1)	33
Centre	86.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	174
South	(87.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27
Area						
Urban	85.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	181
Rural	86.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	54
Age						
15-24	82.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	120
15-19	(83.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	43
20-24	80.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	76
25-29	91.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56
30-39	(86.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	54
40-49	*	*	*	*	*	4
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	85.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	234
Never married/in union	*	*	*	*	*	1
Education						
None	82.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	156
Primary	90.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	*	10
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	83.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	155
Richest 40 percent	90.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79

1 MICS indicator 9.7 - HIV counselling during antenatal care
2 MICS indicator 9.8 - HIV testing during antenatal care
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing HIV prevalence. The use of condoms during sex, especially with non-regular partners, is especially important for reducing the spread of HIV. In most countries, over half of all new HIV infections are among young people age 15–24 years, thus a change in behaviour among this age group will be especially important to reduce new infections. A set of questions was asked to all women 15–49 years of age to assess their risk of HIV infection. Risk factors for HIV include sex at an early age, sex with older men, sex with a non-marital non-cohabitating partner, and failure to use a condom.

Table HA.6.: Sex with multiple partners (women)[a]

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for women who have ever had sex, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 years	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women age 15-49 years who have ever had sex
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]			
Total	80.1	73.2	0.6	3493	2	2798
Region						
North	72.5	65.5	0.0	970	1	703
Centre	82.9	76.7	0.9	1720	2	1427
South	83.2	74.8	0.4	803	2	668
Area						
Urban	81.8	74.6	0.8	2335	2	1910
Rural	76.7	70.4	0.1	1158	2	888
Age						
15-24	41.5	38.6	0.8	1094	2	454
15-19	12.3	11.5	0.3	531	1	66
20-24	69.0	64.2	1.2	563	2	388
25-29	95.4	88.7	0.7	501	2	477
30-39	97.9	92.4	0.5	972	2	952
40-49	98.8	85.4	0.3	926	2	915
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	93.1	0.3	2146	2	2145
Never married/in union	48.5	41.4	0.9	1347	2	653
Education[a]						
Primary	88.6	79.8	0.2	355	1	314
Secondary	76.4	69.9	0.3	1969	2	1504
Higher	83.9	76.6	1.1	1153	2	967
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	75.8	68.3	0.1	511	1	387
Second	76.4	69.7	0.3	613	2	469
Middle	79.8	70.4	0.3	756	2	603
Fourth	80.9	75.3	1.4	810	2	655
Richest	85.1	79.3	0.4	802	2	683
Religion of household head						
Orthodox	82.4	75.2	0.6	2666	2	2196
Catholic	77.7	71.7	0.0	102	2	79
Islamic	71.5	65.2	0.1	659	1	472
Other religion	78.3	73.8	6.0	66	(3)	51

1 MICS indicator 9.12 - Multiple sexual partnerships
a The percentage of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months and who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex (MICS indicator 9.13) is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and is not presented in the table
b Figures for the education category "None" are based on less than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table HA.6.M: Sex with multiple partners (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for men who have ever had sex, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15-49 years	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men age 15-49 years who have ever had sex	Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex[2]	Number of men age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]					
Total	87.7	83.8	15.9	1799	8	1578	54.7	286
Region								
North	82.5	78.2	9.2	541	6	447	58.3	50
Centre	90.3	86.4	18.3	857	8	774	55.3	156
South	89.1	85.8	20.0	401	9	357	51.4	80
Area								
Urban	88.1	85.1	17.0	1158	8	1021	53.3	197
Rural	87.0	81.5	13.9	641	7	557	57.9	89
Age								
15-24	64.0	60.7	22.4	611	5	391	64.9	137
15-19	33.4	30.7	11.1	313	4	105	(64.4)	35
20-24	96.3	92.3	34.2	298	6	287	65.0	102
25-29	100.0	95.8	23.5	226	8	226	(48.0)	53
30-39	99.7	97.1	12.9	490	9	489	53.5	63
40-49	100.0	94.1	7.0	471	8	471	(26.2)	33
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	100.0	98.7	5.4	857	8	857	23.5	46
Never married/in union	76.5	70.3	25.5	942	7	721	60.8	240
Education[a]								
Primary	86.7	78.0	13.4	122	6	106	*	16
Secondary	83.7	80.7	13.2	1198	7	1003	49.3	159
Higher	98.4	93.6	23.3	473	8	466	64.5	110
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	85.7	77.9	12.0	324	6	278	(45.7)	39
Second	88.5	84.2	19.9	312	7	276	60.1	62
Middle	87.2	82.5	13.3	345	7	301	(51.0)	46
Fourth	89.8	87.3	17.8	381	9	342	53.4	68
Richest	87.3	86.0	16.4	437	9	381	58.7	72
Religion of household head								
Orthodox	88.9	84.9	17.4	1365	8	1213	56.1	237
Catholic	(83.1)	(81.1)	(9.2)	36	(10)	30	*	3
Islamic	84.7	82.5	12.0	355	6	301	(51.7)	43
Other religion	(79.6)	(61.8)	(8.0)	43	(11)	34	*	3

1 MICS indicator 9.12 - Multiple sexual partnerships [M]
2 MICS indicator 9.13 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships [M]
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on less than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The frequency of sexual behaviours that increase the risk of HIV infection among women and men is presented in Tables HA.6 and HA.6.M. About 1 percent of women and 16 percent of men age 15–49 years who ever had sex, had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. The mean number of sexual partners in a lifetime for women and men age 15–49 differs significantly being 2 for women and 8 for men. There are no significant differences by background characteristic among women, while among men differences are associated by region, age, marital status and education level. 20 percent of men age 15–49 years in the South and 18 percent in the Central region who ever had sex, had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, while this percentage is lower in the North (9 percent).

34 percent of men age 20–24 years had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. For other age groups this percentage is lower, ranging from 24 percent for men age 25–29 years to 11 percent for men age 15–19 years. Men who have never married or been in a union are more likely to have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months (26 percent) compared to men who have ever been married or in a union (5 percent). There is a positive correlation with education level and men who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. Men with a higher education are more likely to have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months than men with primary or secondary education.

55 percent of men report that a condom was used the last time they had sex. There is a clear difference in the percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months and who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex by marital status. 24 percent of men who have ever been married or in a union reported the use of condoms, while 61 percent who have never been married or in a union did so. The data on condom use among women age 15–24 years who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months (MICS indicator 9.13) is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and is not shown in Table HA.6.

Tables HA.7 and HA.7.M show key HIV and AIDS indicators for young women and young men. In Montenegro, 48 percent of young women and 37 percent of young men age 15–24 years have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission.

Comprehensive knowledge is associated with the age of women. It is higher among young women age 20–24 (53 percent) than among young women age 15–19 years (42 percent). There is a positive correlation between education level and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission among women. 14 percent of young women with primary education have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission compared to young women with secondary (44 percent) and higher education (58 percent).

As regards young men age 15–24, there is a difference by wealth status and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission. One-third of young men from the poorest households have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (33 percent) compared to nearly half from the richest households (47 percent).

In Montenegro, a very small percentage of young women and men have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result (1 percent each).

Table HA.7: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:					Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators[a]	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmis-sion from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 monthsand know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Total	47.7	52.0	68.3	0.2	38.6	1094	0.5	423	17.3	1063
Region										
North	43.1	48.3	61.5	0.0	25.7	332	0.0	85	10.0	322
Centre	50.5	58.1	67.8	0.4	45.0	533	0.8	239	22.8	512
South	48.0	43.2	79.5	0.0	42.6	229	0.0	98	14.9	229
Area										
Urban	47.3	49.6	68.0	0.3	42.5	724	0.7	308	18.3	701
Rural	48.5	56.7	69.0	0.0	31.1	370	0.0	115	15.3	362
Age										
15-19	42.3	48.5	60.7	0.4	11.5	531	3.3	61	14.7	506
15-17	35.7	45.7	55.3	0.0	1.4	295	*	4	14.8	275
18-19	50.6	52.1	67.3	0.8	24.2	236	(3.5)	57	14.4	231
20-24	52.8	55.3	75.6	0.0	64.2	563	0.0	361	19.6	557
20-22	52.9	57.1	73.3	0.0	55.2	352	0.0	194	19.9	349
23-24	52.7	52.3	79.5	0.0	79.3	211	0.0	167	19.2	208
Marital status										
Ever married/in union	37.8	53.5	51.5	0.0	95.9	140	0.0	134	7.5	136
Never married/in union	49.2	51.8	70.8	0.2	30.2	954	0.7	288	18.7	927
Education[a]										
Primary	13.8	32.2	24.9	0.0	46.7	60	(0.0)	28	0.0	50
Secondary	43.6	52.3	64.3	0.3	25.0	602	0.0	151	15.9	583
Higher	58.4	54.5	80.3	0.0	56.4	430	1.3	243	21.1	430
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	38.6	54.8	47.9	0.0	29.3	167	0.0	49	9.6	157
Second	47.3	59.2	70.7	0.0	36.7	197	0.0	72	14.1	196
Middle	50.8	46.2	74.9	0.8	39.0	248	2.1	97	15.5	246
Fourth	48.4	54.2	68.0	0.0	41.0	266	0.0	109	19.6	253
Richest	50.7	47.2	74.8	0.0	44.2	216	0.0	95	25.2	212
Religion of household head										
Orthodox	52.8	56.3	73.0	0.3	41.6	795	0.6	331	19.9	782
Catholic	(39.1)	(37.7)	(61.7)	(0.0)	(43.3)	40	*	17	(18.8)	39
Islamic	33.7	40.0	54.2	0.0	27.9	235	0.0	66	7.4	222
Other religion	*	*	*	*	*	24	*	9	*	20

1 MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women
2 MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results
a Refer to Table HA.3 for the four indicators.
b Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.7.M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:					Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators[a]	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmis-sion from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 monthsand know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Total	36.9	27.7	72.1	0.5	60.7	611	0.8	371	12.1	594
Region										
North	39.1	28.5	71.5	0.0	51.3	201	0.0	103	6.2	197
Centre	29.8	27.3	68.0	0.0	65.6	272	0.0	179	17.5	259
South	47.9	27.2	81.0	2.2	65.0	138	3.4	90	10.2	138
Area										
Urban	34.0	32.8	72.9	0.6	62.1	392	1.0	244	12.7	382
Rural	42.1	18.5	70.6	0.3	58.2	219	0.5	128	10.9	212
Age										
15-19	35.2	22.6	66.8	0.0	30.7	313	0.0	96	10.4	299
15-17	31.3	18.4	64.5	0.0	14.2	191	*	27	11.0	181
18-19	41.2	29.3	70.4	0.0	56.7	122	0.0	69	9.5	119
20-24	38.8	33.0	77.6	1.0	92.3	298	1.1	275	13.7	295
20-22	39.3	28.0	75.7	1.7	92.1	180	1.8	166	9.1	179
23-24	38.0	40.6	80.7	0.0	92.6	118	0.0	109	20.9	115
Marital status										
Ever married/in union	*	*	*	*	*	17	*	17	*	17
Never married/in union	36.7	27.0	72.3	0.5	59.6	594	0.8	354	12.0	577
Education[a]										
Primary	(11.7)	(26.9)	(40.7)	(0.0)	(51.1)	31	*	16	(4.8)	27
Secondary	33.3	24.9	68.8	0.7	52.0	433	1.3	225	9.6	420
Higher	53.7	36.4	89.5	0.0	89.5	146	0.0	130	20.6	146
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	32.5	20.6	57.2	0.0	53.2	112	0.0	59	5.7	106
Second	33.7	26.1	68.8	0.0	61.7	98	0.0	60	9.5	94
Middle	34.4	30.5	83.3	0.0	56.9	119	0.0	68	14.3	115
Fourth	33.2	33.8	79.2	1.9	67.6	123	2.9	83	8.7	122
Richest	46.8	26.7	70.6	0.4	63.0	160	0.6	101	18.7	158
Religion of household head										
Orthodox	39.4	27.9	74.4	0.7	62.4	447	1.1	279	13.6	440
Catholic	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	6	*	11
Islamic	26.6	27.7	60.5	0.0	56.3	131	0.0	74	5.8	122
Other religion	*	*	*	*	*	21	*	12	*	21

1 MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men [M]
2 MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results [M]
a Refer to Table HA.3.M for the four indicators.
b Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Tables HA.8 and HA.8.M present key indicators of sexual behaviour for young women and men. 42 percent of young women age 15–25 years have ever had sex, while among young men that percentage is higher (64 percent).

In terms of age difference between sexual partners, in the last 12 months 9 percent of young women who had sex in the last 12 months, had sex with a man 10 or more years older. 27 percent of young women who had sex in the last 12 months and 59 percent of young men had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner. 62 percent of young women and 65 percent of young men who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months reported the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse.

Table HA.8: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)[a]

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex[2]	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:		Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[5]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months
	Had sex before age 15[1]	Ever had sex	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months				A man 10 or more years older[3]	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[4]			
Total	0.1	41.5	0.8	1094	67.1	954	8.7	27.1	423	62.2	297
Region											
North	0.2	28.2	0.0	332	86.2	277	14.3	10.9	85	(49.9)	36
Centre	0.0	47.5	1.4	533	58.9	475	5.1	34.8	239	67.1	186
South	0.2	46.9	0.4	229	60.3	202	12.7	32.6	98	56.0	75
Area											
Urban	0.1	45.4	1.1	724	62.4	633	6.4	31.4	308	65.9	227
Rural	0.1	33.8	0.0	370	76.4	321	14.9	18.8	115	50.3	70
Age											
15-19	0.0	12.3	0.3	531	89.9	518	1.8	9.4	61	(61.1)	50
15-17	0.0	1.6	0.0	295	99.1	293	*	*	4	*	2
18-19	0.0	25.8	0.7	236	77.9	225	(1.9)	(20.3)	57	(59.4)	48
20-24	0.2	69.0	1.2	563	40.0	435	9.9	43.8	361	62.4	247
20-22	0.1	60.4	1.3	352	47.7	293	9.5	40.9	194	63.4	144
23-24	0.3	83.5	1.0	211	24.4	143	10.4	48.7	167	61.1	103
Marital status											
Ever married/ in union	0.7	100.0	0.0	140	na	na	21.7	3.4	134	*	5
Never married/ in union	0.0	32.9	0.9	954	67.1	954	2.7	30.6	288	62.8	292
Education[b]											
Primary	0.6	51.4	0.0	60	(94.6)	31	(18.8)	(3.0)	28	*	2
Secondary	0.0	26.0	0.1	602	83.3	535	13.0	14.3	151	62.7	86
Higher	0.1	61.5	1.8	430	42.7	388	5.0	48.4	243	62.6	208
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	0.2	33.6	0.0	167	83.0	133	14.3	11.2	49	*	19
Second	0.0	37.6	0.0	197	75.7	162	16.0	20.5	72	(62.6)	40
Middle	0.1	43.4	1.0	248	64.5	218	7.2	28.1	97	65.5	70
Fourth	0.1	43.1	1.2	266	62.1	244	6.2	33.2	109	66.9	88
Richest	0.0	46.9	1.2	216	58.4	196	4.8	36.8	95	60.4	80
Religion of household head											
Orthodox	0.1	44.3	1.0	795	61.3	722	6.5	33.2	331	63.1	264
Catholic	(0.0)	(49.0)	(0.0)	40	(63.3)	32	*	*	17	*	10
Islamic	0.0	30.6	0.1	235	90.6	180	18.4	6.9	66	*	16
Other religion	*	*	*	24	*	19	*	*	9	*	6

1 MICS indicator 9.10 - Sex before age 15 among young women
2 MICS indicator 9.9 - Young women who have never had sex
3 MICS indicator 9.11 - Age-mixing among sexual partners
4 MICS indicator 9.14 - Sex with non-regular partners
5 MICS indicator 9.15; MDG indicator 6.2 - Condom use with non-regular partners
a The percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and is not presented in the table
b Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Table HA.8.M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)[a]

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex[2]	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[3]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[4]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Had sex before age 15[1]	Ever had sex	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months									
Total	3.4	64.0	22.4	611	37.0	594	58.8	371	65.1	359	64.9	137
Region												
North	1.9	53.7	11.1	201	47.8	195	48.1	103	58.3	97	*	22
Centre	3.9	69.6	27.4	272	31.0	267	65.4	179	68.1	178	(66.5)	75
South	4.6	68.2	28.9	138	33.3	131	61.3	90	66.5	84	(58.9)	40
Area												
Urban	4.1	65.2	23.8	392	35.8	381	60.7	244	67.0	238	62.6	93
Rural	2.1	61.9	19.8	219	39.2	213	55.3	128	61.3	121	(69.7)	43
Age												
15-19	2.6	33.4	11.1	313	66.8	312	30.7	96	79.3	96	(64.4)	35
15-17	1.8	16.2	8.1	191	83.8	191	*	27	*	27	*	15
18-19	3.9	60.3	15.8	122	40.0	121	56.7	69	81.3	69	*	19
20-24	4.1	96.3	34.2	298	3.9	282	88.2	275	59.8	263	65.0	102
20-22	4.2	95.6	34.2	180	4.5	178	91.8	166	60.8	166	68.4	62
23-24	4.0	97.3	34.2	118	3.0	104	82.7	109	58.2	97	(59.8)	40
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	*	*	*	17	na	na	*	17	*	3	*	3
Never married/in union	3.2	63.0	22.5	594	37.0	594	60.0	354	65.3	356	66.4	133
Education[a]												
Primary	(8.4)	(51.1)	(10.6)	31	(60.0)	25	*	16	*	11	*	3
Secondary	2.6	54.9	18.0	433	46.4	421	50.4	225	63.1	218	68.0	78
Higher	4.7	94.9	38.1	146	5.1	145	89.2	130	70.4	130	(62.6)	55
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	3.8	58.5	11.5	112	44.8	103	46.8	59	38.6	52	*	13
Second	6.6	63.2	23.9	98	37.0	97	61.0	60	76.4	60	*	23
Middle	0.0	62.7	17.9	119	37.9	117	55.3	68	68.6	66	*	21
Fourth	4.4	69.4	28.3	123	31.8	119	65.4	83	66.5	81	(59.7)	35
Richest	2.8	65.3	27.6	160	35.2	158	63.2	101	68.6	101	(61.9)	44
Religion of household head												
Orthodox	3.1	66.3	25.6	447	34.5	437	61.1	279	65.8	273	63.8	114
Catholic	*	*	*	12	*	11	*	6	*	5	-	0
Islamic	5.3	58.5	15.8	131	43.3	125	53.0	74	60.2	69	*	21
Other religion	*	*	*	21	*	20	*	12	*	11	*	1

1 MICS indicator 9.10 - Sex before age 15 among young men [M]
2 MICS indicator 9.9 - Young men who have never had sex [M]
3 MICS indicator 9.14 - Sex with non-regular partners [M]
4 MICS indicator 9.15; MDG indicator 6.2 - Condom use with non-regular partners [M]
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
'-' denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell
na: not applicable

Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission in Roma Settlements

The frequency of sexual behaviours that increase the risk of HIV infection among women and men in Roma settlements is presented in Tables HA.6R and HA.6R.M. Less than 1 percent of women and 17 percent of men age 15–49 years had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. There are no significant differences by background characteristics among women, while among men there are differences by region.

22 percent of men in the North and 17 percent in the Central region had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, while this percentage is lower in the South (13 percent).

The mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for women and men age 15–49 differs significantly, being 1 for women and 6 for men.

There is a positive correlation with education level and men who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. Men with no education are less likely to have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months (13 percent) than men with primary and secondary or higher education (20 percent respectively).

32 percent of men had reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex. The data on condom use at last sex among women who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months (MICS indicator 9.13) is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and therefore is not shown in Table HA.6R.

Table HA.6R: Sex with multiple partners (women)[a]

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and the mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for women who have ever had sex, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 years	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women age 15-49 years who have ever had sex
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]			
Total	75.2	67.9	0.3	980	1	737
Region						
North	79.2	74.3	0.0	99	2	78
Centre	73.4	65.5	0.4	807	1	593
South	89.3	85.6	0.0	74	2	66
Area						
Urban	74.0	66.0	0.4	834	1	617
Rural	81.9	78.6	0.0	146	2	120
Age						
15-24	51.6	46.6	0.0	448	1	231
15-19	29.4	27.3	0.0	267	1	79
20-24	84.5	75.1	0.0	180	1	152
25-29	88.9	82.7	0.5	142	1	126
30-39	95.9	89.8	1.1	220	1	211
40-49	99.2	83.0	0.0	170	1	169
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	90.9	0.2	722	1	722
Never married/in union	5.9	3.5	0.7	258	*	15
Education						
None	79.6	71.9	0.4	598	1	476
Primary	69.6	62.6	0.2	341	1	237
Secondary or higher	(58.0)	(53.1)	(0.0)	41	(1)	24
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	78.3	71.1	0.1	510	1	399
Richest 40 percent	71.8	64.4	0.5	470	1	338

1 MICS indicator 9.12 - Multiple sexual partnerships
a The data on condom use at last sex among women age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months (MICS indicator 9.13) is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and is not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.6R.M: Sex with multiple partners (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for men who have ever had sex, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15-49 years	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men age 15-49 years who have ever had sex	Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex[2]	Number of men age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]					
Total	85.4	82.9	17.2	536	6	458	31.5	92
Region								
North	79.6	75.9	22.1	56	(7)	45	*	12
Centre	86.3	83.9	17.0	433	6	374	35.0	74
South	84.3	82.9	13.4	47	(6)	39	*	6
Area								
Urban	86.1	83.5	16.6	452	6	389	33.4	75
Rural	81.8	80.1	20.6	84	7	69	*	17
Age								
15-24	69.5	67.4	17.6	251	5	175	(44.1)	44
15-19	49.2	48.2	12.5	141	4	69	*	18
20-24	95.3	91.7	24.1	110	6	105	(49.3)	27
25-29	99.2	99.2	23.6	92	7	91	*	22
30-39	100.0	98.2	18.4	113	7	113	*	21
40-49	99.1	91.6	7.0	80	7	79	*	6
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	100.0	97.4	15.5	355	7	355	14.2	55
Never married/in union	56.8	54.5	20.6	181	5	103	(57.1)	37
Education								
None	85.9	82.3	12.7	183	5	157	*	23
Primary	85.8	83.7	19.6	304	7	261	27.9	60
Secondary or higher	81.5	80.1	19.5	49	(5)	40	*	10
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	85.6	81.7	14.4	266	6	228	(20.8)	38
Richest 40 percent	85.2	84.1	20.0	270	6	230	39.1	54

1 MICS indicator 9.12 - Multiple sexual partnerships [M]
2 MICS indicator 9.13 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships [M]
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Tables HA.7R and HA.7R.M show key HIV and AIDS indicators for young women and young men. In Roma settlements, 6 percent of young women and 7 percent of young men age 15–24 years have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission.

Comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission is associated with area. It is higher among young women in rural areas (14 percent) than in urban areas (5 percent). There is a positive correlation between education level and comprehensive knowledge about

HIV transmission among women and men. 2 percent of young women and 1 percent of men without education have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission compared to young women and men with primary education (8 and 6 percent respectively).

Less than 1 percent of sexually active women age 15–24 have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result. Data on young men age 15–24 who have been tested in the last 12 months and about sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result (MICS indicator 9.6) is not shown in Table HA.7R.M because the values are 0 percent for all categories.

Table HA.7R: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:					Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators[a]	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 monthsand know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Total	6.1	25.7	25.5	0.2	46.6	448	0.3	209	5.5	209
Region										
North	(17.7)	(13.7)	(23.9)	(1.6)	(58.3)	43	*	25	*	17
Centre	4.7	26.1	26.9	0.0	43.8	379	0.0	166	6.1	175
South	(7.8)	(40.3)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(67.4)	26	*	18	*	16
Area										
Urban	4.8	26.0	26.6	0.0	44.6	385	0.0	172	6.0	179
Rural	14.4	24.2	18.6	1.1	58.7	62	(1.9)	37	(2.3)	30
Age										
15-19	7.3	26.8	29.4	0.0	27.3	267	0.0	73	6.7	132
15-17	7.7	25.2	27.0	0.0	17.0	181	(0.0)	31	9.3	80
18-19	6.4	30.3	34.5	0.0	49.0	87	(0.0)	42	2.6	53
20-24	4.4	24.0	19.6	0.4	75.1	180	0.5	135	3.5	76
20-22	3.5	24.8	17.2	0.6	68.7	108	0.9	74	3.8	51
23-24	5.7	22.8	23.3	0.0	84.7	72	0.0	61	(2.7)	25
Marital status										
Ever married/in union	3.0	20.2	18.5	0.3	90.9	225	0.3	205	4.4	91
Never married/in union	9.3	31.4	32.5	0.0	1.6	222	*	3	6.4	117
Education										
None	1.5	9.1	11.9	0.3	53.2	255	0.5	135	0.0	62
Primary	7.8	44.3	38.7	0.0	40.2	172	0.0	69	6.6	126
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	*	21	*	4	*	21
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	6.2	24.0	13.9	0.3	49.1	223	0.6	109	0.8	86
Richest 40 percent	6.1	27.4	36.9	0.0	44.1	225	0.0	99	8.8	122

1 MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women
2 MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results
a Refer to Table HA.3R for the four indicators.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.7R.M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)[a]

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:				Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators[a]	Number of men age 15-24 who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Had sex in the last 12 months			
Total	7.2	29.6	41.9	67.4	251	4.5	182
Region							
North	*	*	*	*	23	*	12
Centre	6.3	31.7	45.4	70.0	208	5.2	157
South	(7.1)	(19.6)	(23.2)	(62.5)	20	*	13
Area							
Urban	6.0	30.4	44.2	69.3	217	5.0	161
Rural	(14.3)	(24.6)	(27.3)	(54.8)	34	(0.0)	21
Age							
15-19	6.7	29.0	43.4	48.2	141	5.3	97
15-17	6.0	26.9	42.0	31.6	95	7.4	60
18-19	(8.2)	(33.3)	(46.1)	(82.6)	46	(1.9)	36
20-24	7.7	30.4	40	91.7	110	3.5	85
20-22	3.8	35.2	40.8	88.8	75	4.9	60
23-24	(16.0)	(20.2)	(38.4)	(98.0)	35	(0.0)	25
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	6.7	29.8	40.4	97.0	85	1.9	67
Never married/in union	7.4	29.5	42.7	52.2	166	6.0	115
Education							
None	1.0	4.1	14.5	62.4	72	(0.0)	29
Primary	6.3	34.6	48.9	69.7	151	3.5	126
Secondary or higher	(28.1)	(68.4)	(74.8)	(67.7)	28	(13.9)	27
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	6.1	21.4	19.0	64.0	117	2.2	67
Richest 40 percent	8.1	36.8	61.9	70.3	134	5.8	115

1 MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men [M]
a Data on young men age 15-24 who 'Have been tested in the last 12 months' and 'Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result' (MICS indicator 9.6) is not shown in the table because the values are 0 percent for all categories
b Refer to Table HA.3R.M for the four indicators.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Tables HA.8R and HA.8R.M present key indicators of sexual behaviour for young women and men in Roma settlements. 52 percent of young women age 15–24 years have ever had sex, while among young men that percentage is higher (70 percent). 20 percent of young women and 11 percent of young men had sex before age 15. There is differential among men age 15–24 who had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months and wealth status. 7 percent of men from the poorest 60 percent of households compared to 27 percent from the richest 40 percent of households had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months.

In terms of age difference between sexual partners, 6 percent of young women who had sex in the last 12 months, had sex with a man 10 or more years older

than them. 3 percent of young women who had sex in the last 12 months and 41 percent of young men had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner. 48 percent of young men who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months reported the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse.

Data on young women age 15–24 reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months is not shown in the table because the figures are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table HA.8R: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)[a]

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex[2]	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:		Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months
	Had sex before age 15[1]	Ever had sex	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months				A man 10 or more years older[3]	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[4]	
Total	19.5	51.6	0.0	448	97.6	222	5.9	2.6	209
Region									
North	(30.3)	(59.9)	(0.0)	43	*	18	*	*	25
Centre	18.8	49.4	0.0	379	97.9	196	4.4	2.0	166
South	(11.7)	(70.0)	(0.0)	26	*	9	*	*	18
Area									
Urban	18.8	50.1	0.0	385	97.6	197	4.7	2.2	172
Rural	23.6	60.9	0.0	62	(97.2)	25	(11.8)	(5.3)	37
Age									
15-19	14.9	29.4	0.0	267	98.2	192	0.9	1.3	73
15-17	12.8	17.7	0.0	181	99.5	149	(0.0)	(0.4)	31
18-19	19.4	53.8	0.0	87	(93.5)	43	(1.6)	(3.2)	42
20-24	26.2	84.5	0.0	180	(93.5)	30	8.6	4.5	135
20-22	19.4	82.1	0.0	108	(90.8)	21	9.2	5.8	74
23-24	36.5	88.0	0.0	72	*	9	7.9	2.7	61
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	38.7	100.0	0.0	225	na	na	6.0	2.8	205
Never married/in union	0.0	2.4	0.0	222	97.6	222	*	*	3
Education									
None	24.7	57.7	0.0	255	99.4	108	2.9	1.9	135
Primary	13.4	46.2	0.0	172	95.8	96	10.2	3.6	69
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	21	*	17	*	*	4
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	24.3	54.8	0.0	223	96.7	104	8.7	3.7	109
Richest 40 percent	14.7	48.4	0.0	225	98.3	118	2.9	1.6	99

1 MICS indicator 9.10 - Sex before age 15 among young women
2 MICS indicator 9.9 - Young women who have never had sex
3 MICS indicator 9.11 - Age-mixing among sexual partners
4 MICS indicator 9.14 - Sex with non-regular partners
a Data on young women age 15-24 reporting the use of a condom during last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months (MICS indicator 9.15; MDG indicator 6.2), and on women this age who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and who reported a condom was used the last time they had sex is not shown in the table because the figures are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Table HA.8R.M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex[2]	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[3]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[4]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Had sex before age 15[1]	Ever had sex	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months									
Total	11.4	69.5	17.6	251	46.1	166	40.9	169	47.7	103	(44.1)	44
Region												
North	*	*	*	23	*	16	*	11	*	5	*	3
Centre	10.9	71.9	19.3	208	42.8	137	44.2	146	48.4	92	(45.2)	40
South	(14.3)	(62.5)	(7.1)	20	*	13	*	12	*	6	*	1
Area												
Urban	12.0	71.4	19.4	217	42.8	145	44.6	151	46.7	97	(43.0)	42
Rural	(7.2)	(56.8)	(6.1)	34	*	21	*	19	*	6	*	2
Age												
15-19	10.1	49.2	12.5	141	60.8	118	36.5	68	50.1	51	*	18
15-17	10.7	33.0	7.5	95	74.6	85	(24.9)	30	*	24	*	7
18-19	(8.9)	(82.6)	(22.9)	46	(24.7)	32	(60.4)	38	(37.9)	28	*	11
20-24	13.0	95.3	24.1	110	10.7	49	46.5	101	45.4	51	(49.3)	27
20-22	9.6	93.0	24.3	75	(12.6)	41	52.7	67	(41.4)	40	*	18
23-24	(20.3)	(100.0)	(23.7)	35	*	7	(33.5)	35	*	12	*	8
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	21.2	100.0	14.3	85	na	na	18.0	82	*	15	*	12
Never married/in union	6.3	53.9	19.3	166	46.1	166	52.6	87	48.2	88	(57.7)	32
Education												
None	7.2	65.3	4.8	72	54.9	46	29.5	45	(28.3)	21	*	3
Primary	13.2	71.3	22.3	151	44.2	98	43.8	105	48.7	66	(43.2)	34
Secondary or higher	(12.6)	(70.2)	(25.3)	28	(36.7)	23	*	19	*	15	*	7
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	9.5	67.9	7.1	117	47.2	80	37.7	75	(24.8)	44	*	8
Richest 40 percent	13.0	70.8	26.8	134	45.1	87	43.7	94	65.0	59	(48.5)	36

1 MICS indicator 9.10 - Sex before age 15 among young men [M]
2 MICS indicator 9.9 - Young men who have never had sex [M]
3 MICS indicator 9.14 - Sex with non-regular partners [M]
4 MICS indicator 9.15; MDG indicator 6.2 - Condom use with non-regular partners [M]
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

XII Tobacco and Alcohol Use

Tobacco use is a known risk factor for many deadly diseases. Smoking cigarettes, pipes or cigars increases the risk of cardiovascular disease, respiratory illness and causes lung and other forms of cancer. Smokeless tobacco products are also known to cause cancer.

Excessive alcohol use also increases the risk of many harmful health conditions. In the long term, excessive drinking can lead to cardiovascular problems, neurological impairments, liver disease and social problems. Alcohol abuse is also associated with injuries and violence, including intimate partner violence and child maltreatment[31].

Information was collected on tobacco and alcohol use among women and men 15–49 years old. This information will help to understand:

- current and ever use of cigarettes and the age at which cigarette smoking first started
- current and ever use of smoked and smokeless tobacco products
- the intensity of use of cigarettes and smoked and smokeless tobacco products
- current and ever use of alcohol, and intensity of use

Tobacco Use

Table TA.1 presents the use of tobacco products currently and ever by women 15–49 years old, and Table TA.1.M presents the corresponding information for men of the same age group.

In Montenegro, use of tobacco products is slightly more common among men than among women. 58 percent of men and 52 percent of women reported having ever used a tobacco product.

The same percentage of men and women (31 percent) smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month. Use of any tobacco product ever is more common in urban areas than in rural areas for both women and men. The proportion of women that have ever used any tobacco product ranges from 47 percent in the North to 54 percent in the South, while for men this percentage ranges from 51 in the North to 62 in the Central region. Among current male and female users of tobacco, the tobacco product that is most common is cigarettes (30 percent of women and 28 percent of men smoked only cigarettes in the last one month).

The data on tobacco use by presence of under-5s in the household shows that there are no clear differences in tobacco use among women with at least one under-5 in the household and those with no under-5s in the household. However, a higher proportion of men with at least one under-5 in the household have ever used any tobacco product (66 percent) than those with no under-5s in the household (55 percent). The same is true for the proportion of men that used any tobacco product in the last one month, 38 percent of those with at least one under-5 in the household did so, compared to 28 percent of men with no under-5 in the household.

31 US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, http://www.cdc.gov/

Table TA.1: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Montenegro, 2013

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of women age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product[1]	
Total	48.3	46.2	4.8	0.6	51.5	30.3	0.4	0.0	30.7	3493
Age										
15-19	84.4	14.2	0.7	0.7	15.6	4.5	0.2	0.0	4.7	531
20-24	58.0	34.3	6.3	1.2	41.8	21.0	0.0	0.0	21.0	563
25-29	49.3	41.4	8.3	0.9	50.6	26.4	0.3	0.2	26.9	501
30-34	37.8	54.5	7.0	0.6	62.1	39.8	0.4	0.0	40.2	509
35-39	36.5	59.3	4.2	0.0	63.5	37.7	0.4	0.0	38.2	463
40-44	34.7	61.6	3.2	0.3	65.1	39.1	0.8	0.0	39.9	434
45-49	31.3	64.7	3.5	0.3	68.4	48.0	0.9	0.0	48.9	492
Region										
North	53.2	45.1	1.4	0.2	46.8	28.0	0.2	0.0	28.2	970
Centre	46.5	45.4	6.8	1.1	53.3	32.1	0.5	0.0	32.5	1720
South	46.4	49.0	4.5	0.1	53.6	29.2	0.5	0.1	29.8	803
Area										
Urban	45.7	47.6	5.7	0.8	54.1	31.9	0.4	0.0	32.3	2335
Rural	53.5	43.3	2.9	0.2	46.4	27.0	0.5	0.0	27.4	1158
Education[a]										
Primary	54.3	43.7	1.9	0.0	45.7	31.4	0.8	0.0	32.1	355
Secondary	46.3	49.4	3.6	0.5	53.5	33.4	0.4	0.0	33.8	1969
Higher	49.7	41.6	7.7	0.9	50.3	24.7	0.3	0.1	25.1	1153
Under-5s in the same household										
At least one	47.5	47.3	4.8	0.1	52.3	31.7	0.1	0.0	31.8	851
None	48.6	45.8	4.8	0.8	51.3	29.8	0.5	0.0	30.3	2642
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	57.1	40.3	2.4	0.0	42.7	26.9	0.6	0.0	27.6	511
Second	50.3	46.9	2.4	0.3	49.6	32.9	0.0	0.0	32.9	613
Middle	46.1	48.4	4.8	0.8	53.9	32.9	0.3	0.1	33.4	756
Fourth	48.3	44.4	6.6	0.7	51.7	28.7	0.6	0.0	29.2	810
Richest	43.3	49.1	6.3	1.0	56.3	29.5	0.5	0.0	30.0	802
Religion of household head										
Orthodox	44.1	49.5	5.5	0.7	55.7	32.8	0.5	0.0	33.3	2666
Catholic	53.1	43.1	3.7	0.0	46.9	26.5	1.8	0.0	28.2	102
Islamic	64.1	34.4	1.2	0.2	35.8	20.1	0.0	0.0	20.2	659
Other religion	52.8	34.0	12.1	1.2	47.2	37.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	66

1 MICS indicator 12.1 - Tobacco use
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table

Table TA.1.M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Montenegro, 2013

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of women age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product[1]	
Total	42.1	43.8	13.1	0.8	57.7	28.3	1.7	0.8	30.7	1799
Age										
15-19	75.8	18.9	4.8	0.4	24.2	10.3	0.8	0.0	11.1	313
20-24	53.6	31.9	12.0	2.1	46.0	18.7	0.8	1.3	20.9	298
25-29	44.4	35.1	18.7	1.4	55.2	23.4	2.3	1.4	27.1	226
30-34	27.9	56.4	13.9	1.2	71.4	31.5	2.6	2.0	36.1	243
35-39	27.0	55.9	17.1	0.0	73.0	43.2	2.8	0.1	46.1	247
40-44	28.2	59.8	11.7	0.3	71.8	37.5	1.2	0.0	38.7	220
45-49	24.9	58.6	16.3	0.3	75.1	40.5	1.6	0.6	42.7	252
Region										
North	49.1	43.7	6.5	0.4	50.6	26.2	1.7	0.0	28.0	541
Centre	37.7	43.6	17.4	1.0	62.1	30.3	1.6	1.2	33.1	857
South	41.9	44.3	12.7	1.1	58.1	26.7	1.8	0.8	29.3	401
Area										
Urban	39.2	42.6	17.3	0.7	60.5	28.6	2.1	0.8	31.5	1158
Rural	47.2	46.0	5.6	1.1	52.7	27.7	0.9	0.7	29.3	641
Education[a]										
Primary	32.6	55.4	10.1	0.2	65.7	44.8	2.0	0.0	46.8	122
Secondary	42.9	45.7	10.5	0.8	57.0	29.5	1.5	0.3	31.3	1198
Higher	42.3	36.0	20.5	1.2	57.7	21.0	2.0	2.1	25.1	473
Under-5s in the same household										
At least one	34.0	55.9	9.5	0.2	65.7	36.1	1.6	0.7	38.3	420
None	44.5	40.1	14.2	1.0	55.3	25.9	1.7	0.8	28.4	1379
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	43.0	49.1	7.7	0.0	56.7	33.4	1.5	0.0	35.0	324
Second	44.4	43.2	10.8	0.8	54.7	29.3	2.4	0.7	32.4	312
Middle	41.6	48.3	8.4	1.8	58.4	28.3	0.5	0.7	29.5	345
Fourth	36.2	42.7	20.2	0.9	63.8	28.6	2.7	0.5	31.8	381
Richest	45.3	37.7	16.4	0.7	54.7	23.5	1.3	1.7	26.4	437
Religion of household head										
Orthodox	40.9	44.1	13.9	1.0	59.0	29.5	1.5	0.8	31.8	1365
Catholic	(34.6)	(47.6)	(17.8)	(0.0)	(65.4)	(29.9)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(30.4)	36
Islamic	46.2	43.5	9.3	0.3	53.2	24.6	2.2	0.9	27.7	355
Other religion	(50.8)	(31.6)	(15.9)	(1.7)	(49.2)	(19.2)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(22.6)	43

1 MICS indicator 12.1 - Tobacco use [M]
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

The results of the 2013 Montenegro MICS show that 8 percent of men age 15–49 years old smoked a cigarette for the first time before age 15 (see table TA.2.M). Among women the corresponding percentage is 3 percent (see table TA.2). There are no clear differentials by age in the percentage of women who smoked a cigarette before age 15.

While 12 percent of men age 35–39 years of age smoked a cigarette before age 15 (the proportion is similar for the 40–44 and 45–49 age groups), only 4 percent of men 20–24 years of age smoked a cigarette before age 15.

The percentage of women who smoked 20 or more cigarettes in the last 24 hours live in the same household with at least one under-5 child is lower (40 percent), compared to the percentage for women living with no child under 5 in the same household (50 percent).

As displayed in Table TA.2.M, among men that currently smoke cigarettes, 75 percent smoked 20 or more cigarettes in the last 24 hours. A smaller proportion of women smoke as much: 47 percent of women that currently smoke cigarettes, smoked 20 or more cigarettes in the last 24 hours. 36 percent of women and 19 percent of men smoked 10–19 cigarettes in the last 24 hours.

There is a negative correlation with the percentage of current smokers that smoked 20 or more cigarettes in the last 24 hours and education level: 59 percent of women and 78 percent of men with primary education smoked 20 or more cigarettes in the last 24 hours, compared to 42 percent of women and 63 percent of men with higher education. The opposite is true for smokers that smoked 10–19 cigarettes in the last 24 hours. Among men who fall into this group of smokers, there is a positive correlation with education level (the higher the education, the higher the percentage of smokers that smoked 10–19 cigarettes in the last 24 hours).

Table TA.2: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					Number of women age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Total	
Total	2.7	3493	7.4	9.3	35.9	47.3	100.0	1072
Age								
15-19	2.2	531	*	*	*	*	100.0	25
20-24	2.6	563	11.3	17.5	44.8	26.4	100.0	118
25-29	1.5	501	12.2	12.6	45.8	29.4	100.0	134
30-34	2.3	509	9.1	9.3	35.5	46.1	100.0	205
35-39	4.0	463	6.5	7.9	36.5	49.2	100.0	177
40-44	2.3	434	6.1	9.9	27.7	56.1	100.0	173
45-49	3.9	492	2.5	3.3	32.2	62.0	100.0	240
Region								
North	2.1	970	6.4	10.6	40.0	43.0	100.0	274
Centre	2.3	1720	8.1	8.1	35.0	48.8	100.0	560
South	4.1	803	7.0	10.7	33.6	48.8	100.0	238
Area								
Urban	2.8	2335	7.7	8.3	35.7	48.2	100.0	754
Rural	2.5	1158	6.7	11.6	36.4	45.3	100.0	318
Education[a]								
Primary	4.2	355	6.0	10.5	24.4	59.0	100.0	114
Secondary	2.5	1969	6.7	8.2	37.5	47.6	100.0	666
Higher	2.4	1153	9.7	11.6	36.9	41.8	100.0	288
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	2.5	851	10.9	9.6	39.7	39.7	100.0	271
None	2.7	2642	6.2	9.2	34.7	49.9	100.0	801
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	3.5	511	6.1	11.2	32.4	50.4	100.0	141
Second	2.8	613	9.9	7.6	34.5	48.1	100.0	202
Middle	3.7	756	7.3	9.7	36.0	47.0	100.0	251
Fourth	1.6	810	5.8	9.5	35.2	49.5	100.0	237
Richest	2.2	802	7.9	8.9	40.0	43.1	100.0	241
Religion of household head								
Orthodox	2.6	2666	6.6	9.2	35.4	48.8	100.0	886
Catholic	7.3	102	(12.4)	(5.9)	(45.1)	(36.7)	100.0	29
Islamic	1.9	659	8.4	10.2	40.1	41.4	100.0	133
Other religion	4.9	66	*	*	*	*	100.0	24

1 MICS indicator 12.2 - Smoking before age 15
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TA.2.M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					Number of men age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Total	
Total	8.2	1799	2.6	3.1	19.1	74.9	100.0	540
Age								
15-19	5.8	313	(4.2)	(4.5)	(28.6)	(62.7)	100.0	35
20-24	4.4	298	7.6	6.5	26.2	59.7	100.0	58
25-29	8.5	226	2.0	4.8	19.7	70.6	100.0	60
30-34	7.7	243	4.2	5.0	17.4	73.3	100.0	83
35-39	11.6	247	2.6	1.3	16.7	79.4	100.0	114
40-44	11.1	220	0.4	3.1	22.3	74.2	100.0	85
45-49	10.2	252	0.0	0.0	13.2	86.8	100.0	106
Region								
North	6.0	541	3.2	2.8	18.9	75.1	100.0	151
Centre	9.5	857	1.8	3.8	19.7	74.1	100.0	275
South	8.4	401	3.6	1.6	18.1	76.6	100.0	114
Area								
Urban	9.5	1158	2.4	3.4	18.7	75.0	100.0	357
Rural	5.9	641	2.8	2.4	20.0	74.8	100.0	183
Education[a]								
Primary	11.3	122	5.0	2.4	14.2	78.3	100.0	57
Secondary	8.5	1198	2.2	2.7	17.2	78.0	100.0	371
Higher	6.6	473	2.7	4.8	28.4	62.6	100.0	111
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	11.0	420	1.3	2.0	17.9	78.8	100.0	158
None	7.4	1379	3.1	3.5	19.6	73.3	100.0	383
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	9.5	324	2.8	2.7	21.3	73.2	100.0	113
Second	7.7	312	4.0	3.9	11.6	78.9	100.0	101
Middle	6.1	345	0.6	2.3	17.4	79.7	100.0	99
Fourth	11.1	381	4.9	2.0	20.5	72.5	100.0	119
Richest	6.8	437	0.3	4.5	23.9	71.2	100.0	108
Religion of household head								
Orthodox	8.2	1365	2.3	3.3	19.9	74.1	100.0	425
Catholic	(16.4)	36	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Islamic	6.3	355	4.3	2.8	14.1	78.8	100.0	95
Other religion	(18.0)	43	*	*	*	*	100.0	10

1 MICS indicator 12.2 - Smoking before age 15 [M]
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Tobacco Use in Roma Settlements

Table TA.1R presents the use of tobacco products currently and ever by women 15–49 years old, and Table TA.1R.M presents the corresponding information for men of the same age group.

In Roma settlements, use of tobacco products is more common among men than among women. 55 percent of men and 33 percent of women reported having ever used a tobacco product.

43 percent of men and 25 percent of women smoked any tobacco product at any time during the last month. The proportion of women that have ever used any tobacco product ranges from 31 percent in the Central region to 45 percent in the South, while for men this percentage ranges from 54 percent in the North and the Central region to 64 percent in the South.

The data on tobacco use by presence of under-5s in the household show that there are no clear differences in tobacco use among women and men living in households with at least one under-5 in the household and those with no under-5s in the household. There is a positive correlation with the use of any tobacco product in the last one month with women's and men's age. 33 percent of women and 53 percent of men who ever used tobacco, smoked cigarettes.

Table TA.1R: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Roma settlements, 2013

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of women age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product[1]	
Total	66.9	32.6	0.4	0.0	33.0	24.9	0.1	0.0	25.0	980
Age										
15-19	91.5	8.0	0.5	0.0	8.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	267
20-24	75.5	24.5	0.0	0.0	24.5	17.3	0.0	0.0	17.3	180
25-29	66.3	33.2	0.5	0.0	33.7	24.5	0.5	0.0	25.0	142
30-34	52.7	46.6	0.8	0.0	47.3	32.7	0.0	0.0	32.7	130
35-39	50.6	48.6	0.8	0.0	49.4	40.1	0.8	0.0	40.9	90
40-44	37.8	61.4	0.0	0.0	61.4	55.6	0.0	0.0	55.6	92
45-49	40.8	58.3	0.9	0.0	59.2	53.7	0.0	0.0	53.7	79
Region										
North	61.6	38.4	0.0	0.0	38.4	24.7	0.0	0.0	24.7	99
Centre	68.7	30.8	0.5	0.0	31.2	23.8	0.1	0.0	23.9	807
South	54.7	44.4	0.9	0.0	45.3	37.0	0.9	0.0	37.9	74
Area										
Urban	67.7	31.7	0.5	0.0	32.2	23.8	0.2	0.0	24.0	834
Rural	62.3	37.7	0.0	0.0	37.7	31.2	0.0	0.0	31.2	146
Education										
None	64.8	34.7	0.4	0.0	35.1	27.7	0.0	0.0	27.7	598
Primary	70.0	29.3	0.6	0.0	30.0	21.1	0.4	0.0	21.5	341
Secondary or higher	(72.4)	(27.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.6)	(15.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.1)	41
Under-5s in the same household										
At least one	67.9	31.6	0.4	0.0	32.1	24.0	0.1	0.0	24.1	695
None	64.4	34.8	0.5	0.0	35.3	27.2	0.2	0.0	27.4	285
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	72.6	27.4	0.0	0.0	27.4	24.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	162
Second	58.2	40.9	0.9	0.0	41.8	32.4	0.9	0.0	33.3	160
Middle	63.3	36.3	0.4	0.0	36.7	26.8	0.0	0.0	26.8	187
Fourth	61.6	37.6	0.4	0.0	38.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	27.3	224
Richest	76.4	23.1	0.5	0.0	23.6	17.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	247

1 MICS indicator 12.1 - Tobacco use
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TA.1R.M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Roma settlements, 2013

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of men age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product[1]	
Total	44.5	52.6	2.1	0.5	55.2	42.7	0.3	0.0	43.0	536
Age										
15-19	72.2	25.3	1.5	0.5	27.3	13.2	0.0	0.0	13.2	141
20-24	48.1	45.6	3.9	1.8	51.3	38.4	0.6	0.0	39.0	110
25-29	43.8	54.7	1.5	0.0	56.2	47.0	0.0	0.0	47.0	92
30-34	32.6	66.2	1.2	0.0	67.4	50.7	1.2	0.0	51.9	59
35-39	20.1	77.3	2.6	0.0	79.9	69.9	0.0	0.0	69.9	54
40-44	(17.2)	(79.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(82.8)	(72.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(72.3)	43
45-49	(17.1)	(82.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(82.9)	(70.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(70.7)	38
Region										
North	45.7	53.1	1.2	0.0	54.3	38.8	1.2	0.0	40.1	56
Centre	45.4	51.3	2.5	0.6	54.4	41.9	0.2	0.0	42.1	433
South	35.0	63.5	0.0	0.0	63.5	54.6	0.0	0.0	54.6	47
Area										
Urban	44.9	51.6	2.5	0.6	54.8	41.9	0.3	0.0	42.2	452
Rural	42.5	57.5	0.0	0.0	57.5	47.1	0.0	0.0	47.1	84
Education										
None	40.5	56.3	2.4	0.0	58.7	46.7	0.0	0.0	46.7	183
Primary	46.0	52.1	1.2	0.6	54.0	41.6	0.2	0.0	41.8	304
Secondary or higher	50.4	41.1	7.2	1.4	49.6	35.0	1.4	0.0	36.4	49
Under-5s in the same household										
At least one	42.8	54.9	1.4	0.8	57.0	44.7	0.2	0.0	44.9	353
None	47.9	48.0	3.7	0.0	51.7	38.8	0.4	0.0	39.2	183
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	(50.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(46.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(46.7)	85
Second	34.5	63.2	1.5	0.0	64.8	53.9	0.8	0.0	54.7	90
Middle	38.6	59.9	1.5	0.0	61.4	46.0	0.8	0.0	46.7	90
Fourth	44.2	53.1	1.6	0.5	55.3	42.4	0.0	0.0	42.4	128
Richest	51.8	42.2	4.7	1.4	48.2	31.4	0.0	0.0	31.4	142

1 MICS indicator 12.1 - Tobacco use [M]
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

The results of the 2013 Montenegro Roma settlements MICS show that 22 percent of men 15–49 years old smoked a cigarette for the first time before age 15 (see table TA.2R.M). Among women the corresponding percentage is 10 percent (see table TA.2R).

While 35 percent of men 35–39 years of age smoked a cigarette before age 15, among women at this age the proportion was almost twice as low (18 percent). As displayed in table TA.2R.M, among men that currently smoke cigarettes, 63 percent smoked 20 or more cigarettes in the last 24 hours. A smaller proportion of women smoke as much: 46 percent of women that currently smoke cigarettes smoked 20 or more cigarettes in the last 24 hours. 47 percent of women and 34 percent of men smoked 10–19 cigarettes in the last 24 hours.

43 percent of women who smoked 20 or more cigarettes in the last 24 hours live in the same household with at least one under-5 child, while among men, this percentage is higher (65 percent).

Table TA.2R: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					Number of women age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Total	
Total	9.8	980	2.2	5.3	46.7	45.8	100.0	245
Age								
15-19	4.9	267	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
20-24	9.5	180	(10.6)	(2.2)	(45.1)	(42.1)	100.0	31
25-29	9.7	142	(1.9)	(11.7)	(54.3)	(32.1)	100.0	35
30-34	15.2	130	(0.0)	(1.6)	(51.4)	(47.0)	100.0	43
35-39	18.3	90	(0.0)	(5.6)	(48.4)	(46.0)	100.0	37
40-44	10.6	92	(1.4)	(6.7)	(37.2)	(54.8)	100.0	51
45-49	7.6	79	(1.6)	(1.6)	(43.5)	(53.3)	100.0	42
Region								
North	20.5	99	(7.9)	(11.2)	(22.4)	(58.5)	100.0	24
Centre	7.7	807	1.1	4.6	52.3	42.0	100.0	193
South	18.0	74	(4.9)	(4.9)	(29.3)	(60.9)	100.0	28
Area								
Urban	8.7	834	1.0	5.8	51.9	41.2	100.0	200
Rural	16.0	146	7.2	3.0	24.0	65.8	100.0	46
Education								
None	10.0	598	1.7	6.2	47.9	44.3	100.0	166
Primary	10.4	341	3.6	3.8	43.7	48.9	100.0	73
Secondary or higher	(1.7)	41	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	9.9	695	2.0	3.3	52.2	42.5	100.0	167
None	9.6	285	2.6	9.6	34.8	52.9	100.0	78
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	11.1	510	2.8	8.7	44.1	44.4	100.0	142
Richest 40 percent	8.4	470	1.3	0.7	50.3	47.7	100.0	103

1 MICS indicator 12.2 - Smoking before age 15
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TA.2R.M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					Number of men age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Total	
Total	21.9	536	0.9	2.1	34.2	62.8	100.0	230
Age								
15-19	15.8	141	*	*	*	*	100.0	19
20-24	20.1	110	(3.2)	(6.5)	(47.2)	(43.1)	100.0	43
25-29	15.3	92	(0.0)	(0.0)	(44.8)	(55.2)	100.0	43
30-34	25.7	59	(0.0)	(0.0)	(42.0)	(58.0)	100.0	31
35-39	35.3	54	(1.8)	(1.9)	(19.6)	(76.7)	100.0	38
40-44	(35.8)	43	(0.0)	(2.2)	(25.9)	(71.8)	100.0	31
45-49	(25.2)	38	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.8)	(86.2)	100.0	27
Region								
North	15.9	56	*	*	*	*	100.0	23
Centre	22.1	433	0.8	1.9	38.3	59.0	100.0	182
South	26.9	47	(2.7)	(2.7)	(11.0)	(83.6)	100.0	25
Area								
Urban	22.6	452	0.7	2.2	38.1	59.0	100.0	191
Rural	18.1	84	(1.7)	(1.7)	(15.2)	(81.3)	100.0	40
Education								
None	24.6	183	1.6	1.6	30.4	66.4	100.0	85
Primary	21.7	304	0.5	2.7	36.0	60.7	100.0	127
Secondary or higher	12.7	49	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	22.4	353	0.9	2.2	32.3	64.6	100.0	158
None	20.8	183	1.0	1.9	38.2	58.9	100.0	72
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	24.8	266	1.6	2.6	35.0	60.8	100.0	131
Richest 40 percent	19.0	270	0.0	1.4	33.1	65.5	100.0	99

1 MICS indicator 12.2 - Smoking before age 15 [M]
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Alcohol Use

In Table TA.3 women's use of alcohol is shown. 23 percent of women 15–49 years old had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month. 2 percent of women of the same age group had at least one alcoholic drink before the age of 15 while 40 percent of women never had an alcoholic drink. Among the youngest age group, the proportion of women who had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 is higher than among the older age groups.

The proportion of men that consume alcohol is higher than the proportion of women that consume alcohol (see Table TA.3.M). 52 percent of men age 15–49 years old had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month. Use of alcohol before the age of 15 is also more common among men than among women. 10 percent of men age 15–49 years drank alcohol before age 15, compared to 2 percent of women.

The use of alcohol by women varies somewhat by wealth quintile, by area and by education level. Particularly among women, alcohol use is more common in urban areas and among women belonging to the richest households. The percentage of women and men who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month is lowest in the North (11 and 40 percent respectively) and highest in the South (29 and 58 percent respectively). Alcohol use is more common among women and men with higher education than among women and men with lower levels of education. 35 percent of women and 59 percent of men with higher education had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, compared to 5 and 44 percent with primary education for women and men respectively.

Table TA.3: Use of alcohol (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of women who:			
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15[1]	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month[2]	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	40.3	1.8	23.2	3493
Age				
15-19	60.4	4.6	14.1	531
20-24	34.5	3.0	27.9	563
25-29	32.6	1.0	29.1	501
30-34	31.3	1.1	29.5	509
35-39	41.3	0.9	23.1	463
40-44	39.8	0.6	19.8	434
45-49	41.8	0.7	18.4	492
Region				
North	53.1	1.4	10.6	970
Centre	35.1	1.6	27.4	1720
South	35.9	2.7	29.4	803
Area				
Urban	36.3	1.6	27.4	2335
Rural	48.3	2.2	14.8	1158
Education[a]				
Primary	66.3	0.6	5.1	355
Secondary	42.5	1.8	19.5	1969
Higher	28.0	2.2	35.4	1153
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	58.5	2.1	9.5	511
Second	45.9	1.2	16.0	613
Middle	40.4	2.2	25.7	756
Fourth	35.3	1.2	25.6	810
Richest	29.3	2.3	32.8	802
Religion of household head				
Orthodox	34.1	2.1	26.7	2666
Catholic	34.6	1.9	31.8	102
Islamic	65.8	0.5	7.1	659
Other religion	44.6	0.9	29.8	66

1 MICS indicator 12.4 - Use of alcohol before age 15
2 MICS indicator 12.3 - Use of alcohol
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table

Table TA.3.M: Use of alcohol (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of men who:			
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15[1]	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month[2]	Number of men age 15-49 years
Total	17.9	10.3	51.5	1799
Age				
15-19	49.1	16.4	24.3	313
20-24	14.1	11.2	53.0	298
25-29	7.6	13.2	58.9	226
30-34	11.3	8.9	59.3	243
35-39	14.5	4.4	53.8	247
40-44	10.8	10.8	60.3	220
45-49	8.8	6.0	59.7	252
Region				
North	27.3	6.0	40.3	541
Centre	11.4	14.6	55.8	857
South	19.1	7.2	57.7	401
Area				
Urban	15.0	12.2	54.9	1158
Rural	23.2	7.0	45.4	641
Education[a]				
Primary	28.6	7.7	44.1	122
Secondary	20.3	9.3	49.4	1198
Higher	9.1	13.9	58.9	473
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	24.9	7.8	38.3	324
Second	19.9	6.2	50.8	312
Middle	19.1	7.6	47.7	345
Fourth	11.5	13.3	61.7	381
Richest	16.0	14.8	56.1	437
Religion of household head				
Orthodox	14.9	11.6	55.6	1365
Catholic	(16.6)	(7.9)	(66.9)	36
Islamic	29.5	4.7	33.3	355
Other religion	(19.3)	(20.7)	(60.1)	43

1 MICS indicator 12.4 - Use of alcohol before age 15 [M]
2 MICS indicator 12.3 - Use of alcohol [M]
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Alcohol Use in Roma Settlements

In Table TA.3R women's use of alcohol is shown. 4 percent of women 15–49 years old in Roma settlements had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month. 8 percent of women this age had at least one alcoholic drink before the age of 15, while 69 percent of women have never had an alcoholic drink. Among the younger age groups, the proportion of women who had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 is higher than among the older age groups. There is a negative correlation between women who have never had an alcoholic drink and wealth status. 49 percent of women from the richest households have never had an alcoholic drink compared to 95 percent of women from the poorest households.

The proportion of men in Roma settlements that consume alcohol is higher than the proportion of women that consume alcohol (see Table TA.3R.M). 27 percent of men 15–49 years old had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month. Use of alcohol before the age of 15 is also more common among men than among women. 21 percent of men age 15–49 years drank alcohol before age 15, compared to 8 percent of women.

15 percent of men with secondary or higher education, 27 percent with primary education, and 29 percent with no education had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month.

Table TA.3R: Use of alcohol (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of women who:			
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15[1]	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month[2]	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	68.5	7.5	3.8	980
Age				
15-19	73.5	14.1	0.9	267
20-24	72.4	5.1	5.3	180
25-29	63.1	6.6	3.4	142
30-34	69.0	5.7	6.1	130
35-39	59.0	6.4	3.3	90
40-44	66.5	1.4	6.8	92
45-49	64.4	3.7	3.5	79
Region				
North	78.2	1.4	4.2	99
Centre	67.1	8.3	3.6	807
South	70.3	6.5	5.1	74
Area				
Urban	67.7	8.0	3.7	834
Rural	73.0	4.7	4.0	146
Education				
None	69.9	6.8	3.0	598
Primary	67.4	9.1	3.3	341
Secondary or higher	(56.4)	(5.5)	(18.6)	41
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	95.4	0.4	0.0	162
Second	74.5	3.6	6.0	160
Middle	73.3	4.9	4.1	187
Fourth	62.0	8.9	6.2	224
Richest	49.1	15.4	2.4	247

1 MICS indicator 12.4 - Use of alcohol before age 15
2 MICS indicator 12.3 - Use of alcohol
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TA.3R.M: Use of alcohol (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of men who:			
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15[1]	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month[2]	Number of men age 15-49 years
Total	34.8	21.0	26.5	536
Age				
15-19	46.7	29.5	14.1	141
20-24	38.2	17.5	24.9	110
25-29	36.9	14.1	23.6	92
30-34	25.2	20.6	27.3	59
35-39	23.6	23.0	40.1	54
40-44	(26.1)	(14.4)	(40.7)	43
45-49	(15.4)	(22.1)	(48.4)	38
Region				
North	47.5	12.8	32.0	56
Centre	31.6	22.8	25.2	433
South	48.5	14.2	32.1	47
Area				
Urban	32.6	22.7	24.9	452
Rural	46.3	12.3	35.1	84
Education				
None	31.3	23.6	28.7	183
Primary	35.6	21.8	27.1	304
Secondary or higher	42.2	6.3	14.9	49
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	(54.7)	(6.8)	(20.9)	85
Second	42.5	17.9	29.8	90
Middle	36.8	20.4	31.6	90
Fourth	31.6	21.8	21.4	128
Richest	19.5	31.3	29.1	142

1 MICS indicator 12.4 - Use of alcohol before age 15 [M]
2 MICS indicator 12.3 - Use of alcohol [M]
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

XIII Subjective Well-Being

Subjective Well-Being

It is well-known that the subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status. In the 2013 Montenegro MICS a set of questions were asked to women and men between 15–24 years of age to understand how satisfied this group of young people are in different areas of their lives, such as their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where they live, how they are treated by others, how they look, and their current income.

Life satisfaction is a measure of an individual's perceived level of well-being. Understanding young women and young men's satisfaction in different areas of their lives can help to gain a comprehensive picture of young people's life situations. A distinction can also be made between life satisfaction and happiness. Happiness is a fleeting emotion that can be affected by numerous factors, including day-to-day factors such as the weather, or a recent death in the family. It is possible for a person to be satisfied with her/his job, income, family life, friends, and other aspects of her life, but still be unhappy. In addition to the set of questions on life satisfaction, the 2013 Montenegro MICS also asked questions about happiness and the respondents' perceptions of a better life.

To assist respondents in answering the set of questions on happiness and life satisfaction they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not-so-smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix F).

The indicators related to subjective well-being are as follows:

- Life satisfaction – number of women age 15–24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life, overall
- Happiness – the proportion of women and men age 15–24 years who are very or somewhat happy
- Perception of a better life – the proportion of women and men age 15–24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and who expect that their lives will be better after one year

Respectively, Tables SW.1 and SW.1.M show the proportion of young women and young men age 15–24 years, who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains. Of the different domains, young women are the most satisfied with their health (99 percent), their family life (98 percent) and the way they look (98 percent). The results for young men are similar: they are the most satisfied with their health (99 percent), their family life (98 percent) and friendships (96 percent). Among the domains, both young women and young men are the least satisfied with their current income (76 and 74 percent respectively), with 39 percent of young women and 41 percent of young men having an income.

Young women are less satisfied with their living environment in the North (78 percent) compared to the Central region (95 percent). The differences by region are not so pronounced for young men. In addition, there is a positive correlation between satisfaction of women age 15–24 years with their living environment and education level, as well as wealth quintiles.

Table SW.1: Domains of life satisfaction (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains:						Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with school	Number of women age 15-24 years attending school	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Number of women age 15-24 years who have a job	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Number of women age 15-24 years who have an income
	Family life	Friendships	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income							
Total	98.2	95.9	98.6	88.5	94.7	98.1	70.3	16.4	39.3	1094	86.4	769	82.5	180	76.4	430
Age																
15-19	98.3	96.0	99.2	85.8	94.0	98.5	89.6	3.2	30.5	531	85.7	476	*	17	76.7	162
15-17	99.2	95.5	98.9	83.9	92.9	98.3	97.7	1.2	27.7	295	86.2	289	*	4	78.0	82
18-19	97.2	96.7	99.6	88.3	95.4	98.6	79.6	5.7	33.9	236	84.9	188	*	14	75.4	80
20-24	98.0	95.8	98.1	91.1	95.3	97.7	52.0	28.9	47.6	563	87.5	292	81.6	163	76.2	268
Region																
North	98.0	92.8	98.5	77.7	91.6	98.4	64.8	11.0	24.1	332	87.2	215	(87.9)	36	77.3	80
Centre	98.7	96.9	99.1	95.3	96.5	98.0	72.6	18.5	50.4	533	89.5	387	80.3	98	77.5	269
South	97.3	98.1	97.8	88.4	94.8	97.7	72.8	19.7	35.3	229	78.3	167	(83.1)	45	71.7	81
Area																
Urban	98.0	95.9	98.9	90.6	94.2	97.6	71.0	17.8	41.9	724	86.5	514	84.8	129	80.1	304
Rural	98.6	96.0	98.1	84.5	95.6	98.9	68.9	13.8	34.0	370	86.2	255	(76.8)	51	67.5	126
Marital status																
Ever married/in union	96.6	92.5	97.9	88.2	93.5	96.6	16.3	20.7	42.4	140	*	23	(84.1)	29	77.4	59
Never married/in union	98.4	96.4	98.8	88.6	94.8	98.3	78.2	15.8	38.8	954	86.2	746	82.2	151	76.2	370
Education[a]																
Primary	94.2	92.9	95.1	76.3	90.3	96.4	20.3	6.8	16.6	60	*	12	*	4	*	10
Secondary	98.4	95.0	99.6	87.0	94.1	98.6	64.7	12.5	36.5	602	84.9	390	80.9	75	73.6	220
Higher	98.4	97.6	97.8	92.6	96.2	97.5	85.3	23.4	46.5	430	87.7	367	83.7	101	80.1	200
Wealth index quintiles																
Poorest	97.0	93.8	98.2	74.5	90.6	96.5	54.0	10.3	23.1	167	82.1	90	*	17	(43.7)	38
Second	97.8	93.3	100.0	85.9	94.5	98.7	62.2	18.5	34.8	197	85.9	123	(71.4)	36	75.8	69
Middle	98.0	94.7	96.6	89.7	93.0	97.3	69.4	16.7	38.7	248	91.7	172	(77.1)	41	77.7	96
Fourth	99.0	99.8	99.7	94.7	96.3	98.3	79.7	17.0	47.5	266	85.9	212	(88.1)	45	77.3	126
Richest	98.6	96.6	98.8	92.8	97.8	99.3	79.5	18.3	46.3	216	84.4	172	(95.9)	40	86.8	100
Religion of household head																
Orthodox	97.8	96.5	98.8	90.7	95.5	98.0	74.2	19.2	44.6	795	85.0	590	81.0	153	76.9	354
Catholic	(100.0)	(96.4)	(100.0)	(95.0)	(96.7)	(100.0)	(61.9)	(13.5)	(59.8)	40	(86.6)	25	*	5	*	24
Islamic	99.3	94.8	97.8	80.3	92.5	98.4	58.0	8.1	16.5	235	92.9	136	*	19	(80.3)	39
Other religion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24	*	18	*	3	*	13

a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SW.1.M: Domains of life satisfaction (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains:						Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with school	Number of men age 15-24 years attending school	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Number of men age 15-24 years who have a job	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Number of men age 15-24 years who have an income
	Family life	Friendships	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income							
Total	97.5	95.8	99.3	87.4	94.7	94.6	64.1	19.5	40.6	611	80.8	392	84.9	119	74.1	248
Age																
15-19	99.3	96.6	100.0	88.6	95.7	96.3	88.3	5.4	31.2	313	76.7	277	*	17	77.4	98
15-17	99.8	97.9	100.0	87.9	95.9	96.7	98.4	2.4	28.0	191	80.2	188	*	5	(81.0)	54
18-19	98.5	94.8	100.0	89.7	95.4	95.8	72.5	10.3	36.3	122	69.1	88	*	13	(73.2)	44
20-24	95.7	95.0	98.5	86.1	93.7	92.8	38.6	34.3	50.6	298	90.6	115	82.4	102	72.0	151
Region																
North	98.6	97.3	99.4	81.2	94.4	97.0	64.4	8.0	16.1	201	85.0	130	*	16	(73.3)	32
Centre	95.7	94.9	99.0	89.7	93.9	92.3	62.5	22.2	55.8	272	77.8	170	(80.1)	61	71.6	152
South	99.6	95.5	99.6	91.9	96.9	95.7	66.7	31.0	46.5	138	80.3	92	95.1	43	80.5	64
Area																
Urban	96.5	94.6	99.0	88.5	93.2	94.3	67.2	19.1	40.7	392	79.7	263	83.9	75	77.5	159
Rural	99.4	98.0	99.8	85.3	97.4	95.1	58.6	20.3	40.6	219	83.0	128	(86.5)	44	68.1	89
Marital status																
Ever married/in union	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	-	0	*	9	*	12
Never married/in union	97.5	96.1	99.2	87.2	94.9	94.6	66.0	18.5	39.8	594	80.8	392	85.8	110	75.3	237
Education[a]																
Primary	(100.0)	(93.1)	(100.0)	(79.3)	(90.7)	(91.8)	(42.6)	(29.7)	(39.9)	31	*	13	*	9	*	12
Secondary	98.8	95.1	99.6	86.9	95.5	95.5	58.7	17.7	40.4	433	75.4	254	85.9	77	76.9	175
Higher	94.1	99.2	98.9	91.1	94.0	93.3	85.4	22.9	42.0	146	91.3	124	(86.4)	33	(75.0)	61
Wealth index quintiles																
Poorest	98.5	94.0	98.8	77.3	94.1	96.2	54.4	15.9	29.8	112	85.9	61	*	18	(59.1)	33
Second	98.5	91.2	100.0	91.2	95.7	95.3	50.6	25.0	38.8	98	(86.6)	50	*	25	(65.5)	38
Middle	97.4	96.1	97.8	90.5	95.2	94.6	64.1	13.5	34.7	119	79.2	76	*	16	(81.5)	41
Fourth	95.5	99.1	99.6	88.2	92.9	93.8	68.1	19.7	38.5	123	74.0	84	(76.7)	24	(84.0)	48
Richest	97.9	97.1	100.0	89.1	95.7	93.7	76.0	23.0	55.4	160	81.5	121	(90.4)	37	74.8	88
Religion of household head																
Orthodox	97.5	96.0	99.5	89.1	94.5	94.1	64.5	20.9	43.9	447	80.1	289	82.9	94	74.2	196
Catholic	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	8	*	3	*	6
Islamic	97.9	95.1	99.2	82.0	95.2	95.9	60.8	14.4	26.6	131	84.0	80	*	19	(60.7)	35
Other religion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	*	15	*	4	*	11

a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
'-' denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

In Table SW.2 the proportion of women age 15–24 years with overall life satisfaction is shown and in Table SW.2.M the same indicator for men is presented. Overall, 98 percent of 15–24 year old women are satisfied with life. 99 percent of women living in the richest wealth quintile are satisfied with life overall compared to 92 percent of women living in the poorest wealth quintile. The proportion of women that are satisfied with life overall is the same in urban and rural areas (98 percent) in each case.

The average life satisfaction score is the arithmetic mean of responses to questions included in the calculation of life satisfaction. Lower scores indicate higher satisfaction levels. As Table SW.2 indicates, there is no difference in the percentage of overall life satisfaction among women this age by area type, age group or marital status. However, there is a positive correlation between the average life satisfaction score and wealth status of the women and education level.

Table SW.2: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, the average overall life satisfaction score, and percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of women with overall life satisfaction[1]	Average life satisfaction score	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	97.8	1.3	98.0	1094
Age				
15-19	97.9	1.3	97.5	531
15-17	97.0	1.3	97.8	295
18-19	99.1	1.3	97.2	236
20-24	97.8	1.3	98.4	563
Region				
North	97.3	1.3	98.7	332
Centre	98.0	1.3	97.9	533
South	98.4	1.4	97.1	229
Area				
Urban	98.0	1.3	97.7	724
Rural	97.5	1.3	98.5	370
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	95.8	1.3	97.8	140
Never married/in union	98.2	1.3	98.0	954
Education[a]				
Primary	93.0	1.4	89.7	60
Secondary	97.8	1.3	98.3	602
Higher	98.7	1.2	98.7	430
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	91.8	1.5	95.0	167
Second	99.0	1.3	100.0	197
Middle	97.6	1.3	97.8	248
Fourth	99.8	1.2	98.0	266
Richest	99.4	1.2	98.6	216
Religion of household head				
Orthodox	97.8	1.3	98.2	795
Catholic	(100.0)	(1.3)	(98.3)	40
Islamic	98.5	1.2	98.5	235
Other religion	*	*	*	24

1 MICS Indicator 11.1 - Life satisfaction
2 MICS indicator 11.2 - Happiness
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

As shown in Table SW.2.M, 99 percent of 15–24-year-old men are satisfied with life, overall. For young men, there are no clear differentials in overall life satisfaction by background characteristics.

The proportion of 15–24-year-old men who are very or somewhat happy is similar to that of young women (97 percent, compared to 98 percent for women age 15–24).

Table SW.2.M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, the average overall life satisfaction score, and percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of men with overall life satisfaction[1]	Average life satisfaction score	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of men age 15-24 years
Total	98.5	1.4	96.9	611
Age				
15-19	99.6	1.3	98.8	313
15-17	100.0	1.3	99.4	191
18-19	98.9	1.4	97.9	122
20-24	97.4	1.4	94.8	298
Region				
North	98.3	1.4	98.2	201
Centre	98.1	1.4	95.2	272
South	99.8	1.3	98.1	138
Area				
Urban	98.4	1.4	96.0	392
Rural	98.9	1.4	98.3	219
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	*	*	*	17
Never married/in union	98.5	1.4	97.0	594
Education[a]				
Primary	(97.7)	(1.7)	(95.0)	31
Secondary	98.7	1.3	97.9	433
Higher	99.1	1.4	94.9	146
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	97.9	1.5	96.3	112
Second	99.0	1.3	97.5	98
Middle	97.5	1.4	95.8	119
Fourth	100.0	1.4	99.0	123
Richest	98.4	1.3	95.9	160
Religion of household head				
Orthodox	98.7	1.4	97.0	447
Catholic	*	*	*	12
Islamic	98.4	1.5	96.5	131
Other religion	*	*	*	21

1 MICS Indicator 11.1 - Life satisfaction [M]
2 MICS indicator 11.2 - Happiness [M]
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

In Table SW.3, women's perceptions of a better life are shown. The proportion of women age 15–24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and who expect that their lives will get better after one year is 38 percent. The corresponding indicator for men age 15–24 years, found in Table SW.3.M, is

somewhat similar to that of women of this age (33 percent). Differences in the perception of a better life can be observed by wealth quintiles: 33 percent of young women and 24 percent of young men that live in households in the poorest wealth quintile think that their lives improved during the last one year and expect that it will get better after one year, while the corresponding proportions for young women and men that live in households in the richest wealth quintile are, respectively, 42 percent and 39 percent.

There is a clear difference between the percentages of young men for all three indicators by region. Percentages for young men in the North are much lower compared to the Central region and the South.

Table SW.3: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of women who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]	
Total	41.4	86.9	37.9	1094
Age				
15-19	38.6	86.8	36.1	531
15-17	35.1	84.7	33.0	295
18-19	42.9	89.3	40.0	236
20-24	44.0	87.0	39.6	563
Region				
North	39.3	82.9	34.9	332
Centre	44.3	87.1	41.5	533
South	37.6	92.2	33.8	229
Area				
Urban	43.7	85.9	40.0	724
Rural	36.7	88.9	33.7	370
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	47.7	79.4	40.5	140
Never married/in union	40.4	88.0	37.5	954
Education[a]				
Primary	30.4	73.1	23.8	60
Secondary	36.2	88.2	34.3	602
Higher	50.1	87.0	44.8	430
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	37.9	80.8	32.9	167
Second	41.7	86.8	39.1	197
Middle	40.5	87.9	38.0	248
Fourth	42.3	85.4	37.1	266
Richest	43.6	92.3	41.5	216
Religion of household head				
Orthodox	39.6	87.0	36.4	795
Catholic	(58.7)	(88.8)	(55.4)	40
Islamic	45.4	87.9	40.7	235
Other religion	*	*	*	24

1 MICS indicator 11.3 - Perception of a better life
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SW.3.M: Perception of a better life (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of men who think that their life			Number of men age 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]	
Total	35.3	82.0	33.0	611
Age				
15-19	34.0	80.7	31.8	313
15-17	36.0	81.6	33.5	191
18-19	30.9	79.3	29.2	122
20-24	36.7	83.3	34.3	298
Region				
North	20.8	61.4	18.1	201
Centre	43.4	91.0	41.0	272
South	40.5	94.2	39.0	138
Area				
Urban	39.3	83.1	36.8	392
Rural	28.2	80.0	26.3	219
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	*	*	*	17
Never married/in union	35.1	82.0	32.8	594
Education[a]				
Primary	(34.7)	(78.0)	(29.9)	31
Secondary	33.6	80.5	32.1	433
Higher	41.0	88.3	36.8	146
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	25.4	73.8	23.8	112
Second	35.4	78.4	31.6	98
Middle	31.9	81.3	30.8	119
Fourth	39.0	85.2	37.5	123
Richest	41.8	87.8	38.5	160
Religion of household head				
Orthodox	35.0	83.7	32.7	447
Catholic	*	*	*	12
Islamic	35.9	76.8	33.2	131
Other religion	*	*	*	21

1 MICS indicator 11.3 - Perception of a better life [M]
a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Subjective Well-Being in Roma Settlements

Tables SW.1R and SW.1R.M show the proportion of young women and young men from Roma settlements age 15–24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains. Of the different domains, young women are the most satisfied with the way they look (96 percent), their health (94 percent) and family life (92 percent). The results for young men are similar: they are the most satisfied with the way they look (96 percent) and their health (95 percent).

The largest differences among women and men from Roma settlements are related to the economic sphere of life: only 3 percent of young women have a job and 7 percent have an income while among men, 37 percent have a job and 47 percent have an income.

There is a difference in the percentage of young women satisfied with friendships by age group. 80 percent of young women age 15–19 years are satisfied with their friendships compared to 66 percent of young women age 20–24 years. Interestingly, there is no such difference for young men.

Table SW.1R: Domains of life satisfaction (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains:						Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with school	Number of women age 15-24 years attending school	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Number of women age 15-24 years who have a job	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Number of women age 15-24 years who have an income
	Family life	Friendships	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income							
Total	91.9	74.5	94.0	72.7	87.2	96.3	5.9	3.4	7.3	448	(94.8)	26	*	15	(51.9)	33
Age																
15-19	91.0	80.2	94.1	75.1	87.3	96.0	9.2	2.1	7.2	267	(94.4)	25	*	6	*	19
15-17	89.7	80.9	95.3	75.5	89.4	96.9	11.6	0.9	5.0	181	*	21	*	2	*	9
18-19	93.8	78.7	91.5	74.4	82.7	93.9	4.2	4.5	11.9	87	*	4	*	4	*	10
20-24	93.2	66.1	93.9	69.0	87.1	96.7	1.0	5.4	7.3	180	*	2	*	10	*	13
Region																
North	(93.9)	(83.0)	(98.4)	(71.7)	(83.5)	(95.5)	(8.1)	(3.2)	(9.7)	43	*	3	*	1	*	4
Centre	91.7	72.3	93.6	74.7	88.6	97.0	5.3	3.5	6.5	379	*	20	*	13	(51.8)	25
South	(92.3)	(92.2)	(92.2)	(45.4)	(72.7)	(87.0)	(10.5)	(2.6)	(14.2)	26	*	3	*	1	*	4
Area																
Urban	91.3	72.6	93.6	74.9	88.4	97.1	5.8	3.3	6.2	385	*	22	*	13	(50.4)	24
Rural	95.8	86.1	96.7	58.6	79.3	91.4	6.6	4.4	13.8	62	*	4	*	3	*	9
Marital status																
Ever married/in union	93.1	64.5	93.6	71.4	84.7	96.2	0.0	2.5	5.2	225	-	0	*	6	*	12
Never married/in union	90.7	84.7	94.5	73.9	89.7	96.4	11.9	4.4	9.3	222	(94.8)	26	*	10	*	21
Education																
None	88.7	70.2	93.2	76.4	87.4	95.9	0.0	3.0	2.9	255	-	0	*	8	*	7
Primary	96.1	78.1	94.9	65.3	85.6	96.3	8.1	3.3	9.7	172	*	14	*	6	*	17
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	*	13	*	2	*	8
Wealth index																
Poorest 60 percent	88.1	68.7	94.0	58.3	83.9	95.9	3.2	2.9	6.1	223	*	7	*	6	*	14
Richest 40 percent	95.7	80.2	94.0	86.9	90.4	96.7	8.6	3.9	8.4	225	*	19	*	9	*	19

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
'-' denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Table SW.1R.M: Domains of life satisfaction (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains:						Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with school	Number of men age 15-24 years attending school	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Number of men age 15-24 years who have a job	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Number of men age 15-24 years who have an income
	Family life	Friendships	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income							
Total	88.2	89.6	95.0	69.7	84.0	95.8	11.0	36.7	46.8	251	(93.9)	28	69.4	92	61.8	118
Age																
15-19	90.9	90.5	95.9	73.2	85.2	96.5	19.0	24.5	37.1	141	(93.7)	27	(68.9)	34	61.2	52
15-17	95.4	91.5	95.4	75.0	85.7	97.8	26.7	15.2	29.1	95	(93.3)	25	*	14	(45.2)	28
18-19	(81.6)	(88.5)	(97.0)	(69.7)	(84.2)	(93.9)	(3.1)	(43.5)	(53.7)	46	*	1	*	20	*	25
20-24	84.9	88.5	93.8	65.2	82.5	95.0	0.9	52.4	59.1	110	*	1	69.7	58	62.3	65
Region																
North	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23	*	1	*	1	*	1
Centre	88.8	90.1	95.9	73.8	85.0	97.3	12.0	42.3	53.8	208	*	25	69.5	88	61.8	112
South	(89.2)	(92.9)	(92.9)	(39.3)	(82.1)	(92.8)	(10.7)	(17.8)	(21.4)	20	*	2	*	3	*	4
Area																
Urban	88.0	88.9	94.5	72.3	84.1	95.8	12.1	40.9	52.2	217	(93.6)	26	70.5	89	62.2	113
Rural	(89.7)	(93.8)	(97.9)	(52.8)	(83.6)	(95.9)	(4.1)	(10.2)	(12.3)	34	*	1	*	3	*	4
Marital status																
Ever married/in union	89.2	90.4	96.9	73.7	86.5	96.7	1.2	56.5	64.3	85	*	1	71.2	48	63.7	55
Never married/in union	87.8	89.2	94.0	67.7	82.7	95.4	16.1	26.6	37.8	166	(93.7)	27	(67.5)	44	60.1	63
Education																
None	85.1	89.2	89.1	72.3	81.9	93.2	0.0	29.7	40.9	72	-	0	*	21	(50.6)	30
Primary	87.6	90.8	97.3	69.6	86.7	96.3	11.4	41.8	51.8	151	*	17	71.5	63	67.0	78
Secondary or higher	(100.0)	(84.2)	(97.5)	(63.6)	(75.1)	(100.0)	(37.5)	(27.3)	(34.9)	28	*	10	*	8	*	10
Wealth index																
Poorest 60 percent	76.6	86.5	93.9	52.1	80.1	92.3	6.0	29.8	34.8	117	*	7	(68.0)	35	(43.3)	41
Richest 40 percent	98.4	92.3	95.9	85.0	87.4	99.0	15.5	42.7	57.2	134	*	21	70.2	57	71.7	77

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
'-' denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

In Table SW.2R the proportion of women age 15–24 years with overall life satisfaction is shown, and in Table SW.2M.R the same indicator for men is presented. Overall 85 percent of women age 15–24 years are satisfied with life. 93 percent of women this age living in the richest 60 percent of households are satisfied with life overall, compared to 77 percent of women living in the poorest 60 percent of households.

The average life satisfaction score is the arithmetic mean of responses to questions included in the calculation of life satisfaction. Lower scores indicate higher satisfaction levels. As Table SW.2R indicates, there is no difference in the percentage of overall life satisfaction among women this age by area type, age group or marital status. However, there is a positive correlation between the average life satisfaction score and the socioeconomic status of the women.

According to the same table (SW.2R), 94 percent of women age 15–24 years are very or somewhat happy. 90 percent of young women with no education are very or somewhat happy, compared to 98 percent of those with primary education. There is also a difference between the population of young women living in the poorest 60 percent of households who are very or somewhat happy (90 percent), compared to those living in the richest 40 percent of households (98 percent).

Table SW.2R: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, the average overall life satisfaction score, and percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of women with overall life satisfaction[1]	Average life satisfaction score	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	85.1	1.7	93.9	448
Age				
15-19	87.4	1.7	93.7	267
15-17	86.0	1.7	93.4	181
18-19	90.3	1.6	94.5	87
20-24	81.6	1.8	94.2	180
Region				
North	(90.6)	(1.5)	(93.9)	43
Centre	84.5	1.7	94.6	379
South	(84.5)	(1.8)	(84.5)	26
Area				
Urban	83.9	1.7	94.0	385
Rural	92.5	1.6	93.6	62
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	82.2	1.8	95.4	225
Never married/in union	88.0	1.7	92.4	222
Education				
None	85.0	1.7	90.4	255
Primary	83.7	1.8	98.4	172
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	21
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 percent	77.4	1.9	90.1	223
Richest 40 percent	92.6	1.5	97.7	225

1 MICS Indicator 11.1 - Life satisfaction
2 MICS indicator 11.2 - Happiness
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

As shown in Table SW.2R.M, 87 percent of 15–24 year old men are satisfied with life, overall. For young men, there are differentials in overall life satisfaction by wealth status. 74 percent of young men from the poorest 60 percent of households are satisfied with life overall compared to 99 percent from the richest 40 percent of households.

The proportion of men age 15–24 years who are very or somewhat happy differs by marital status: young men who have ever been married or in a union are more likely to be very or somewhat happy (98 percent), compared to young men who have never been married or in a union (87 percent).

Table SW.2R.M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, the average overall life satisfaction score, and percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of men with overall life satisfaction[1]	Average life satisfaction score	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of men age 15-24 years
Total	87.1	1.8	90.6	251
Age				
15-19	89.6	1.8	89.8	141
15-17	86.8	1.9	92.6	95
18-19	(95.5)	(1.7)	(84.1)	46
20-24	84.0	1.8	91.7	110
Region				
North	*	*	*	23
Centre	90.1	1.8	93.3	208
South	(78.6)	(2.0)	(89.3)	20
Area				
Urban	88.3	1.8	92.6	217
Rural	(79.8)	(2.0)	(77.7)	34
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	92.3	1.7	97.5	85
Never married/in union	84.5	1.9	87.1	166
Education				
None	82.6	1.9	85.5	72
Primary	87.4	1.8	91.8	151
Secondary or higher	(97.5)	(1.7)	(97.5)	28
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 percent	73.8	2.1	80.5	117
Richest 40 percent	98.7	1.6	99.5	134

1 MICS Indicator 11.1 - Life satisfaction [M]
2 MICS indicator 11.2 - Happiness [M]
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

In Tables SW.3R and SW.3M.R, women's and men's perceptions of a better life are shown. The percentage of women age 15–24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and who expect that their lives will get better after one year is 32 percent, while the level for men this age is 39 percent. Differences in the perception of a better life can be observed by wealth quintile: 18 percent of young women and 19 percent of young men who live in the poorest 60 percent of households think that their life improved during the last one year and expect that it will get better after one year, while the corresponding proportions for young women and men that live in the richest 40 percent of households are 47 percent and 56 percent, respectively.

For young women there is a clear difference for all three indicators by area, where young women from rural areas have a less positive perception of a better life compared to young women in urban areas.

Table SW.3R: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of women who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]	
Total	33.9	87.4	32.1	448
Age				
15-19	36.3	86.2	33.5	267
15-17	36.0	84.6	32.3	181
18-19	36.9	89.8	36.1	87
20-24	30.4	89.2	30.1	180
Region				
North	(14.5)	(48.5)	(11.3)	43
Centre	37.7	93.5	36.0	379
South	(10.5)	(63.8)	(10.5)	26
Area				
Urban	37.4	92.7	35.5	385
Rural	12.1	54.8	11.0	62
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	32.2	86.7	31.3	225
Never married/in union	35.7	88.2	33.0	222
Education				
None	32.7	87.1	30.9	255
Primary	31.1	88.4	29.5	172
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	21
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 percent	18.9	79.2	17.6	223
Richest 40 percent	48.7	95.7	46.5	225

1 MICS indicator 11.3 - Perception of a better life
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SW.3R.M: Perception of a better life (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of men who think that their life			Number of men age 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]	
Total	39.7	88.9	38.6	251
Age				
15-19	43.1	91.1	41.7	141
15-17	44.4	93.4	43.0	95
18-19	(40.5)	(86.3)	(39.0)	46
20-24	35.4	86.2	34.6	110
Region				
North	*	*	*	23
Centre	45.3	94.3	44.2	208
South	(17.8)	(82.1)	(17.8)	20
Area				
Urban	43.7	91.6	42.7	217
Rural	(14.3)	(71.9)	(12.3)	34
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	40.2	82.9	38.5	85
Never married/in union	39.5	92.0	38.6	166
Education				
None	37.5	87.7	36.6	72
Primary	41.1	89.8	39.7	151
Secondary or higher	(37.8)	(87.4)	(37.8)	28
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 percent	19.6	84.8	19.0	117
Richest 40 percent	57.3	92.6	55.7	134

1 MICS indicator 11.3 - Perception of a better life [M]
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

APPENDIX

Appendix A. Sample Design for Montenegro MICS

The major features of the 2013 Montenegro MICS and of the Montenegro Roma Settlements MICS sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include target sample size, sample allocation, sampling frame and listing, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The MICS was carried out in Montenegro on two samples — a national sample representative of the whole population of Montenegro (referred to as the Montenegro sample); and a Roma Settlements sample representative of the population living in Roma settlements in Montenegro. Detailed descriptions of the sample designs of both samples are presented in this appendix.

Sample Design for Montenegro National Sample

The primary objective of the sample design for the Montenegro Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the three regions of the North, Centre and South of the country.

A stratified, two-stage, cluster random sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample.

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

The target sample size for the Montenegro MICS was calculated as 4,600 households. For the calculation of the sample size, various indicators were used, including the following: the contraceptive prevalence rate for women who are currently married or in a union (with a 2005 estimate of 39.4 percent, and a calculated sample size of 1,050 households); child disability (with a 2005 estimate of 12.5 percent and calculated sample size of 4,456 households); and child labour (with a 2005 estimate of 9.9 percent and a sample size calculation of 9,444 households). The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(f)(1.1)]}{[(0.12r)^2(p)(\bar{n})]}$$

where

- n is the required sample size, expressed as the number of households
- *4* is a factor to achieve a 95 percent level of confidence
- r is the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion
- *1.1* is the factor necessary to raise the sample size by 10 per cent for the expected non-response [the actual factor will be based on the non-response level experienced in previous surveys in the country]
- f is the shortened symbol for $deff$ (design effect)
- *0.12r* is the margin of error to be tolerated at a 95 percent level of confidence, defined as 12 per cent of r (relative margin of error of r)
- p is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r, is based
- $\bar{n}$ is the average household size (number of persons per household).

For the calculation, r (contraceptive prevalence rate for married women age 15–49) was assumed to be 12 percent. The value of $deff$ (design effect) was taken as 1.5 based on estimates from previous surveys, p (percentage of married women age 15–49 years in the total population) was taken as 25 percent, $\bar{n}$ (average household size) was taken as 3.2 households, and the response rate is assumed to be 90%.

Based on a review of the 2005 Montenegro MICS results, the calculation of sample size for various indicators, and considerations for quality control and resources, it was decided to have a minimum sample size of 1,400 households for the smaller regions (the South and North) and 1,800 households for the larger Central region, for a total sample size of 4,600 households. The average number of households selected per cluster for the 2013 Montenegro MICS was determined as 20 households, based on a number of considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Dividing the total number of households by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that 70 sample clusters would need to be selected in North and South and 90 sample clusters would need to be selected in the Central region. The allocation of the total sample size

and number of clusters in the three regions is given in Table SD.1: 70 clusters were allocated to the North and South, with the targeted sample sizes 1,400 households. 90 clusters were allocated to the Central region with 1,800 households. In each region, the clusters (primary sampling units) were distributed to urban and rural domains, proportional to the size of urban and rural households in that region.

Table SD.1: Allocation of sample clusters (Primary Sampling Units) and households to sampling strata, Montenegro, 2013

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Sample EAs	Sample households	Sample EAs	Sample households	Sample EAs	Sample households
Region						
South	70	1400	42	840	28	560
Central	90	1800	72	1440	18	360
North	70	1400	32	640	38	760
Total	230	4600	146	2920	84	1680

Sampling Frame and Selection of Clusters

MONSTAT conducted a Census of the Population and Housing in 2011. The availability of the data and cartography from the 2011 Montenegro Census ensured that an updated and effective sampling frame can be developed for the 2013 Montenegro MICS. Montenegro is divided geographically into municipalities and settlements.

The municipalities are grouped into three regions, which are the geographical domains for the 2013 Montenegro MICS. For the purposes of the census operations, the settlements were subdivided into small operational segments called enumeration areas (EAs). One census enumerator was responsible for enumerating the households and population in each EA. A total of 3,651 EAs were defined for Montenegro, which were used as the primary sampling units (PSUs) to be selected at the first sampling stage for the 2013 Montenegro MICS.

In the first stage of selections, primary sampling units (PSUs), were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic PPS (probability proportional to size) sampling procedures, based on the estimated sizes of the enumeration areas from the 2011 Population Census. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of enumeration areas from each of the three regions, separately by urban and rural strata.

PSUs were selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) at the first stage and 7 PSUs with smaller sizes was combined with adjacent PSUs.

Stratification

In order to increase the efficiency of the sample design for the 2013 Montenegro MICS, the sampling frame is divided into strata which are as homogeneous as possible. The first level of stratification corresponds to the geographic domains of analysis, which are the three regions. Each region is further divided into urban and rural strata.

Given the relatively small average number of people per household and the low fertility rate in Montenegro, there was concern that the number of children under the age of 5 years in the sample would be too small to provide a sufficient level of precision for the corresponding indicators, or it would be necessary to increase the number of sample households considerably. Therefore it was decided to stratify the listing of households for each sample EA into groups with and without children under the age of 5 years at the second sampling stage, and use a higher sampling rate for the households with children.

Since only 15.6 percent of the households in Montenegro have children under the age of 5 years, it is reasonable to select eight households with children under the age of 5 years in each sample cluster, and 12 households without children. A separate sample of households was selected for the strata with and without children in each PSU, using systematic random sampling.

Listing Activities

Since the sampling frame (the 2011 Population Census) was not up-to-date, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were formed to visit each enumeration area, and to list the occupied households.

MONSTAT was responsible for recruitment of the teams responsible for listing and fieldwork. For each team, the maps and descriptions of the selected cluster from the 2011 Census were provided. The interviewers' task was to go to the specific area and to mark whether the dwelling is occupied or unoccupied; to fill in the name for head of household and correct address; and to note whether children under 5 live in the household. The listing was carried out from 22 January until 10 February 2013.

Selection of Households

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration area and sent to MONSTAT. Afterwards, the updated lists of households were divided into two categories: households with children under 5 and households without children under 5. A different number of households was selected systematically from each category in the sample enumeration areas.

If the segment had more than eight households with children listed, eight households with children were selected, and 12 households without children were selected. If the segment had eight or less households with children listed, they were all included in the sample with certainty at the last sampling stage. In this case the number of sample households with children was subtracted from 20 to determine the number of households without children to be selected.

The Men's Questionnaires were applied in the 2013 Montenegro MICS for half of the households. In order to select the half-sample of men, a simple random selection procedure was applied. The household number within clusters varied from 1 to 20 so the selection depended on the cluster number and household number within that cluster, and whether they were odd or even. If the cluster number was odd, then the men's questionnaire was applied in the odd-numbered households. If the cluster number was even, then the men's questionnaire was applied in the even-numbered households.

Calculation of Sample Weights

The 2013 Montenegro MICS is not self-weighting, essentially, by disproportional allocation of the sample to the strata, categories of households (with/without children under 5) and the final non-response. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and these were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i) within category (c):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hic}}$$

The term f_{hic}, the sampling fraction for the *i-th* sample PSU in the *h-th* stratum, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hic} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hic}$$

where p_{shic} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at each stage s = (1,2) for the sample households in category c of the *i-th* sample PSU in the *h-th* sampling stratum.

Since the estimated number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) in the sampling frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the enumeration area from the listing were different, individual sampling fractions for households in each sample enumeration area (cluster) by second stage stratum (with/without children under 5) were calculated. The sampling fractions for households in each enumeration area (cluster) therefore included the first-stage probability (p_{1hi}) of selection of the enumeration area in that particular sampling stratum and the second stage probability (p_{2hic}) of selection of a

household in the sample enumeration area (cluster) and second-stage stratum.

A second component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response is equal to the inverse value of:

RR_h = Number of interviewed households in stratum h/ Number of occupied households listed in stratum h

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the 2013 Montenegro MICS are shown in Table HH.1 in this report.

Similarly, the adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, children under 5 and men) for each stratum is equal to the inverse value of:

RR_h = Completed women's (or men's or under-5s') questionnaires in stratum h / Eligible women (men or under-5s) in stratum h

The non-response adjustment factors for women's, men's and under-5s' questionnaires are applied to the adjusted household weights. The numbers of eligible women, men and children under 5 were obtained from the roster of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed. Since the men's questionnaires were conducted only in half of the households, this half-sample approach was taken into account during the calculation of men's sample weights.

The design weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the above factors for each enumeration area and second-stage stratum (with/without children). These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal the total sample size at the national level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for non-response) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the women's and under-5s' questionnaires and men's questionnaires. Adjusted (normalised) weights varied between 0.09 and 5.01 in the 230 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting each household, woman, under-5 child or man with these sample weights.

Sample Design for Roma Settlements Sample

The primary objective of the sample design for the 2013 Montenegro Roma Settlements MICS was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the level of Montenegro.

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

According to the 2011 Montenegro Census, there are only 1,541 Roma households in Montenegro, or less than 1 percent of all households in the country. (A Roma household was defined as a household with at least one Roma person.) In order to examine the geographical distribution of the Roma households, MONSTAT tabulated the total number of Roma households by EA. A total of 201 EAs were identified with at least one Roma household, and most of these (114 EAs) have only one or two Roma households. The EAs were sorted in reverse order of the number of Roma households, and it was found that only 33 EAs had 10 or more Roma households, and these EAs accounted for 73% of all the Roma households in Montenegro (Table SD.1R). A total of 63 EAs have five or more Roma households, and account for 85.5 percent of all Roma households. The Roma survey was limited to the areas with a greater concentration of Roma because the purpose of the 2013 Montenegro Roma Settlements MICS is not to make estimates for all Roma households in Montenegro – the aim is to survey Roma households which have not been assimilated into Montenegro society, and probably have a worse economic status than the average Montenegrin household.

Table SD.1R: Allocation of sample clusters (Primary Sampling Units) and households to sampling strata, Roma settlements, 2013

EA's code	Total Roma's HH (Census 2011)	Number of sampled households
301	178	27
302	148	20
303	70	24
304	61	23
305	58	26
306	57	20
307	43	11
308	39	12
309	39	22
310	35	29
311	30	19
312	30	12
313	29	27
314	27	21
315	27	13
316	23	14
317	20	23
318	18	30
319	18	19
320	17	30
321	16	30
322	14	30
323	13	15
324	13	11
325	13	23
326	13	30
327	13	15
328	12	13
329	11	29
330	10	14
331	10	13
332	10	11
333	10	29
Total within 33 EAs	1125	685

Sampling Frame and Selection of Clusters

It was decided that it would be both cost-effective and analytically appropriate to limit the 2013 Montenegro Roma settlements MICS to EAs with 10 or more Roma households. The 33 EAs in this frame are listed. It can be seen that the two largest EAs have 148 and 178 Roma households; these EAs are in the areas referred to as the Roma camps. In these camps the families actually live in individual households, so it would be effective to conduct a household survey in these areas. A total of 12 EAs have 30 or more Roma households.

Listing Activities

Since the sampling frame (the 2011 Population Census) was not up to date, a new listing of households was conducted in 33 sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were formed, who visited each enumeration area and listed the occupied households.

MONSTAT was responsible for the recruitment of the teams responsible for listing and fieldwork. For each team, maps and descriptions of the selected cluster from the 2011 Census were provided. The interviewers' task was to go to the specific area and to record whether the dwelling is occupied or unoccupied; whether a Roma household lives in the dwelling or not; fill in the name of the head of household and the correct address; note whether children under 5 live in the household; and note whether at least one member of the household is Roma or Egyptian. If at least one member of the household was found to be Roma or Egyptian that household was classified as a Roma household. The listing was carried out from 22 January until 10 February 2013. During the listing of Roma households as well as during data collection, it was effective to use Roma enumerators who were more likely to elicit cooperation with the Roma community. Therefore, in one of the teams for data collection two interviewers and a measurer/driver were Roma and were responsible for interviewing only Roma households in Podgorica. In all other municipalities, Roma households were interviewed by interviewers who were also responsible for households from the general population.

Selection of Households

In order to increase the sample size for the Roma households and ensure a sufficient number of children in smaller subgroups related to certain indicators, 30 Roma households were selected in EAs where 30 or more Roma households are identified in the listing. In the case of EAs with less than 30 Roma households, they were all included in the sample, regardless of whether or not they have children under 5. In the case of EAs with 30 or more Roma households and at least 12 of these have children under 5, 12 Roma households with children and 18 households without children were selected. Where there were fewer than 12 Roma households with children under 5, all of them were selected and then the remaining households were selected from those without children under 5 to sum up to 30 households. Based on the distribution of the Roma households in the frame, this sampling approach resulted in a sample of 685 Roma households (Table SD.1R).

Men's questionnaires were conducted in the 2013 Montenegro Roma Settlements MICS for half of the households. In order to select the half-sample of men, a simple random selection procedure was applied. The household number within clusters varied from 1 to 30, so the selection depended on the cluster number and household number within that cluster, whether they were odd or even. If the cluster number was odd, the men's questionnaire was conducted in the odd-numbered households. If the cluster number was even, the men's questionnaire was conducted in the even-numbered households.

Calculation of Sample Weights

The sample for the 2013 Montenegro Roma Settlements MICS is not self-weighting, essentially, because of dividing the sample in two categories of households – with and without children under 5; and the final non-response. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and these were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The main component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i) within the category (c):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hic}}$$

The term f_{hic}, the sampling fraction for the *i-th* sample PSU in the *h-th* stratum, is the product of probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hic} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hic}$$

where p_{shic} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at each stage *s* = (1,2) for the sample households in category c of the *i-th* sample PSU in the *h-th* sampling stratum.

Since the all of the 33 enumeration areas (PSU) in the sampling frame are include in the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the enumeration area from the listing were different, individual sampling fractions for households in each sample enumeration area (cluster) by second-stage stratum (with/without under 5 children) were calculated. The sampling fractions for households in each enumeration area (cluster) therefore included the first stage probability (p_{1hic}) –which is equal to 1, and the second stage probability (p_{2hic}) of selection of a household in the sample enumeration area (cluster).

A second component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response is equal to the inverse value of:

RRh = Number of interviewed households in stratum h/ Number of occupied households listed in stratum h

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster.

Similarly, the adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to the inverse value of:

RRh = Completed women's (men's or under-5s') questionnaires in stratum h / Eligible women (men's or under-5s') in stratum h

The non-response adjustment factors for women's, men's and under-5's questionnaires are applied to the adjusted household weights. The numbers of eligible women, men and under-5 children were obtained from the roster of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The design weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the above factors for each enumeration area and second-stage stratum (with/without children). These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal the Roma sample size at the national level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for non-response) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the women's and under-5s' questionnaires and men's questionnaires. Adjusted (normalised) weights varied from [0.6] to [4.5] in the 33 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting each household, woman, under-5 child or man with these sample weights.

Appendix B. List of Personnel Involved in the Survey

Project Director
Gordana Radojevic, MSc, Director, MONSTAT

Technical Coordinator
Snezana Remikovic, MONSTAT

Field Coordinators
Biljana Sekulovic, MONSTAT
Snezana Remikovic, MONSTAT

Questionnaire Design
Biljana Sekulovic, MONSTAT
Irena Varagic, MONSTAT
Ivana Raznatovic, MONSTAT
Jelena Zvizdojevic, MONSTAT
Katarina Bigovic, MONSTAT
Slobodan Zivkovic, UNICEF Montenegro
Snezana Remikovic, MONSTAT

Sample Design
Milica Pavlovic, MONSTAT

Data Processing
Aleksandra Kopitovic, MONSTAT
Natasa Saranovic, MONSTAT

UNICEF
Benjamin Perks, Representative, UNICEF Montenegro
Slobodan Zivkovic, Economic and Social Policy Officer, UNICEF Montenegro

Technical Committee
Bojana Radevic, MONSTAT
Gordana Radojevic, MONSTAT
Jelena Zvizdojevic, MONSTAT
Natasa Saranovic, MONSTAT
Slobodan Zivkovic, UNICEF Montenegro
Snezana Remikovic, MONSTAT

Steering Committee
Benjamin Perks, UNICEF Montenegro
Gordana Radojevic, MONSTAT
Mensud Grbovic, Ministry of Health
Natasa Terzic, Institute for Public Health
Tamara Milic, Ministry of Education
Vesna Cimbaljevic, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare

Field Supervisors
Dragana Vukotic, Irena Varagic, Isidora Dabovic, Ivana Jankovic, Milena Vukotic and Milos Matkovic

Field Editors
Ana Perovic, Andjela Tomic, Haris Osmanagic, Drazen Bogojevic, Enisa Kacamakovic, Filip Toljic, and Milos Maltez

Interviewers
Amra Kajevic, Ana Bozovic, Ana Pejovic, Anita Berisa, Marija Ivanova, Balsa Zaric, Branka Milosevic, Dijana Pejovic, Elena Ivetic, Emina Pucar, Jasmin Kajevic, Jelena Popovic, Jelena Prelevic, Ljiljana Ljubic, Marija Bigovic, Marijana Eric, Milena Obradovic, Milena Sundic, Milica Vojnovic, Mirjana Celar, Monika Rondovic, Olga Kovalenko, Ruzica Krivokapic, Saida Franca, Sanja Grujic, Tanja Premovic, Valentina Kulinovic, Vladan Scekic, and Zana Giljen

Interviewers/Measurers/Drivers
Andrija Rakocevic, Djordje Lazarevic, Elvis Berisa, Filip Remikovic, Mihailo Sekulovic, Milan Milosevic, Milos Mrvaljevic, Milos Remikovic and Vladimir Adamovic

Data Entry Persons
Darko Krkeljic, Filip Adzic, Ljiljana Lainovic, Marko Pavlicevic, Marko Radunovic, Milena Pejovic, Milica Pejovic, Mirjana Vujotic, Svetlana Nikolic and Zdenka Radovic

Appendix C. Estimates of Sampling Errors

Estimates of Sampling Errors, Montenegro

The sample of respondents selected in the 2013 Montenegro MICS is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- Standard error (*se*): Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of standard errors for particular indicators (means, proportions etc). Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. The Taylor linearisation method is used for the estimation of standard errors.
- Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*) is the ratio of the standard error to the value of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- Design effect (*deff*) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling. The square root of the design effect (*deft*) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a deft value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall, with a specified level of confidence. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error (*r* + *2.se* or *r* – *2.se*) of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from the MICS data, SPSS Version 18 Complex Samples module

has been used. The results are shown in the tables that follow. In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include the weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for Montenegro, for urban and rural areas, and for the regions. Ten of the selected indicators are based on household members, 14 are based on women, six are based on men and seven are based on children under 5. All indicators presented here are in the form of proportions. Table SE.1R shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables SE.2 to SE.7 show the calculated sampling errors for selected domains.

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Montenegro, 2013

MICS5 Indicator		Base Population
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	All household members
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	All household members
7.2	School readiness (children attending first grade of primary school)	Children attending the first grade of primary school
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of primary school age (ISCED classification)
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of secondary school age (ISCED classification)
7.4n	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of primary school age (National education system)
7.5n	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of secondary school age (National education system)
8.2	Child labour	Children age 5-17years
8.3	Violent discipline	Children age 1-14 years
WOMEN		
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.2	Early childbearing	Women age 20-24 years
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.4	Unmet need	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage – at least once by skilled personnel	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.5b	Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.9	Caesarean section	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
7.1	Literacy rate (young women)	Women age 15-24 years
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Women age 20-49 years
9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	Women age 15-24 years
9.15	Condom use with non-regular partners	Women age 15-24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
11.1	Life satisfaction	Women age 15-24 years
12.2	Smoking before age 15	Women age 15-49 years
MEN		
7.1	Literacy rate (young men)	Men age 15-24 years
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Men age 20-49 years
9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	Men age 15-24 years
9.15	Condom use with non-regular partners	Men age 15-24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
11.1	Life satisfaction	Men age 15-24 years
12.2	Smoking before age 15	Men age 15-49 years
UNDER-5s		
2.1a	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5
2.1b	Underweight prevalence (severe)	Children under age 5
2.2a	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5
2.4	Overweight prevalence	Children under age 5
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Total number of infants under 6 months of age
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	Children age 36-59 months
6.8	Early child development index	Children age 36-59 months

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Montenegro, 2013

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.4477	0.01572	0.035	4.047	2.012	13799	4052	0.416	0.479
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9944	0.00191	0.002	2.637	1.624	13799	4052	0.991	0.998
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9573	0.01099	0.011	11.976	3.461	13799	4052	0.935	0.979
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary school)	7.2		0.4579	0.04092	0.089	1.322	1.150	141	197	0.376	0.540
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9786	0.00479	0.005	1.098	1.048	836	1003	0.969	0.988
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.9445	0.00768	0.008	1.754	1.324	1588	1559	0.929	0.960
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4n		0.9823	0.00492	0.005	2.436	1.561	1566	1748	0.972	0.992
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5n		0.9312	0.01227	0.013	1.910	1.382	858	814	0.907	0.956
Child labour	8.2		0.1252	0.01291	0.103	3.503	1.872	2864	1277	0.099	0.151
Violent discipline	8.3		0.6927	0.01918	0.028	5.833	2.415	3051	1603	0.654	0.731
Women											
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.1438	0.01650	0.115	1.090	1.044	328	494	0.111	0.177
Early childbearing	5.2		0.0269	0.00606	0.225	0.720	0.848	563	515	0.015	0.039
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.2334	0.01507	0.065	2.751	1.659	1955	2167	0.203	0.264
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2182	0.01072	0.049	1.460	1.208	1955	2167	0.197	0.240
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9173	0.01504	0.016	1.470	1.212	328	494	0.887	0.947
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.8663	0.01993	0.023	1.690	1.300	328	494	0.826	0.906
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9904	0.00583	0.006	1.760	1.327	328	494	0.979	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1987	0.02101	0.106	1.367	1.169	328	494	0.157	0.241
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9920	0.00452	0.005	2.595	1.611	1094	1002	0.983	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.0623	0.00589	0.094	1.783	1.335	2962	3006	0.051	0.074
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.4771	0.02201	0.046	1.943	1.394	1094	1002	0.433	0.521
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.6223	0.02290	0.037	0.491	0.701	297	221	0.576	0.668
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.9785	0.00551	0.006	1.443	1.201	1094	1002	0.967	0.989
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0267	0.00304	0.114	1.245	1.116	3493	3493	0.021	0.033
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.9898	0.00426	0.004	0.966	0.983	611	540	0.981	0.998
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.0077	0.00251	0.325	1.253	1.119	1486	1524	0.003	0.013
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.3695	0.01870	0.051	0.809	0.900	611	540	0.332	0.407
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.6506	0.02815	0.043	1.084	1.041	359	312	0.594	0.707
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.9855	0.00468	0.005	0.825	0.908	611	540	0.976	0.995
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0822	0.00702	0.085	1.174	1.084	1799	1799	0.068	0.096
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0098	0.00363	0.370	1.892	1.376	1392	1395	0.003	0.017
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0009	0.00088	1.004	1.238	1.112	1392	1395	0.000	0.003
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.0939	0.01640	0.175	4.313	2.077	1361	1366	0.061	0.127
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.2230	0.02048	0.092	3.197	1.788	1300	1322	0.182	0.264
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		0.1678	0.02099	0.125	0.338	0.581	121	108	0.126	0.210
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.3990	0.02783	0.070	2.093	1.447	659	649	0.343	0.455
Early child development index	6.8		0.9433	0.01228	0.013	1.825	1.351	659	649	0.919	0.968

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Montenegro, 2013

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r − 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.3352	0.02044	0.061	4.718	2.172	8672	2517	0.294	0.376
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9995	0.00038	0.000	0.677	0.823	8672	2517	0.999	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9733	0.01129	0.012	12.337	3.512	8672	2517	0.951	0.996
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary school)	7.2		0.5354	0.06229	0.116	1.778	1.334	88	115	0.411	0.660
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9737	0.00652	0.007	1.012	1.006	524	610	0.961	0.987
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.9450	0.01086	0.011	2.022	1.422	951	892	0.923	0.967
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4n		0.9782	0.00773	0.008	2.876	1.696	945	1025	0.963	0.994
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5n		0.9314	0.01757	0.019	2.299	1.516	529	477	0.896	0.967
Child labour	8.2		0.0885	0.01552	0.175	4.268	2.066	1714	780	0.057	0.120
Violent discipline	8.3		0.7101	0.02290	0.032	5.737	2.395	1814	1005	0.664	0.756
Women											
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.1144	0.01834	0.160	1.049	1.024	215	317	0.078	0.151
Early childbearing	5.2		0.0182	0.00778	0.427	1.138	1.067	393	337	0.003	0.034
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.2769	0.01998	0.072	2.715	1.648	1280	1363	0.237	0.317
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2010	0.01150	0.057	1.121	1.059	1280	1363	0.178	0.224
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9455	0.01397	0.015	1.197	1.094	215	317	0.918	0.973
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.9120	0.02256	0.025	2.005	1.416	215	317	0.867	0.957
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9880	0.00844	0.009	1.906	1.381	215	317	0.971	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1985	0.02578	0.130	1.320	1.149	215	317	0.147	0.250
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9906	0.00659	0.007	2.899	1.703	724	624	0.977	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.0461	0.00745	0.162	2.436	1.561	2004	1930	0.031	0.061
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.4730	0.02640	0.056	1.742	1.320	724	624	0.420	0.526
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.659	0.029	0.044	0.577	0.759	227	158	0.601	0.716
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.9803	0.00608	0.006	1.189	1.091	724	624	0.968	0.992
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0277	0.00376	0.136	1.161	1.077	2335	2217	0.020	0.035
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.9905	0.00555	0.006	1.062	1.031	392	327	0.979	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.0086	0.00348	0.404	1.319	1.148	958	932	0.002	0.016
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.3405	0.02360	0.069	0.808	0.899	392	327	0.293	0.388
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.6695	0.03674	0.055	1.190	1.091	238	196	0.596	0.743
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.9835	0.00618	0.006	0.769	0.877	392	327	0.971	0.996
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0954	0.01007	0.106	1.291	1.136	1158	1099	0.075	0.115
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0096	0.00478	0.500	2.136	1.462	901	886	0.000	0.019
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0014	0.00137	1.007	1.221	1.105	901	886	0.000	0.004
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.0945	0.02138	0.226	4.632	2.152	881	868	0.052	0.137
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.2419	0.02765	0.114	3.468	1.862	827	833	0.187	0.297
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		0.1385	0.02395	0.173	0.341	0.584	90	72	0.091	0.186
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.5113	0.03497	0.068	1.987	1.409	425	407	0.441	0.581
Early child development index	6.8		0.9423	0.01757	0.019	2.303	1.518	425	407	0.907	0.977

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Montenegro, 2013

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r − 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.6381	0.02360	0.037	3.701	1.924	5127	1535	0.591	0.685
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9857	0.00512	0.005	2.861	1.691	5127	1535	0.975	0.996
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9302	0.02254	0.024	12.003	3.465	5127	1535	0.885	0.975
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary school)	7.2		0.3269	0.05015	0.153	0.926	0.962	52	82	0.227	0.427
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9868	0.00692	0.007	1.443	1.201	312	393	0.973	1.000
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.9437	0.01021	0.011	1.308	1.144	637	667	0.923	0.964
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4n		0.9885	0.00378	0.004	0.907	0.952	620	723	0.981	0.996
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5n		0.9310	0.01497	0.016	1.173	1.083	328	337	0.901	0.961
Child labour	8.2		0.1832	0.02337	0.128	3.189	1.786	1150	497	0.136	0.230
Violent discipline	8.3		0.6657	0.03355	0.050	5.839	2.416	1238	598	0.599	0.733
Women											
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.1995	0.03316	0.166	1.212	1.101	113	177	0.133	0.266
Early childbearing	5.2		0.047	0.009	0.192	0.324	0.569	170	178	0.029	0.065
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.1510	0.02067	0.137	2.676	1.636	675	804	0.110	0.192
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2508	0.02161	0.086	1.996	1.413	675	804	0.208	0.294
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.8637	0.03390	0.039	1.719	1.311	113	177	0.796	0.932
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.7794	0.03974	0.051	1.617	1.271	113	177	0.700	0.859
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9949	0.00525	0.005	0.947	0.973	113	177	0.984	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1990	0.03624	0.182	1.450	1.204	113	177	0.127	0.271
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9949	0.00361	0.004	0.962	0.981	370	378	0.988	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.0964	0.00917	0.095	1.037	1.018	957	1076	0.078	0.115
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.4852	0.03950	0.081	2.354	1.534	370	378	0.406	0.564
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.503	0.024	0.048	0.145	0.381	70	63	0.455	0.552
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.9750	0.01118	0.011	1.930	1.389	370	378	0.953	0.997
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0245	0.00519	0.212	1.437	1.199	1158	1276	0.014	0.035
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.989	0.007	0.007	0.793	0.890	219	213	0.975	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.0061	0.00318	0.523	0.987	0.994	528	592	0.000	0.012
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.421	0.029	0.068	0.717	0.847	219	213	0.364	0.479
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.613	0.041	0.067	0.816	0.904	121	116	0.531	0.695
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.989	0.007	0.007	0.930	0.965	219	213	0.975	1.000
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0585	0.00757	0.129	0.727	0.853	641	700	0.043	0.074
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0103	0.00537	0.522	1.440	1.200	491	509	0.000	0.021
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	491	509	0.000	0.000
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.0928	0.02497	0.269	3.678	1.918	480	498	0.043	0.143
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.1900	0.02961	0.156	2.781	1.668	473	489	0.131	0.249
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		(0.252)	(0.038)	(0.150)	(0.263)	(0.513)	31	36	(0.176)	(0.327)
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.195	0.030	0.153	1.364	1.168	234	242	0.136	0.255
Early child development index	6.8		0.945	0.013	0.014	0.838	0.915	234	242	0.918	0.972

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: North

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Montenegro, 2013

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r − 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.9082	0.01783	0.020	4.984	2.232	4143	1308	0.873	0.944
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9895	0.00541	0.005	3.699	1.923	4143	1308	0.979	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.8836	0.03515	0.040	15.699	3.962	4143	1308	0.813	0.954
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary school)	7.2		0.1102	0.03890	0.353	1.126	1.061	50	74	0.032	0.188
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9853	0.00726	0.007	1.450	1.204	299	401	0.971	1.000
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.9482	0.00973	0.010	1.221	1.105	564	634	0.929	0.968
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4n		0.9865	0.00415	0.004	0.931	0.965	569	719	0.978	0.995
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5n		0.9232	0.01732	0.019	1.332	1.154	293	316	0.889	0.958
Child labour	8.2		0.1600	0.02231	0.139	2.892	1.700	1110	459	0.115	0.205
Violent discipline	8.3		0.7210	0.03304	0.046	5.592	2.365	1163	547	0.655	0.787
Women											
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.3664	0.0388	0.1060	0.9286	0.9636	80	144	0.289	0.444
Early childbearing	5.2		0.0606	0.01465	0.242	0.708	0.842	167	189	0.031	0.090
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.0810	0.01277	0.158	1.580	1.257	563	722	0.055	0.107
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2926	0.01646	0.056	0.944	0.972	563	722	0.260	0.326
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.7289	0.04905	0.067	1.741	1.319	80	144	0.631	0.827
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.6426	0.04789	0.075	1.428	1.195	80	144	0.547	0.738
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9927	0.00745	0.008	1.101	1.049	80	144	0.978	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9		0.2484	0.03862	0.155	1.142	1.069	80	144	0.171	0.326
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9968	0.00318	0.003	1.176	1.085	332	372	0.990	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.1040	0.00991	0.095	1.012	1.006	805	961	0.084	0.124
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.4308	0.0409	0.0951	2.5369	1.5927	332	372	0.349	0.513
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.4994)	(0.0496)	(0.0994)	(0.3054)	(0.5526)	36	32	(0.400)	(0.599)
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.9730	0.0100	0.0103	1.4232	1.1930	332	372	0.953	0.993
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0209	0.00462	0.221	1.194	1.093	970	1144	0.012	0.030
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.9895	0.0075	0.0076	1.0467	1.0231	201	193	0.974	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.0060	0.0033	0.5489	0.9265	0.9625	431	508	0.000	0.013
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.3910	0.0290	0.0742	0.6786	0.8238	201	193	0.333	0.449
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.5829	0.0628	0.1077	1.5573	1.2479	97	97	0.457	0.709
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.9831	0.0089	0.0091	0.9244	0.9615	201	193	0.965	1.000
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0602	0.00942	0.156	0.951	0.975	541	608	0.041	0.079
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0090	0.00480	0.533	1.170	1.082	400	454	0.000	0.019
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	400	454	0.000	0.000
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.0441	0.01720	0.390	3.101	1.761	388	443	0.010	0.078
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.1528	0.01976	0.129	1.329	1.153	386	442	0.113	0.192
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		(0.1207)	(0.0459)	(0.3801)	(0.5355)	(0.7318)	22	28	(0.029)	(0.212)
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.1692	0.0430	0.2539	2.8364	1.6842	194	217	0.083	0.255
Early child development index	6.8		0.9354	0.0143	0.0153	0.7333	0.8563	194	217	0.907	0.964

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Centre

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Montenegro, 2013

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r − 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.3026	0.02555	0.084	4.834	2.199	6447	1563	0.251	0.354
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9963	0.00183	0.002	1.430	1.196	6447	1563	0.993	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9870	0.00441	0.004	2.360	1.536	6447	1563	0.978	0.996
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary school)	7.2		0.5825	0.07459	0.128	1.464	1.210	54	65	0.433	0.732
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9648	0.00949	0.010	0.961	0.980	358	363	0.946	0.984
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.9431	0.01406	0.015	1.982	1.408	677	539	0.915	0.971
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4n		0.9710	0.01091	0.011	2.604	1.614	660	618	0.949	0.993
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5n		0.9243	0.02299	0.025	2.140	1.463	375	284	0.878	0.970
Child labour	8.2		0.0974	0.02084	0.214	4.137	2.034	1063	469	0.056	0.139
Violent discipline	8.3		0.6916	0.02800	0.040	5.184	2.277	1180	643	0.636	0.748
Women											
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.0516	0.01202	0.233	0.703	0.838	181	239	0.028	0.076
Early childbearing	5.2		0.0108	0.00763	0.708	1.147	1.071	287	211	0.000	0.026
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.3233	0.02701	0.084	2.952	1.718	945	886	0.269	0.377
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.1790	0.01410	0.079	1.197	1.094	945	886	0.151	0.207
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9823	0.00948	0.010	1.231	1.109	181	239	0.963	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.9299	0.02590	0.028	2.447	1.564	181	239	0.878	0.982
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9932	0.00676	0.007	1.609	1.269	181	239	0.980	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1743	0.02906	0.167	1.397	1.182	181	239	0.116	0.232
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9863	0.00905	0.009	2.325	1.525	533	384	0.968	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.0503	0.00942	0.187	2.300	1.516	1475	1239	0.031	0.069
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.5049	0.03424	0.068	1.797	1.340	533	384	0.436	0.573
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.6712	0.0318	0.0474	0.5318	0.7293	186	117	0.608	0.735
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.9797	0.00883	0.009	1.500	1.225	533	384	0.962	0.997
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0231	0.00406	0.176	1.034	1.017	1720	1412	0.015	0.031
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.9876	0.00727	0.007	0.840	0.916	272	195	0.973	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.0064	0.00378	0.594	1.377	1.173	732	610	0.000	0.014
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.2982	0.02906	0.097	0.783	0.885	272	195	0.240	0.356
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.6807	0.04273	0.063	1.016	1.008	178	122	0.595	0.766
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.9809	0.00812	0.008	0.682	0.826	272	195	0.965	0.997
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0953	0.01244	0.131	1.256	1.120	857	700	0.070	0.120
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0100	0.00606	0.608	2.351	1.533	722	633	0.000	0.022
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0017	0.00171	1.009	1.092	1.045	722	633	0.000	0.005
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.1066	0.02531	0.238	4.159	2.039	706	619	0.056	0.157
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.2618	0.03476	0.133	3.634	1.906	650	582	0.192	0.331
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		0.1261	0.02661	0.211	0.386	0.621	84	61	0.073	0.179
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.5385	0.03671	0.068	1.572	1.254	338	291	0.465	0.612
Early child development index	6.8		0.9334	0.02253	0.024	2.366	1.538	338	291	0.888	0.978

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: South

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Montenegro, 2013

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r − 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.1448	0.02396	0.165	5.472	2.339	3209	1181	0.097	0.193
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9967	0.00241	0.002	2.055	1.433	3209	1181	0.992	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9929	0.00312	0.003	1.621	1.273	3209	1181	0.987	0.999
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary school)	7.2		0.7586	0.0290	0.0382	0.2616	0.5115	36	58	0.701	0.817
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9951	0.00258	0.003	0.325	0.570	179	239	0.990	1.000
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.9410	0.01521	0.016	1.605	1.267	347	386	0.911	0.971
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4n		0.9974	0.00157	0.002	0.387	0.622	337	411	0.994	1.000
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5n		0.9574	0.0175	0.0183	1.6002	1.2650	189	214	0.922	0.992
Child labour	8.2		0.1244	0.0250	0.2011	3.9772	1.9943	702	349	0.074	0.174
Violent discipline	8.3		0.6479	0.04197	0.065	7.671	2.770	706	413	0.564	0.732
Women											
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.1265	0.0410	0.3244	1.6766	1.2948	66	111	0.044	0.209
Early childbearing	5.2		0.0178	0.0052	0.2913	0.1749	0.4182	108	115	0.007	0.028
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.2354	0.02295	0.098	1.633	1.278	446	559	0.189	0.281
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2071	0.02655	0.128	2.395	1.548	446	559	0.154	0.260
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9675	0.0219	0.0226	1.6775	1.2952	66	111	0.924	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.9628	0.0232	0.0240	1.6487	1.2840	66	111	0.917	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9799	0.0203	0.0207	2.2898	1.5132	66	111	0.939	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9		0.2051	0.0466	0.2273	1.4669	1.2111	66	111	0.112	0.298
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9985	0.0015	0.0015	0.3534	0.5945	229	246	0.995	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.0391	0.00978	0.250	2.047	1.431	682	806	0.020	0.059
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.4797	0.0371	0.0773	1.3507	1.1622	229	246	0.406	0.554
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.5602	0.0376	0.0671	0.4073	0.6382	75	72	0.485	0.635
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.9835	0.0077	0.0078	0.8918	0.9444	229	246	0.968	0.999
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0413	0.00801	0.194	1.516	1.231	803	937	0.025	0.057
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.9944	0.0056	0.0056	0.8387	0.9158	138	152	0.983	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.0130	0.0064	0.4889	1.2796	1.1312	322	406	0.000	0.026
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.4790	0.0375	0.0782	0.8497	0.9218	138	152	0.404	0.554
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.6645	0.0357	0.0537	0.5258	0.7252	84	93	0.593	0.736
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.9979	0.0020	0.0020	0.2890	0.5376	138	152	0.994	1.000
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0841	0.01212	0.144	0.935	0.967	401	491	0.060	0.108
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0106	0.00616	0.580	1.110	1.053	269	308	0.000	0.023
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	269	308	0.000	0.000
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.1331	0.04133	0.311	4.486	2.118	266	304	0.050	0.216
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.2302	0.04387	0.191	3.226	1.796	264	298	0.142	0.318
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		*	*	*	*	*	16	19	*	*
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.3790	0.0586	0.1547	2.0440	1.4297	127	141	0.262	0.496
Early child development index	6.8		0.9817	0.0067	0.0068	0.3526	0.5938	127	141	0.968	0.995

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Estimates of Sampling Errors, Roma Settlements

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the Roma settlements, for urban and rural areas, and for the regions. Ten of the selected indicators are based on household members, 14 are based on women, six are based on men and seven are based on children under 5. All indicators presented here are in the form of proportions. Table SE.1R shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables SE.2R to SE.7R show the calculated sampling errors for selected domains.

Table SE.1R: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Roma settlements, 2013

MICS5 Indicator		Base Population
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	All household members
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	All household members
7.2	School readiness (children attending first grade of primary school)	Children attending the first grade of primary school
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of primary school age (ISCED classification)
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of secondary school age (ISCED classification)
7.4n	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of primary school age (National education system)
7.5n	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of secondary school age (National education system)
8.2	Child labour	Children age 5-17 years
8.3	Violent discipline	Children age 1-14 years
WOMEN		
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.2	Early childbearing	Women age 20-24 years
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.4	Unmet need	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage – at least once by skilled personnel	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.5b	Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.9	Caesarean section	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
7.1	Literacy rate (young women)	Women age 15-24 years
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Women age 20-49 years
9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	Women age 15-24 years
9.15	Condom use with non-regular partners	Women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months
11.1	Life satisfaction	Women age 15-24 years
12.2	Smoking before age 15	Women age 15-49 years
MEN		
7.1	Literacy rate (young men)	Men age 15-24 years
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Men age 20-49 years
9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men	Men age 15-24 years
9.15	Condom use with non-regular partners	Men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months
11.1	Life satisfaction	Men age 15-24 years
12.2	Smoking before age 15	Men age 15-49 years
UNDER-5s		
2.1a	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5
2.1b	Underweight prevalence (severe)	Children under age 5
2.2a	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5
2.4	Overweight prevalence	Children under age 5
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Infants under 6 months of age
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	Children age 36-59 months
6.8	Early child development index	Children age 36-59 months

Table SE.2R: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Roma settlements, 2013

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r − 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.7987	0.04732	0.059	8.551	2.924	3886	615	0.704	0.893
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9886	0.00551	0.006	1.659	1.288	3886	615	0.978	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.8078	0.12260	0.152	59.448	7.710	3886	615	0.563	1.000
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary school)	7.2		0.2378	0.06010	0.253	1.873	1.369	109	95	0.118	0.358
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.6448	0.05514	0.086	5.881	2.425	499	444	0.535	0.755
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.2114	0.03908	0.185	7.172	2.678	804	784	0.133	0.290
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4n		0.5782	0.05123	0.089	8.749	2.958	886	814	0.476	0.681
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5n		0.0554	0.01013	0.183	0.809	0.900	417	414	0.035	0.076
Child labour	8.2		0.0666	0.02682	0.403	5.611	2.369	1186	345	0.013	0.120
Violent discipline	8.3		0.6423	0.02988	0.047	2.304	1.518	1443	421	0.583	0.702
Women											
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.2030	0.05911	0.291	4.815	2.194	235	224	0.085	0.321
Early childbearing	5.2		0.3692	0.05965	0.162	2.704	1.644	180	178	0.250	0.488
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.0413	0.01293	0.313	2.679	1.637	641	636	0.015	0.067
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.4762	0.05607	0.118	8.004	2.829	641	636	0.364	0.588
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.8567	0.03851	0.045	2.694	1.641	235	224	0.780	0.934
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.6346	0.08762	0.138	7.383	2.717	235	224	0.459	0.810
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9862	0.00838	0.009	1.149	1.072	235	224	0.969	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1881	0.02565	0.136	0.961	0.980	235	224	0.137	0.239
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.3999	0.03683	0.092	2.499	1.581	448	443	0.326	0.474
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.5636	0.01968	0.035	1.124	1.060	713	715	0.524	0.603
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.0614	0.01778	0.290	2.425	1.557	448	443	0.026	0.097
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	*	*	*	*	*	12	11	*	*
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.8506	0.06981	0.082	16.952	4.117	448	443	0.711	0.990
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0979	0.01447	0.148	2.319	1.523	980	980	0.069	0.127
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.6288	0.05312	0.084	3.094	1.759	251	257	0.523	0.735
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.3489	0.03144	0.090	1.701	1.304	395	392	0.286	0.412
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.0716	0.02620	0.366	2.644	1.626	251	257	0.019	0.124
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.4773	0.14011	0.294	8.262	2.874	103	106	0.197	0.758
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.8713	0.04835	0.055	5.336	2.310	251	257	0.775	0.968
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.2189	0.02651	0.121	2.199	1.483	536	536	0.166	0.272
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0730	0.00976	0.134	0.918	0.958	655	653	0.053	0.093
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0165	0.00495	0.300	0.984	0.992	655	653	0.007	0.026
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.2683	0.04715	0.176	7.304	2.703	645	646	0.174	0.363
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.1755	0.03786	0.216	6.299	2.510	640	637	0.100	0.251
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		0.1427	0.06921	0.485	3.054	1.747	87	79	0.004	0.281
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.1849	0.06844	0.370	9.760	3.124	318	315	0.048	0.322
Early child development index	6.8		0.6246	0.05304	0.085	3.768	1.941	318	315	0.519	0.731

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.3R: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Roma settlements, 2013

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r − 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.7817	0.05724	0.073	9.118	3.020	3177	476	0.667	0.896
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9922	0.00134	0.001	0.109	0.330	3177	476	0.989	0.995
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.8075	0.14795	0.183	66.878	8.178	3177	476	0.512	1.000
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary school)	7.2		0.3264	0.07953	0.244	1.928	1.388	79	68	0.167	0.485
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.6145	0.06158	0.100	5.490	2.343	399	344	0.491	0.738
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.2144	0.04553	0.212	7.805	2.794	660	635	0.123	0.305
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4n		0.5614	0.06046	0.108	9.353	3.058	703	631	0.441	0.682
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5n		0.0513	0.01114	0.217	0.886	0.941	356	348	0.029	0.074
Child labour	8.2		0.0396	0.01147	0.289	1.334	1.155	972	277	0.017	0.063
Violent discipline	8.3		0.6148	0.03700	0.060	2.692	1.641	1148	332	0.541	0.689
Women											
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.2169	0.07429	0.343	5.622	2.371	181	174	0.068	0.365
Early childbearing	5.2		0.3764	0.06839	0.182	2.949	1.717	151	149	0.240	0.513
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.0295	0.01388	0.471	3.509	1.873	531	522	0.002	0.057
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.5002	0.06629	0.133	9.157	3.026	531	522	0.368	0.633
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.8555	0.03141	0.037	1.380	1.175	181	174	0.793	0.918
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.6062	0.10360	0.171	7.778	2.789	181	174	0.399	0.813
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9877	0.00895	0.009	1.142	1.068	181	174	0.970	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9		0.2113	0.02924	0.138	0.888	0.942	181	174	0.153	0.270
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.3826	0.03496	0.091	1.940	1.393	385	376	0.313	0.452
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.5729	0.02111	0.037	1.082	1.040	600	595	0.531	0.615
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.0481	0.01644	0.342	2.216	1.489	385	376	0.015	0.081
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	*	*	*	*	*	8	8	*	*
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.8386	0.08065	0.096	18.017	4.245	385	376	0.677	1.000
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0871	0.01681	0.193	2.917	1.708	834	822	0.053	0.121
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.6678	0.05403	0.081	2.895	1.701	217	221	0.560	0.776
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.3608	0.03621	0.100	1.842	1.357	331	325	0.288	0.433
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.0604	0.02915	0.482	3.293	1.815	217	221	0.002	0.119
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.4670	0.14704	0.315	8.513	2.918	97	99	0.173	0.761
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.8827	0.05480	0.062	6.382	2.526	217	221	0.773	0.992
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.2260	0.03039	0.134	2.365	1.538	452	449	0.165	0.287
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0665	0.00934	0.140	0.746	0.864	533	532	0.048	0.085
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0162	0.00558	0.344	1.036	1.018	533	532	0.005	0.027
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.2639	0.05802	0.220	9.082	3.014	523	525	0.148	0.380
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.1967	0.04422	0.225	6.399	2.530	520	518	0.108	0.285
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		0.0544	0.01054	0.194	0.134	0.366	69	63	0.033	0.075
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.1938	0.07932	0.409	10.672	3.267	268	266	0.035	0.352
Early child development index	6.8		0.6349	0.06173	0.097	4.357	2.087	268	266	0.511	0.758

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.4R: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Roma settlements, 2013

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r − 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.8749	0.02588	0.030	0.845	0.919	709	139	0.823	0.927
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9728	0.03143	0.032	5.144	2.268	709	139	0.910	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.8094	0.10971	0.136	10.764	3.281	709	139	0.590	1.000
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary school)	7.2		(0.0000)	(0.00000)	(0.000)	na	na	30	27	(0.000)	(0.000)
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.7649	0.06856	0.090	2.587	1.609	101	100	0.628	0.902
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.1979	0.06233	0.315	3.623	1.903	144	149	0.073	0.323
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4n		0.6428	0.06221	0.097	3.068	1.752	183	183	0.518	0.767
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5n		0.0791	0.03112	0.393	0.864	0.930	62	66	0.017	0.141
Child labour	8.2		0.1979	0.12178	0.615	9.191	3.032	213	68	0.000	0.441
Violent discipline	8.3		0.7563	0.03630	0.048	0.900	0.949	295	89	0.684	0.829
Women											
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.1564	0.04235	0.271	0.666	0.816	54	50	0.072	0.241
Early childbearing	5.2		(0.332)	(0.098)	(0.295)	(1.210)	(1.100)	29	29	(0.136)	(0.528)
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.0988	0.02680	0.271	0.912	0.955	110	114	0.045	0.152
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.3600	0.04345	0.121	0.926	0.962	110	114	0.273	0.447
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.8609	0.12945	0.150	6.855	2.618	54	50	0.602	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.7302	0.11930	0.163	3.540	1.881	54	50	0.492	0.969
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9810	0.02148	0.022	1.215	1.102	54	50	0.938	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1100	0.04999	0.454	1.251	1.118	54	50	0.010	0.210
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.5075	0.15317	0.302	6.195	2.489	62	67	0.201	0.814
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.5143	0.05154	0.100	1.266	1.125	113	120	0.411	0.617
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.1440	0.07043	0.489	2.655	1.629	62	67	0.003	0.285
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	*	*	*	*	*	3	3	*	*
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.9251	0.04547	0.049	1.969	1.403	62	67	0.834	1.000
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.1599	0.01709	0.107	0.341	0.584	146	158	0.126	0.194
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	(0.379)	(0.141)	(0.372)	(2.963)	(1.721)	34	36	(0.097)	(0.661)
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.2880	0.03662	0.127	0.432	0.657	64	67	0.215	0.361
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	(0.143)	(0.064)	(0.445)	(1.155)	(1.075)	34	36	(0.016)	(0.270)
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	*	*	*	*	*	6	7	*	*
Life satisfaction	11.1		(0.798)	(0.056)	(0.070)	(0.669)	(0.818)	34	36	(0.687)	(0.909)
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.1810	0.04076	0.225	0.964	0.982	84	87	0.099	0.263
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.1014	0.02459	0.243	0.797	0.893	122	121	0.052	0.151
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0179	0.01084	0.606	0.803	0.896	122	121	0.000	0.040
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.2871	0.02524	0.088	0.374	0.611	122	121	0.237	0.338
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.0843	0.02750	0.326	1.155	1.075	121	119	0.029	0.139
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		*	*	*	*	*	18	16	*	*
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		(0.137)	(0.069)	(0.504)	(1.939)	(1.393)	50	49	(0.000)	(0.276)
Early child development index	6.8		(0.570)	(0.047)	(0.082)	(0.428)	(0.654)	50	49	(0.476)	(0.663)

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Table SE.5R: Sampling errors: North

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Roma settlements, 2013

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r − 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		1.0000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	509	95	1.000	1.000
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9986	0.00139	0.001	0.133	0.364	509	95	0.996	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.8359	0.15158	0.181	15.746	3.968	509	95	0.533	1.000
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary school)	7.2		*	*	*	*	*	21	19	*	*
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.6980	0.09723	0.139	3.139	1.772	71	71	0.504	0.892
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.1784	0.08065	0.452	4.570	2.138	101	104	0.017	0.340
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4n		0.5617	0.06775	0.121	2.386	1.545	127	129	0.426	0.697
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5n		(0.1092)	(0.05059)	(0.463)	(1.184)	(1.088)	45	46	(0.008)	(0.210)
Child labour	8.2		(0.0373)	(0.03730)	(0.999)	(2.396)	(1.548)	144	44	(0.000)	(0.112)
Violent discipline	8.3		0.7582	0.04068	0.054	0.732	0.856	207	59	0.677	0.840
Women											
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		(0.1907)	(0.05753)	(0.302)	(0.601)	(0.775)	33	29	(0.000)	(0.294)
Early childbearing	5.2		*	*	*	*	*	20	18	*	*
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.1047	0.04357	0.416	1.316	1.147	67	66	0.018	0.192
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.3568	0.06969	0.195	1.375	1.173	67	66	0.217	0.496
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	(0.7960)	(0.22036)	(0.277)	(8.374)	(2.894)	33	29	(0.355)	(1.000)
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	(0.6567)	(0.20879)	(0.318)	(5.414)	(2.327)	33	29	(0.239)	(1.000)
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	(0.9694)	(0.03672)	(0.038)	(1.273)	(1.128)	33	29	(0.896)	(1.000)
Caesarean section	5.9		(0.1567)	(0.05624)	(0.359)	(0.670)	(0.819)	33	29	(0.044)	(0.269)
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	(0.3303)	(0.15859)	(0.480)	(4.775)	(2.185)	43	43	(0.013)	(0.648)
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.4791	0.08112	0.169	2.057	1.434	76	79	0.317	0.641
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	(0.1775)	(0.10825)	(0.610)	(3.371)	(1.836)	43	43	(0.000)	(0.394)
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	*	*	*	*	*	3	2	*	*
Life satisfaction	11.1		(0.9063)	(0.05134)	(0.057)	(1.304)	(1.142)	43	43	(0.804)	(1.000)
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.2052	0.03046	0.148	0.586	0.765	99	104	0.144	0.266
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	*	*	*	*	*	23	24	*	*
Marriage before age 18	8.5		(0.3248)	(0.0322)	(0.0992)	(0.1893)	(0.4351)	42	41	(0.260)	(0.389)
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	*	*	*	*	*	23	24	*	*
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	*	*	*	*	*	5	7	*	*
Life satisfaction	11.1		*	*	*	*	*	23	24	*	*
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.1590	0.03600	0.226	0.533	0.730	56	56	0.087	0.231
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.1075	0.03152	0.293	0.849	0.922	89	83	0.044	0.171
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0175	0.01450	0.828	1.002	1.001	89	83	0.000	0.047
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.2850	0.02936	0.103	0.347	0.589	89	83	0.226	0.344
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.0379	0.00135	0.036	0.004	0.063	88	81	0.035	0.041
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		*	*	*	*	*	12	9	*	*
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		(0.1596)	(0.0795)	(0.4979)	(1.6476)	(1.2836)	39	36	(0.001)	(0.318)
Early child development index	6.8		(0.5213)	(0.0459)	(0.0880)	(0.2953)	(0.5435)	39	36	(0.429)	(0.613)

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Table SE.6R: Sampling errors: Centre

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Roma settlements, 2013

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r − 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.7760	0.05892	0.076	8.607	2.934	3032	432	0.658	0.894
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9920	0.00141	0.001	0.108	0.328	3032	432	0.989	0.995
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.7989	0.15454	0.193	64.079	8.005	3032	432	0.490	1.000
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary school)	7.2		0.3323	0.08108	0.244	1.926	1.388	78	66	0.170	0.494
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.6151	0.06385	0.104	5.477	2.340	381	319	0.487	0.743
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.2038	0.04691	0.230	8.135	2.852	637	601	0.110	0.298
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4n		0.5568	0.06267	0.113	9.246	3.041	669	582	0.431	0.682
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5n		0.0503	0.01110	0.221	0.869	0.932	349	338	0.028	0.073
Child labour	8.2		0.0416	0.01206	0.290	1.278	1.130	902	253	0.017	0.066
Violent discipline	8.3		0.6297	0.03672	0.058	2.390	1.546	1060	298	0.556	0.703
Women											
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.2175	0.07639	0.351	5.588	2.364	174	164	0.065	0.370
Early childbearing	5.2		0.3637	0.07121	0.196	3.112	1.764	147	143	0.221	0.506
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.0306	0.01452	0.474	3.496	1.870	511	493	0.002	0.060
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.5049	0.06875	0.136	9.304	3.050	511	493	0.367	0.642
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.8655	0.03307	0.038	1.531	1.237	174	164	0.799	0.932
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.6182	0.10802	0.175	8.058	2.839	174	164	0.402	0.834
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9872	0.00931	0.009	1.119	1.058	174	164	0.969	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9		0.2118	0.02913	0.138	0.828	0.910	174	164	0.154	0.270
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.3840	0.03548	0.092	1.942	1.394	379	366	0.313	0.455
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.5801	0.02106	0.036	1.018	1.009	576	560	0.538	0.622
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.0471	0.01655	0.351	2.226	1.492	379	366	0.014	0.080
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	*	*	*	*	*	8	7	*	*
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.8447	0.08185	0.097	18.643	4.318	379	366	0.681	1.000
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0772	0.01711	0.222	3.212	1.792	807	783	0.043	0.111
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.6868	0.05599	0.082	3.016	1.737	208	208	0.575	0.799
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.3775	0.03699	0.098	1.764	1.328	316	304	0.303	0.451
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.0631	0.03039	0.482	3.236	1.799	208	208	0.002	0.124
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.4841	0.15458	0.319	8.706	2.951	92	92	0.175	0.793
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.9010	0.05611	0.062	7.309	2.704	208	208	0.789	1.000
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.2213	0.03164	0.143	2.446	1.564	433	422	0.158	0.285
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0674	0.00965	0.143	0.748	0.865	516	506	0.048	0.087
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0167	0.00566	0.338	0.982	0.991	516	506	0.005	0.028
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.2659	0.05940	0.223	9.021	3.004	507	500	0.147	0.385
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.1964	0.04552	0.232	6.475	2.545	505	494	0.105	0.287
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		0.0366	0.00841	0.230	0.122	0.350	68	62	0.020	0.053
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.2008	0.08131	0.405	10.299	3.209	259	251	0.038	0.363
Early child development index	6.8		0.6289	0.06371	0.101	4.348	2.085	259	251	0.502	0.756

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.7R: Sampling errors: South

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Roma settlements, 2013

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Squareroot of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r − 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.7017	0.13001	0.185	7.026	2.651	346	88	0.442	0.962
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9441	0.07260	0.077	8.695	2.949	346	88	0.799	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.8443	0.02227	0.026	0.328	0.573	346	88	0.800	0.889
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary school)	7.2		*	*	*	*	*	10	10	*	*
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.8042	0.06914	0.086	1.609	1.268	48	54	0.666	0.942
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.3352	0.04920	0.147	0.847	0.920	66	79	0.237	0.434
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4n		0.7614	0.04977	0.065	1.391	1.179	90	103	0.662	0.861
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5n		(0.0289)	(0.0293)	(1.0156)	(0.8891)	(0.9429)	24	30	(0.000)	(0.088)
Child labour	8.2		(0.3145)	(0.1837)	(0.5841)	(11.1808)	(3.3438)	140	48	(0.000)	(0.682)
Violent discipline	8.3		0.5786	0.09790	0.169	3.834	1.958	181	64	0.383	0.774
Women											
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		(0.1253)	(0.0845)	(0.6742)	(1.9530)	(1.3975)	27	31	(0.000)	(0.294)
Early childbearing	5.2		*	*	*	*	*	14	17	*	*
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.0607	0.00470	0.077	0.029	0.172	62	77	0.051	0.070
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.3694	0.04079	0.110	0.543	0.737	62	77	0.288	0.451
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	(0.8751)	(0.0660)	(0.0754)	(1.1945)	(1.0929)	27	31	(0.743)	(1.000)
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	(0.7127)	(0.0927)	(0.1300)	(1.2583)	(1.1217)	27	31	(0.527)	(0.898)
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	(1.0000)	(0.00000)	(0.000)	na	na	27	31	(1.000)	(1.000)
Caesarean section	5.9		(0.0753)	(0.0659)	(0.8749)	(1.8706)	(1.3677)	27	31	(0.000)	(0.207)
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	(0.7417)	(0.1159)	(0.1563)	(2.3154)	(1.5216)	26	34	(0.510)	(0.974)
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.5133	0.04509	0.088	0.610	0.781	61	76	0.423	0.603
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	(0.0783)	(0.0322)	(0.4115)	(0.4747)	(0.6890)	26	34	(0.014)	(0.143)
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	*	*	*	*	*	1	2	*	*
Life satisfaction	11.1		(0.8446)	(0.1317)	(0.1559)	(4.3593)	(2.0879)	26	34	(0.581)	(1.000)
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.1803	0.03515	0.195	0.769	0.877	74	93	0.110	0.251
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	(0.4814)	(0.1178)	(0.2447)	(1.3339)	(1.1550)	20	25	(0.246)	(0.717)
Marriage before age 18	8.5		(0.1322)	(0.0433)	(0.3275)	(0.7518)	(0.8671)	37	47	(0.046)	(0.219)
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	(0.0709)	(0.0385)	(0.5424)	(0.5390)	(0.7341)	20	25	(0.000)	(0.148)
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	*	*	*	*	*	6	7	*	*
Life satisfaction	11.1		(0.7856)	(0.0764)	(0.0972)	(0.8312)	(0.9117)	20	25	(0.633)	(0.938)
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.2688	0.03674	0.137	0.391	0.626	47	58	0.195	0.342
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0696	0.01517	0.218	0.224	0.473	49	64	0.039	0.100
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0127	0.01282	1.013	0.829	0.910	49	64	0.000	0.038
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.2628	0.07280	0.277	1.696	1.302	49	63	0.117	0.408
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.2078	0.04105	0.198	0.624	0.790	48	62	0.126	0.290
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		*	*	*	*	*	7	8	*	*
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		(0.0308)	(0.0330)	(1.0723)	(0.9855)	(0.9927)	20	28	(0.000)	(0.097)
Early child development index	6.8		(0.7692)	(0.0783)	(0.1018)	(0.9337)	(0.9663)	20	28	(0.613)	(0.926)

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Appendix D. Data Quality Tables

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, Montenegro, 2013

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					Age				
0	84	1.2	78	1.1	45	77	1.1	87	1.3
1	88	1.3	77	1.1	46	81	1.2	111	1.6
2	83	1.2	88	1.3	47	107	1.6	110	1.6
3	116	1.7	100	1.4	48	87	1.3	67	1.0
4	120	1.8	81	1.2	49	107	1.6	108	1.6
5	106	1.6	65	0.9	50	106	1.5	109	1.6
6	78	1.1	76	1.1	51	81	1.2	85	1.2
7	96	1.4	85	1.2	52	96	1.4	81	1.2
8	82	1.2	78	1.1	53	101	1.5	73	1.0
9	67	1.0	89	1.3	54	81	1.2	94	1.3
10	90	1.3	89	1.3	55	87	1.3	92	1.3
11	105	1.5	102	1.5	56	88	1.3	67	1.0
12	87	1.3	79	1.1	57	87	1.3	84	1.2
13	88	1.3	80	1.1	58	94	1.4	89	1.3
14	82	1.2	100	1.4	59	76	1.1	71	1.0
15	115	1.7	84	1.2	60	84	1.2	99	1.4
16	113	1.6	104	1.5	61	86	1.3	89	1.3
17	108	1.6	98	1.4	62	82	1.2	105	1.5
18	120	1.7	107	1.5	63	83	1.2	87	1.3
19	101	1.5	130	1.9	64	74	1.1	92	1.3
20	117	1.7	108	1.6	65	51	0.7	61	0.9
21	106	1.6	129	1.9	66	51	0.7	65	0.9
22	124	1.8	106	1.5	67	35	0.5	46	0.7
23	105	1.5	96	1.4	68	37	0.5	61	0.9
24	114	1.7	113	1.6	69	54	0.8	48	0.7
25	95	1.4	101	1.4	70	41	0.6	44	0.6
26	88	1.3	105	1.5	71	54	0.8	48	0.7
27	90	1.3	98	1.4	72	39	0.6	41	0.6
28	109	1.6	85	1.2	73	62	0.9	61	0.9
29	94	1.4	107	1.5	74	51	0.8	45	0.6
30	76	1.1	107	1.5	75	47	0.7	47	0.7
31	98	1.4	91	1.3	76	28	0.4	49	0.7
32	104	1.5	112	1.6	77	17	0.2	38	0.6
33	94	1.4	94	1.4	78	24	0.4	36	0.5
34	113	1.6	104	1.5	79	22	0.3	47	0.7
35	99	1.4	77	1.1	80	24	0.3	26	0.4
36	78	1.1	109	1.6	81	22	0.3	18	0.3
37	89	1.3	98	1.4	82	16	0.2	30	0.4
38	95	1.4	88	1.3	83	10	0.2	15	0.2
39	90	1.3	86	1.2	84	6	0.1	21	0.3
40	86	1.3	79	1.1	85+	50	0.7	76	1.1
41	86	1.3	86	1.2					
42	92	1.3	82	1.2	DK/Missing	3	0.0	5	0.1
43	87	1.3	91	1.3					
44	78	1.1	83	1.2	Total	6845	100.0	6954	100.0

Figure DQ.1: Number of household population by single ages, Montenegro, 2013

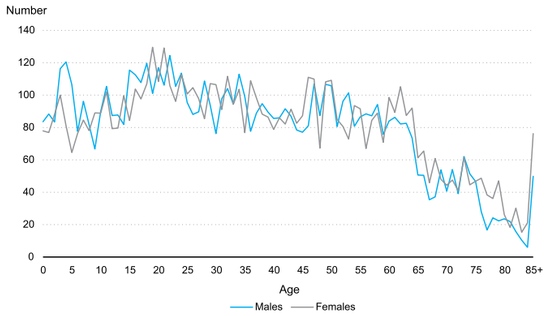


Table DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Montenegro, 2013

	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10-14	450	na	na	na
15-19	522	507	15.2	97.1
20-24	552	537	16.1	97.2
25-29	496	478	14.3	96.4
30-34	507	487	14.6	95.9
35-39	459	444	13.3	96.7
40-44	421	415	12.4	98.6
45-49	484	469	14.1	96.9
50-54	441	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	3441	3336	100.0	96.9
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	0.91	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.3: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Montenegro, 2013

	Household population of men age 10-54 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	All households	Selected households	Number	Percent	
	Number	Number			
Age					
10-14	452	234	na	na	na
15-19	557	305	299	17.4	98.1
20-24	567	299	283	16.4	94.6
25-29	476	223	217	12.6	97.6
30-34	485	244	234	13.6	95.9
35-39	450	248	237	13.7	95.4
40-44	429	219	212	12.3	96.6
45-49	459	254	242	14.0	95.0
50-54	465	237	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	3422	1792	1723	100.0	96.1
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	1.01	0.93	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.4: Age distribution of children in household and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Montenegro, 2013

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	162	156	17.2	96.4
1	165	164	18.1	99.4
2	172	169	18.7	98.7
3	216	216	23.8	99.9
4	202	201	22.2	99.8
5	171	na	na	na
6	154	na	na	na
7	181	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	916	907	100.0	98.9
Ratio of 5 to 4	0.85	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.5: Birth date reporting: Household population

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Montenegro, 2013

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth				Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	99.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	14691
Age						
0-4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1441
5-14	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2000
15-24	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2065
25-49	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	5114
50-64	99.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	2508
65-84	96.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1462
85+	89.1	10.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
DK/Missing	na	na	0.0	77.8	100.0	9
Region						
North	98.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	5089
Centre	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	5667
South	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	3935
Area						
Urban	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	8907
Rural	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	5784

na: not applicable

Table DQ.6: Birth date and age reporting: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Montenegro, 2013

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3493
Region							
North	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1144
Centre	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1412
South	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	937
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2217
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1276

Table DQ.7: Birth date and age reporting: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Montenegro, 2013

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of men age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing		
Total	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1799
Region							
North	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	608
Centre	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	700
South	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	491
Area							
Urban	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1099
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	700

Table DQ.8: Birth date and age reporting: Under-5s

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Montenegro, 2013

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of under-5 children
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1420
Region							
North	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	469
Centre	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	641
South	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	310
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	900
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	520

Table DQ.9: Birth date reporting: Children, adolescents and young people

Percent distribution of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years by completeness of date of birth information, Montenegro, 2013

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth				Total	Number of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	4065
Region						
North	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1567
Centre	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1494
South	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1004
Area						
Urban	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2448
Rural	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1617

Table DQ.10: Birth date reporting: First and last births

Percent distribution of first and last births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth, Montenegro, 2013

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth									
	Date of first birth			Total	Number of first births	Date of last birth			Total	Number of last births
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only			Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	2176	99.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	1656
Region										
North	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	724	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	601
Centre	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	886	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	647
South	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	566	99.3	0.2	0.5	100.0	408
Area										
Urban	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	1379	99.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	1006
Rural	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	797	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	650

Table DQ.11: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, Montenegro, 2013

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Percent with missing/ incomplete information[a]	Number of cases
Household			
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.0	4052
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.0	4052
Women			
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49		
Only month		1.1	2146
Both month and year		0.2	2146
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.0	2146
Age at first intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.8	454
Time since last intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	1.3	454
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	3493
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	3493
Men			
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49		
Only month		1.4	857
Both month and year		0.3	857
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.0	857
Age at first intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.6	391
Time since last intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.6	391
Starting time of interview	All men interviewed	0.1	1799
Ending time of interview	All men interviewed	0.1	1799
Under-5			
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	0.2	1420
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	0.2	1420

a Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.12: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Montenegro, 2013

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.8	1420
Age								
<6 months	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	108
6-11 months	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.3	122
12-23 months	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.1	266
24-35 months	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.5	275
36-47 months	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	333
48-59 months	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.2	316

Table DQ.13: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Montenegro, 2013

	Valid length/ height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	96.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	3.8	1420
Age								
<6 months	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	108
6-11 months	91.8	4.9	0.0	0.0	3.3	100.0	8.2	122
12-23 months	94.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	5.3	266
24-35 months	96.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	3.6	275
36-47 months	98.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1.8	333
48-59 months	96.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.5	316

Table DQ.14: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Montenegro, 2013

	Valid weight and length/ height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	93.1	0.0	0.8	1.8	4.3	100.0	6.9	1420
Age								
<6 months	94.4	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.8	100.0	5.6	108
6-11 months	92.6	0.0	1.6	3.3	2.5	100.0	7.4	122
12-23 months	94.4	0.0	0.8	1.1	3.8	100.0	5.6	266
24-35 months	93.8	0.0	1.1	1.5	3.6	100.0	6.2	275
36-47 months	94.9	0.0	0.3	1.2	3.6	100.0	5.1	333
48-59 months	89.2	0.0	1.3	2.2	7.3	100.0	10.8	316

Table DQ.15: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Montenegro, 2013

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1395	100.0	1395	100.0
Digits				
0	80	5.7	106	7.6
1	172	12.3	191	13.7
2	174	12.5	230	16.5
3	151	10.8	176	12.6
4	157	11.3	149	10.7
5	122	8.7	90	6.5
6	136	9.7	119	8.5
7	152	10.9	130	9.3
8	126	9.0	88	6.3
9	125	9.0	116	8.3
0 or 5	202	14.5	196	14.1

Table DQ.16: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Montenegro, 2013

	Child has birth certificate		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/ (1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Total	64.2	33.3	2.4	0.1	100.0	65.8	1420
Region							
North	53.7	41.8	4.3	0.2	100.0	56.3	469
Centre	70.8	28.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	71.6	641
South	66.1	31.3	2.3	0.3	100.0	67.9	310
Area							
Urban	64.8	32.7	2.4	0.1	100.0	66.5	900
Rural	63.1	34.4	2.3	0.2	100.0	64.7	520
Child's age							
0-5 months	66.7	27.8	5.6	0.0	100.0	70.6	108
6-11 months	65.6	32.8	0.8	0.8	100.0	66.7	122
12-23 months	71.4	27.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	72.2	266
24-35 months	65.1	31.6	3.3	0.0	100.0	67.3	275
36-47 months	60.4	36.9	2.7	0.0	100.0	62.0	333
48-59 months	59.8	38.0	1.9	0.3	100.0	61.2	316

Table DQ.17: Observation of vaccination cards

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of a vaccination card, and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, Montenegro, 2013

	Child does not have vaccination card		Child has vaccination card		DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Total	0.3	1.3	90.8	7.1	0.4	100.0	92.7	771
Region								
North	0.8	0.4	90.5	8.3	0.0	100.0	91.6	252
Centre	0.0	1.1	93.1	4.9	0.9	100.0	95.0	350
South	0.0	3.0	86.4	10.1	0.0	100.0	89.6	169
Area								
Urban	0.4	1.2	92.3	5.7	0.2	100.0	94.2	493
Rural	0.0	1.4	88.1	9.7	0.7	100.0	90.1	278
Child's age								
0-5 months	0.0	6.5	88.9	3.7	0.0	100.0	96.0	108
6-11 months	0.0	0.8	95.9	1.6	1.6	100.0	98.3	122
12-23 months	0.4	0.4	90.2	8.6	0.4	100.0	91.3	266
24-35 months	0.4	0.4	89.8	9.5	0.0	100.0	90.5	275

Table DQ.18: Presence of mother in the household and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire

Distribution of children under five by whether the mother lives in the same household, and the person who was interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire, Montenegro, 2013

	Mother in the household		Mother not in the household			Total	Number of children under 5
	Mother interviewed	Father interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Other adult male interviewed		
Total	99.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	916
Age							
0	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	162
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	165
2	99.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	172
3	99.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	216
4	98.9	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	202

Table DQ.19: Selection of children age 1-17 years for the child labour and child discipline modules

Percent distribution of households by the number of children age 1-17 years, and the percentage of households with at least two children age 1-17 years where correct selection of one child for the child labour and child discipline modules was performed, Montenegro, 2013

	Number of children age 1-17 years			Total	Number of households	Percentage of households where correct selection was performed	Number of households with 2 or more children age 1-17 years
	None	One	Two or more				
Total	51.7	18.5	29.8	100.0	4052	98.2	1209
Region							
North	48.6	16.9	34.5	100.0	1308	97.8	451
Centre	50.9	18.7	30.4	100.0	1563	97.7	475
South	56.1	19.9	24.0	100.0	1181	99.6	283
Area							
Urban	51.6	19.7	28.7	100.0	2517	97.8	722
Rural	51.9	16.4	31.7	100.0	1535	98.8	487
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	64.1	10.8	25.1	100.0	942	97.5	236
Second	58.7	15.3	26.0	100.0	883	97.8	230
Middle	48.9	19.7	31.3	100.0	760	97.9	238
Fourth	46.6	23.9	29.5	100.0	749	98.2	221
Richest	35.1	25.3	39.6	100.0	718	99.3	284

Table DQ.20: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 5-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Montenegro, 2013

	Not attending school	Currently attending															Not able to determine	DK/Missing	Total	Number of household members
		Preschool	Primary school grade									Secondary school grade				Higher than secondary				
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4					
Age at beginning of school year																				
5	53.6	41.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	155
6	6.9	2.1	81.3	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	159
7	0.0	0.0	2.4	93.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	168
8	0.0	0.0	0.3	8.7	84.8	6.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	174
9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	7.6	82.6	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	150
10	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	90.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	184
11	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	11.2	80.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	188
12	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	9.9	72.8	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	188
13	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.7	4.3	66.5	24.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	164
14	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.6	3.3	71.3	20.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	189
15	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.7	69.5	23.2	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	205
16	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.5	69.9	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	208
17	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	4.2	70.1	17.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	218
18	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	70.8	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	227
19	38.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	7.6	51.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	227
20	46.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	51.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	246
21	40.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	58.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	225
22	54.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	219
23	69.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	209
24	53.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	26.9	0.0	100.0	222

Table DQ.21: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women, Montenegro, 2013

	Children ever born			Children living			Children deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	2582	2399	1.08	2552	2362	1.08	30	37	0.81	3493
Age										
15-19	8	2	4.00	8	2	4.00	0	0	-	487
20-24	115	82	1.40	113	81	1.40	2	1	2.00	515
25-29	327	315	1.04	325	314	1.04	2	1	2.00	558
30-34	543	522	1.04	540	518	1.04	3	4	0.75	599
35-39	573	520	1.10	567	516	1.10	6	4	1.50	500
40-44	486	483	1.01	479	470	1.02	7	13	0.54	413
45-49	530	475	1.12	520	461	1.13	10	14	0.71	421

'-' The ratio is not presented because the denominator is zero

Data Quality Tables, Roma Settlements

Table DQ.1R: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, Roma settlements, 2013

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					**Age**				
0	74	3.8	70	3.6	45	14	0.7	23	1.2
1	62	3.2	61	3.1	46	14	0.7	22	1.1
2	47	2.4	73	3.8	47	12	0.6	11	0.6
3	106	5.5	83	4.3	48	20	1.0	12	0.6
4	80	4.1	78	4.0	49	12	0.6	14	0.7
5	47	2.4	38	1.9	50	13	0.7	4	0.2
6	49	2.5	42	2.2	51	7	0.4	6	0.3
7	80	4.1	55	2.9	52	6	0.3	7	0.4
8	45	2.3	52	2.7	53	10	0.5	13	0.7
9	40	2.1	51	2.6	54	6	0.3	12	0.6
10	43	2.2	44	2.3	55	12	0.6	3	0.2
11	59	3.0	41	2.1	56	13	0.7	7	0.4
12	48	2.5	42	2.2	57	6	0.3	8	0.4
13	42	2.2	31	1.6	58	7	0.4	6	0.3
14	46	2.4	46	2.4	59	4	0.2	7	0.4
15	59	3.0	74	3.8	60	12	0.6	3	0.1
16	55	2.8	66	3.4	61	6	0.3	3	0.2
17	40	2.1	45	2.3	62	2	0.1	5	0.3
18	58	3.0	46	2.4	63	2	0.1	6	0.3
19	23	1.2	44	2.2	64	5	0.3	10	0.5
20	49	2.5	50	2.6	65	1	0.0	2	0.1
21	30	1.6	31	1.6	66	1	0.1	5	0.3
22	41	2.1	30	1.5	67	1	0.0	0	0.0
23	28	1.5	39	2.0	68	1	0.0	1	0.1
24	30	1.6	36	1.8	69	1	0.1	2	0.1
25	34	1.8	31	1.6	70	3	0.2	1	0.1
26	37	1.9	29	1.5	71	1	0.1	1	0.1
27	29	1.5	35	1.8	72	3	0.1	1	0.0
28	36	1.9	32	1.7	73	3	0.1	1	0.1
29	20	1.0	20	1.0	74	2	0.1	1	0.1
30	33	1.7	38	1.9	75	3	0.2	1	0.0
31	25	1.3	22	1.2	76	0	0.0	0	0.0
32	20	1.0	17	0.9	77	0	0.0	1	0.0
33	16	0.8	25	1.3	78	0	0.0	1	0.0
34	22	1.2	30	1.6	79	1	0.1	1	0.1
35	22	1.1	22	1.1	80	0	0.0	1	0.0
36	19	1.0	18	0.9	81	0	0.0	0	0.0
37	23	1.2	23	1.2	82	0	0.0	0	0.0
38	25	1.3	14	0.7	83	0	0.0	0	0.0
39	20	1.0	17	0.9	84	0	0.0	0	0.0
40	12	0.6	22	1.1	85+	0	0.0	1	0.0
41	17	0.9	18	0.9					
42	25	1.3	17	0.9	DK/Missing	3	0.1	3	0.2
43	11	0.6	21	1.1					
44	10	0.5	15	0.7	Total	1945	100.0	1941	100.0

Figure DQ.1R: Number of household population by single ages, Roma settlements, 2013

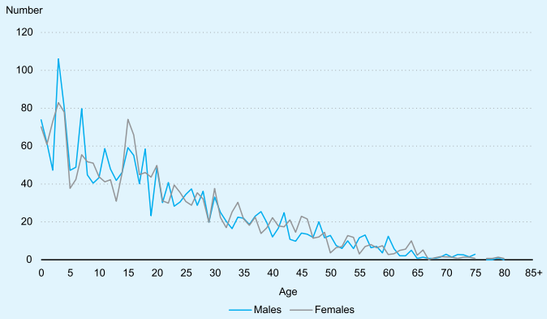


Table DQ.2R: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Roma settlements, 2013

	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10-14	204	na	na	na
15-19	275	270	27.3	98.2
20-24	186	182	18.4	98.0
25-29	147	143	14.5	97.6
30-34	132	132	13.3	99.4
35-39	93	91	9.2	97.8
40-44	93	92	9.3	99.3
45-49	82	79	8.0	96.1
50-54	42	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	1008	989	100.0	98.1
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	0.51	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.3R: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Roma settlements, 2013

	Household population of men age 10-54 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	All households	Selected households	Number	Percent	
	Number	Number			
Age					
10-14	238	133	na	na	na
15-19	236	144	140	26.3	97.0
20-24	178	111	110	20.6	98.7
25-29	157	92	91	17.1	99.2
30-34	117	58	58	11.0	100.0
35-39	109	55	53	10.0	97.4
40-44	74	45	42	8.0	94.5
45-49	71	38	37	7.0	98.2
50-54	42	24	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	943	543	532	100.0	98.0
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	0.59	0.63	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.4R: Age distribution of children in household and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Roma settlements, 2013

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	144	144	19.7	100.0
1	123	122	16.7	99.4
2	120	119	16.2	98.6
3	189	187	25.7	99.1
4	158	158	21.7	100.0
5	85	na	na	na
6	91	na	na	na
7	135	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	734	730	100.0	99.4
Ratio of 5 to 4	0.54	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.5R: Birth date reporting: Household population

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Roma settlements, 2013

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth				Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	98.2	1.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	3772
Age						
0-4	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	663
5-14	97.5	2.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	870
15-24	98.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	879
25-49	98.5	1.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	1071
50-64	96.9	2.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	228
65-84	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	51
85+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
DK/Missing	na	na	0.0	100.0	100.0	9
Region						
North	96.3	1.9	0.0	1.7	100.0	515
Centre	98.6	1.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	2843
South	97.3	1.9	0.0	0.7	100.0	414
Area						
Urban	98.1	1.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	3053
Rural	98.5	1.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	719

na: not applicable

Table DQ.6R: Birth date and age reporting: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Roma settlements, 2013

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing		
Total	98.7	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	980
Region							
North	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	104
Centre	99.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	783
South	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93
Area							
Urban	98.9	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	822
Rural	97.5	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	158

Table DQ.7R: Birth date and age reporting: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Roma settlements, 2013

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of men age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing		
Total	98.9	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	536
Region							
North	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	56
Centre	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	422
South	94.8	3.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	58
Area							
Urban	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	449
Rural	98.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	87

Table DQ.8R: Birth date and age reporting: Under-5s

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Roma settlements, 2013

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of under-5 children
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing		
Total	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	660
Region							
North	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86
Centre	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	509
South	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	65
Area							
Urban	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	539
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	121

Table DQ.9R: Birth date reporting: Children, adolescents and young people

Percent distribution of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years by completeness of date of birth information, Roma settlements, 2013

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth				Total	Number of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	98.1	1.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1749
Region						
North	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	237
Centre	98.3	1.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	1320
South	96.4	3.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	192
Area						
Urban	98.1	1.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	1407
Rural	98.0	1.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	342

Table DQ.10R: Birth date reporting: First and last births

Percent distribution of first and last births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth, Roma settlements, 2013

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first birth				Total	Number of first births	Date of last birth			Total	Number of last births
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Other/DK/ Missing			Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	95.7	1.7	2.4	0.2	100.0	656	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	536
Region											
North	90.1	2.8	7.0	0.0	100.0	71	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	61
Centre	97.5	1.0	1.4	0.2	100.0	510	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	415
South	89.3	5.3	5.3	0.0	100.0	75	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	60
Area											
Urban	97.2	1.1	1.5	0.2	100.0	542	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	444
Rural	88.6	4.4	7.0	0.0	100.0	114	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92

Table DQ.11R: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, Roma settlements, 2013

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Percent with missing/ incomplete information[a]	Number of cases
Household			
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.1	615
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.1	615
Women			
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49		
Only month		18.2	722
Both month and year		9.9	722
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.0	722
Age at first intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.8	231
Time since last intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.8	231
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	980
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	980
Men			
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49		
Only month		16.7	355
Both month and year		2.7	355
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.0	355
Age at first intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.4	175
Time since last intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.8	175
Starting time of interview	All men interviewed	0.1	536
Ending time of interview	All men interviewed	0.0	536
Under-5			
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	0.0	660
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	0.0	660

a Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.12R: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Roma settlements, 2013

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	98.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	1.1	660
Age								
<6 months	98.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	1.3	79
6-11 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	47
12-23 months	98.3	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.7	116
24-35 months	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	103
36-47 months	98.3	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.7	172
48-59 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	143

Table DQ.13R: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Roma settlements, 2013

	Valid length/ height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	97.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.1	100.0	2.1	660
Age								
<6 months	97.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	2.5	79
6-11 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	47
12-23 months	96.6	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.7	100.0	3.4	116
24-35 months	98.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	1.9	103
36-47 months	97.1	1.2	0.6	0.0	1.2	100.0	2.9	172
48-59 months	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	0.7	143

Table DQ.14R: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Roma settlements, 2013

	Valid weight and length/ height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	96.5	0.0	0.2	0.6	2.7	100.0	3.5	660
Age								
<6 months	93.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	5.1	100.0	6.3	79
6-11 months	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	2.1	47
12-23 months	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	100.0	1.7	116
24-35 months	93.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.8	100.0	6.8	103
36-47 months	97.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.7	100.0	2.9	172
48-59 months	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	2.1	143

Table DQ.15R: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Roma settlements, 2013

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	656	100.0	656	100.0
Digits				
0	22	3.4	56	8.5
1	65	9.9	64	9.8
2	84	12.8	109	16.6
3	69	10.5	81	12.3
4	74	11.3	70	10.7
5	60	9.1	58	8.8
6	60	9.1	50	7.6
7	78	11.9	50	7.6
8	70	10.7	40	6.1
9	74	11.3	78	11.9
0 or 5	82	12.5	114	17.4

Table DQ.16R: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Roma settlements, 2013

	Child has birth certificate		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Total	48.6	44.2	7.0	0.2	100.0	52.4	660
Region							
North	34.9	54.7	9.3	1.2	100.0	39.0	86
Centre	52.1	43.0	4.9	0.0	100.0	54.8	509
South	40.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	65
Area							
Urban	48.4	45.5	6.1	0.0	100.0	51.6	539
Rural	49.6	38.8	10.7	0.8	100.0	56.1	121
Child's age							
0-5 months	45.6	39.2	15.2	0.0	100.0	53.7	79
6-11 months	48.9	40.4	10.6	0.0	100.0	54.8	47
12-23 months	44.0	46.6	9.5	0.0	100.0	48.6	116
24-35 months	45.6	50.5	3.9	0.0	100.0	47.5	103
36-47 months	47.7	48.3	3.5	0.6	100.0	49.7	172
48-59 months	57.3	37.1	5.6	0.0	100.0	60.7	143

Table DQ.17R: Observation of vaccination cards

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of a vaccination card, and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, Roma settlements, 2013

	Child does not have vaccination card		Child has vaccination card		DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Total	5.5	15.1	60.6	18.8	0.0	100.0	76.3	345
Region								
North	0.0	38.0	54.0	8.0	0.0	100.0	87.1	50
Centre	7.4	8.9	62.4	21.3	0.0	100.0	74.5	258
South	0.0	27.0	56.8	16.2	0.0	100.0	77.8	37
Area								
Urban	7.0	9.5	61.9	21.6	0.0	100.0	74.1	273
Rural	0.0	36.1	55.6	8.3	0.0	100.0	87.0	72
Child's age								
0-5 months	2.5	22.8	64.6	10.1	0.0	100.0	86.4	79
6-11 months	4.3	10.6	59.6	25.5	0.0	100.0	70.0	47
12-23 months	6.0	13.8	63.8	16.4	0.0	100.0	79.6	116
24-35 months	7.8	12.6	54.4	25.2	0.0	100.0	68.3	103

Table DQ.18R: Observation places for handwashing

Percentage of distribution of places for handwashing observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, Roma settlements, 2013

	Place for handwashing				Total	Number of households interviewed
	Observed	Not observed				
		Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason		
Total	95.6	3.7	0.3	0.3	100.0	615
Region						
North	88.4	10.5	0.0	1.1	100.0	95
Centre	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	432
South	85.2	11.4	2.3	1.1	100.0	88
Area						
Urban	97.7	2.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	476
Rural	88.5	9.4	1.4	0.7	100.0	139
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	86.4	11.4	1.1	1.1	100.0	88
Second	93.2	6.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	146
Middle	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	146
Fourth	98.4	0.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	126
Richest	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	109

Table DQ.19R: Presence of mother in the household and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire

Distribution of children under five by whether the mother lives in the same household, and the person who was interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire, Roma settlements, 2013

	Mother in the household	Mother not in the household		Total	Number of children under 5
	Mother interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed		
Total	96.9	0.9	2.2	100.0	734
Age					
0	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	144
1	95.3	2.3	2.4	100.0	123
2	98.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	120
3	96.4	0.8	2.8	100.0	189
4	95.3	0.4	4.3	100.0	158

Table DQ.20R: Selection of children age 1-17 years for the child labour and child discipline modules

Percent distribution of households by the number of children age 1-17 years, and the percentage of households with at least two children age 1-17 years where correct selection of one child for the child labour and child discipline modules was performed, Roma settlements, 2013

	Number of children age 1-17 years			Total	Number of households	Percentage of households where correct selection was performed	Number of households with 2 or more children age 1-17 years
	None	One	Two or more				
Total	15.1	14.3	70.6	100.0	615	97.5	434
Region							
North	28.4	10.5	61.1	100.0	95	91.4	58
Centre	11.1	14.6	74.3	100.0	432	98.4	321
South	20.5	17.0	62.5	100.0	88	98.2	55
Area							
Urban	12.6	13.4	73.9	100.0	476	98.0	352
Rural	23.7	17.3	59.0	100.0	139	95.1	82
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	25.0	14.8	60.2	100.0	88	96.2	53
Second	17.1	9.6	73.3	100.0	146	97.2	107
Middle	16.4	13.7	69.9	100.0	146	96.1	102
Fourth	11.1	17.5	71.4	100.0	126	97.8	90
Richest	7.3	17.4	75.2	100.0	109	100.0	82

Table DQ.21R: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 5-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Roma settlements, 2013

	Not attending school	Currently attending															Not able to determine	Total	Number of household members
		Preschool	Primary school grade									Secondary school grade				Higher than secondary			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4				
Age at beginning of school year																			
5	73.5	23.7	1.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86
6	41.5	4.7	45.4	6.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	101
7	34.9	0.6	25.1	37.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	123
8	33.2	0.0	25.7	16.8	22.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94
9	32.7	0.0	1.4	11.4	31.0	21.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	102
10	28.3	0.0	4.3	6.1	10.3	14.6	31.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	80
11	41.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	10.7	6.1	24.0	14.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	105
12	45.0	0.0	1.5	4.7	2.6	2.3	7.5	24.8	8.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90
13	54.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.3	6.9	14.1	8.8	11.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	76
14	61.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	8.6	2.6	5.9	18.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	115
15	81.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.6	6.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	130
16	82.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	2.5	4.4	3.5	1.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99
17	90.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	6.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
18	96.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	97
19	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	84
20	97.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	76
21	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	54
22	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	86
23	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	66
24	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	100.0	70

Table DQ.22R: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women, Roma settlements, 2013

	Children ever born			Children living			Children deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	1229	1091	1.13	1174	1063	1.10	55	28	1.96	980
Age										
15-19	47	43	1.09	47	42	1.12	0	1	0.00	265
20-24	137	134	1.02	134	134	1.00	3	0	-	178
25-29	198	152	1.30	192	150	1.28	6	2	3.00	145
30-34	236	204	1.16	229	202	1.13	7	2	3.50	128
35-39	182	193	0.94	175	187	0.94	7	6	1.17	92
40-44	224	198	1.13	203	189	1.07	21	9	2.33	89
45-49	205	167	1.23	194	159	1.22	11	8	1.38	83

'-' The ratio is not presented because the denominator is zero

Appendix E. 2013 Montenegro MICS Indicators: Numerators and Denominators

MICS INDICATOR [M]		Module[35]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[36]
NUTRITION					
2.1a 2.1b	Underweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	MDG 1.8
2.2a 2.2b	Stunting prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.3a 2.3b	Wasting prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.4	Overweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.5	Children ever breastfed	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[37]	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.8	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment during the previous day[38]	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	BD	Number of children age 12–15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 12–15 months	
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	BD	Number of children age 20–23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 20–23 months	
2.11	Duration of breastfeeding	BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0–35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day		
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	BD	Number of children age 0–23 months appropriately fed[39] during the previous day	Total number of children age 0–23 months	
2.13	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	BD	Number of infants age 6–8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Total number of infants age 6–8 months	
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	BD	Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	Total number of non-breast-fed children age 6–23 months	
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	BD	Number of children age 6–23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breast-fed children) the minimum number of times[40] or more during the previous day	Total number of children age 6–23 months	
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	BD	Number of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups[41] during the previous day	Total number of children age 6–23 months	
2.17a 2.17b	Minimum acceptable diet	BD	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (b) Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months (b) Number of non-breast-fed children age 6–23 months	
2.18	Bottle feeding	BD	Number of children age 0–23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	Total number of children age 0–23 months	
2.20	Low birth weight infants	MN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	MN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	
CHILD HEALTH					
3.1	Tuberculosis immunisation coverage	IM	Number of children age 12–23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12–23 months	
3.2	Polio immunisation coverage	IM	Number of children age 12–23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12–23 months	
3.3	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunisation coverage	IM	Number of children age 12–23 months who received the third dose of DPT vaccine (DPT3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12–23 months	
3.4	Measles immunisation coverage[42]	IM	Number of children age 24–35 months who received measles vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 24–35 months	MDG 4.3

[M] The indicator is also calculated for men, for the same age group, in surveys where the Questionnaire for Individual Men has been included. Calculations are carried out by using modules in the Questionnaire for Individual Men

35 Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

36 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicators, effective 15 January 2008 - http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Indicators/OfficialList.htm, accessed 10 June 2013.

37 Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

38 Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

39 Infants age 0–5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6–23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

40 Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6–8 months, and three times for children 9–23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6–23 months

41 The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least four of the seven following food groups: 1) grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables

42 In countries where the measles vaccination is administered by 12 months of age according to the vaccination schedule, the indicator is calculated as the proportion of children age 12–23 months who received the measles vaccine by 12 months of age.

MICS INDICATOR [M]		Module[35]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[36]
CHILD HEALTH					
3.5	Hepatitis B immunisation coverage	IM	Number of children age 24–35 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12–23 months	
3.6	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunisation coverage	IM	Number of children age 24–35 months who received the third dose of Hib vaccine (Hib3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12–23 months	
3.8	Full immunisation coverage	IM	Number of children age 24–35 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunisation schedule by their first birthday	Total number of children age 24–35 months	
3.10	Care-seeking for diarrhoea	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.11	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zin[43]	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS and zinc	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.12	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.13	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	CA	Number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	
3.14	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	CA	Number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	Total number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	HC	Number of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of household members	
3.20	Care-seeking for fever	CA	Number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	
WATER AND SANITATION					
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members	MDG 7.8
4.2	Water treatment	WS	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	Total number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources	
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	Total number of household members	MDG 7.9
4.4	Safe disposal of child's faeces	CA	Number of children age 0–2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	Total number of children age 0–2 years	
4.5	Place for handwashing[44]	HW	Number of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	Total number of households	
4.6	Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	HW	Number of households with soap or other cleansing agent	Total number of households	

43 In Montenegro, no children received zinc supplements as treatment for diarrhoea
44 The Handwashing module was only administered within the 2013 Montenegro Roma Settlements MICS, therefore indicators 4.5 and 4.6 are calculated only for Roma Settlements.

MICS INDICATOR [M]		Module[35]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[36]
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
5.1	Adolescent birth rate[45]	CM	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 years		MDG 5.4
5.2	Early childbearing	CM	Number of women age 20–24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	Total number of women age 20–24 years	
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	CP	Number of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	Total number of women age 15–49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.3
5.4	Unmet need[46]	UN	Number of women age 15–49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	Total number of women age 15–49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.6
5.5a 5.5b	Antenatal care coverage	MN	Number of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	Total number of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	MDG 5.5
5.6	Content of antenatal care	MN	Number of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	Total number of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	MN	Number of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	Total number of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	MDG 5.2
5.8	Institutional deliveries	MN	Number of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	Total number of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.9	Caesarean section	MN	Number of women age 15–49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	Total number of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.10	Post-partum stay in health facility	PN	Number of women age 15–49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	Total number of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.11	Post-natal health check for the newborn	PN	Number of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	Total number of last live births in the last 2 years	
5.12	Post-natal health check for the mother	PN	Number of women age 15–49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	Total number of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	

45 The rate refers to the last one year
46 See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR [M]		Module[35]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[36]
CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	EC	Number of children age 36–59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	Total number of children age 36–59 months	
6.2	Support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36–59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36–59 months	
6.3	Father's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36–59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36–59 months	
6.4	Mother's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36–59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36–59 months	
6.5	Availability of children's books	EC	Number of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	Total number of children under age 5	
6.6	Availability of playthings	EC	Number of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	Total number of children under age 5	
6.7	Inadequate care	EC	Number of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	Total number of children under age 5	
6.8	Early child development index	EC	Number of children age 36–59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy–numeracy, physical, social–emotional, and learning	Total number of children age 36–59 months	
LITERACY AND EDUCATION [N] 47					
7.1	Literacy rate among young women [M]	WB	Number of women age 15–24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	Total number of women age 15–24 years	MDG 2.3
7.2	School readiness	ED	Number of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	Total number of children attending the first grade of primary school	
7.3	Net intake rate in primary education	ED	Number of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	Total number of children of school-entry age	
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) [N]	ED	Number of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary school age	MDG 2.1
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) [N]	ED	Number of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary school age	
7.6	Children reaching last grade of primary [N]	ED	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade		MDG 2.2
7.7	Primary completion rate [N]	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	
7.8	Transition rate to secondary school [N]	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year	Total number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	
7.9	Gender parity index (primary school) [N]	ED	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
7.10	Gender parity index (secondary school) [N]	ED	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
CHILD PROTECTION					
8.1	Birth registration	BR	Number of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	Total number of children under age 5	
8.2	Child labour	CL	Number of children age 5–17 years who are involved in child labour[48]	Total number of children age 5–17 years	
8.3	Violent discipline	CD	Number of children age 1–14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	Total number of children age 1–14 years	
8.4	Marriage before age 15 [M]	MA	Number of women age 15–49 years who were first married or in union before age 15	Total number of women age 15–49 years	
8.5	Marriage before age 18 [M]	MA	Number of women age 20–49 years who were first married or in union before age 18	Total number of women age 20–49 years	
8.6	Young women age 15–19 years currently married or in union [M]	MA	Number of women age 15–19 years who are married or in union	Total number of women age 15–19 years	
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	MA	Number of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15–19 years, (b) among women age 20–24 years	Total number of women who are married or in union (a) age 15–19 years, (b) age 20–24 years	
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence [M]	DV	Number of women who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	Total number of women age 15–49 years	
8.13	Children's living arrangements	HL	Number of children age 0–17 years living with neither biological parent	Total number of children age 0–17 years	
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	HL	Number of children age 0–17 years with one or both biological parents dead	Total number of children age 0–17 years	
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	HL	Number of children 0–17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	Total number of children 0–17 years	
HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR					
9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women [M]	HA	Number of women age 15–24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV[49], and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women age 15–24 years	MDG 6.3
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV [M]	HA	Number of women age 15–49 years who correctly identify all three means[50] of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Total number of women age 15–49 years	

47 [N] The indicator is also calculated using the national education system classification. See Appendix G for more details on the mapping of the national education system in accordance with ISCED 2011.

48 Children involved in child labour are defined as children involved in economic activities above the age-specific thresholds, children involved in household chores above the age-specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work. See the MICS tabulation plan for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications

49 Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

50 Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

MICS INDICATOR [M]		Module[35]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[36]
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV [M]	HA	Number of women age 15–49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions[51] toward people living with HIV	Total number of women age 15–49 years who have heard of HIV	
9.4	Women who know where to be tested for HIV [M]	HA	Number of women age 15–49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	Total number of women age 15–49 years	
9.5	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results [M]	HA	Number of women age 15–49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	Total number of women age 15–49 years	
9.6	Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results [M]	HA	Number of women age 15–24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	Total number of women age 15–24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months	
9.7	HIV counselling during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 15–49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they received counselling on HIV during antenatal care	Total number of women age 15–49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years	
9.8	HIV testing during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 15–49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	Total number of women age 15–49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years	
9.9	Young women who have never had sex [M]	SB	Number of never married women age 15–24 years who have never had sex	Total number of never married women age 15–24 years	
9.10	Sex before age 15 among young women [M]	SB	Number of women age 15–24 years who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Total number of women age 15–24 years	
9.11	Age-mixing among sexual partners	SB	Number of women age 15–24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older	Total number of women age 15–24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	
9.12	Multiple sexual partnerships [M]	SB	Number of women age 15–49 years who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15–49 years	
9.13	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships [M] [52]	SB	Number of women age 15–49 years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Total number of women age 15–49 years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months	
9.14	Sex with non-regular partners [M]	SB	Number of sexually active women age 15–24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15–24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	
9.15	Condom use with non-regular partners [M]	SB	Number of women age 15–24 years reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting sex partner in the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15–24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months	MDG 6.2

51 Women (1) who think that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to teachcontinue teaching in school, (2) who would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who virus,is HIV-positive, (3) who would not want to keep secret that a family member virus,is HIV-positive, and (4) who would be willing to care for a family member with AIDS in their own home

52 This indicator is presented in the report for men only. For women, the indicator is not presented due to low number of cases.

MICS INDICATOR [M]		Module[35]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[36]
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING					
11.1	Life satisfaction [M]	LS	Number of women age 15–24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life, overall	Total number of women age 15–24 years	
11.2	Happiness [M]	LS	Number of women age 15–24 years who are very or somewhat happy	Total number of women age 15–24 years	
11.3	Perception of a better life [M]	LS	Number of women age 15–24 years whose life improved during the last one year, and who expect that their life will be better after one year	Total number of women age 15–24 years	
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE					
12.1	Tobacco use [M]	TA	Number of women age 15–49 years who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month	Total number of women age 15–49 years	
12.2	Smoking before age 15 [M]	TA	Number of women age 15–49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	Total number of women age 15–49 years	
12.3	Use of alcohol [M]	TA	Number of women age 15–49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month	Total number of women age 15–49 years	
12.4	Use of alcohol before age 15 [M]	TA	Number of women age 15–49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	Total number of women age 15–49 years	

Appendix F. 2013 Montenegro MICS Questionnaires

MICS HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE MONTENEGRO

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL	HH
HH1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	**HH2**. Household number: ___ ___
HH3. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____ ___ ___	**HH4**. Supervisor's name and number: Name_____ ___ ___
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2013	**HH7**. REGION: North .....1 Central .....2 South.....3
HH6. AREA: Urban.....1 Rural.....2	
HH8. Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?	Yes.....1 No.....2

WE ARE FROM THE STATISTICAL OFFICE OF MONTENEGRO - MONSTAT. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT ***20*** MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. MAY I START NOW?

☐ *YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN ⇨GO TO HH18 TO RECORD THE TIME AND THEN BEGIN THE INTERVIEW.*

☐ *NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN ⇨CIRCLE 04 IN HH9. DISCUSS THIS RESULT WITH YOUR SUPERVISOR.*

HH9. Result of household interview:

Completed 01
No household member or no competent respondent at home at time of visit 02
Entire household absent for extended period of time 03
Refused 04
Dwelling vacant / Address not a dwelling.....05
Dwelling destroyed 06
Dwelling not found.....07

Other (*specify*) 96

After the household questionnaire has been completed, fill in the following information:

HH10. Respondent to household questionnaire:
Name _____ Line no:___ ___

HH11.
Total number of household members: ___ ___

HH12. Number of women age 15-49 years: ___ ___

If the household is selected for Questionnaire for Men:
HH13A. Number of men age 15-49 years: ___ ___

HH14. Number of children under age 5: ___ ___

After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:

HH13. Number of women's questionnaires completed: ___ ___

If the household is selected for Questionnaire for Men:
HH13B. Number of men's questionnaires completed: ___ ___

HH15. Number of under-5 questionnaires completed: ___ ___

HH16. Field editor's name and number: Name_____ __ __	**HH17**. Main data entry clerk's name and number: Name_____ __ __

						For women age **15-49**	*For men age* **15-49**	*FOR CHILDREN AGE* **0-4**	*For children age* **0-17** *years*										*For children AGE* **0-14**
HL1. *Line No.*	**HL2**. *Name*	**HL3**. WHAT IS THE RELATION-SHIP OF (*NAME*) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSE-HOLD?	**HL4**. IS (*NAME*) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 Male 2 Female	**HL5**. WHAT IS (*NAME*)'S DATE OF BIRTH? 98 DK 9998 DK		**HL6**. HOW OLD IS (*NAME*)? *RECORD IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF AGE IS 95 OR ABOVE, RECORD '95'*	**HL7**. *Circle line no. if woman is age* **15-49**	**HL7A**. *Circle line no. if the household is selected for man interview and man is age* **15-49**	**HL7B**. *Circle line no. if age* **0-4**	**HL11**. IS (*NAME*)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 YES 2 NO↘ HL13 8 DK↘ HL13	**HL12**. DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE-HOLD? *If "Yes" Record line no. of mother and go to HL13. Record 00 for "No"*	**HL12A**. WHERE DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE? 1 Another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	**HL13**. IS (*NAME*)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 YES 2 NO↘ HL15 8 DK↘ HL15	**HL14**. DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE-HOLD? *If "Yes" Record line no. of father and go to next line. Record 00 for "No"*	**HL14A**. WHERE DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE? 1 Another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	**HL15**. *Record line no. of mother from HL12 if indicated. If HL12 is empty or has '00' ask:* WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (*NAME*)? *Record line no. of CARETAKER*
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	15-49	15-49	0-4	Y N DK	MOTHER		Y N DK	FATHER		MOTHER			MOTHER
14		___ ___	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	___ ___	14	14	14	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___			
15		___ ___	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	___ ___	15	15	15	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___			

TICK HERE IF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE USED ☐

Probe for additional household members. Probe especially for any infants or small children not listed, and others who may not be members of the family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household. Insert names of additional members in the household list and complete form accordingly.

Now for each woman age 15–49 years, write her name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Women's *Questionnaire.*
For each man age 15–49 years, write his name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Man's Questionnaire.
For each child under age 5, write his/her name and line number AND the line number of his/her mother or caretaker in the information panel of a separate Under-5 Questionnaire.
You should now have a separate questionnaire for each eligible woman, each eligible man, and each child under five in the household.

** Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household:*

01 Head 02 Wife / Husband 03 Son / Daughter 04 Son-in-Law / Daughter-in-Law 05 Grandchild 06 Parent 07 Parent-in-Law 08 Brother / Sister 09 Brother-in-Law / Sister-in-Law
10 Uncle / Aunt 11 Niece / Nephew 12 Other relative 13 Adopted / Foster / Stepchild 14 Not related 98 Don't know

SELECTION OF ONE CHILD FOR CHILD LABOUR/CHILD DISCIPLINE — SL

- *List each of the children aged 1–17 years below in the order they appear in the List of Household Members. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 1–17 years.*
- *Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.*
- *If there are no children age 1–17 years in the household, leave the table blank and go to SL6.*

SL1. *Rank number*	**SL2**. *Line number from HL1*	**SL3**. *Name from HL2*	**SL4**. *Sex from HL4*		**SL5**. *Age from HL6*
Rank	Line	Name	M	F	Age
1	__ __		1	2	__ __
2	__ __		1	2	__ __
3	__ __		1	2	__ __
4	__ __		1	2	__ __
5	__ __		1	2	__ __
6	__ __		1	2	__ __
7	__ __		1	2	__ __
8	__ __		1	2	__ __

SL6. *Total number of children age 1–17 years* — Total number ..... __ __

SL7. *Check the number of children age 1–17 years in SL6:*

☐ *None* ⇨ *Go to Household Characteristics module*

☐ *One or more* ⇨ *Continue with SL8*

SL8. *Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the cover page. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.*

Check the total number of children age 1–17 in SL6 above. This is the number of the column you should go to.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number of the selected child (in SL1)

	Total Number of Eligible Children in the Household (from SL6)							
Last digit of household number (from HH2)	***1***	***2***	***3***	***4***	***5***	***6***	***7***	***8+***
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

SL9. *Record the rank number (SL1), line number (SL2), name (SL3) and age (SL5) of the selected child*

Rank number ..... __

Line number ..... __ __

Name _____ Age ..... __ __

EDUCATION — ED

*For household members age **5 and above***

ED1. *Line number*	**ED2**. *Name and age* *Copy from List of Household members, HL2 (name) and HL6 (age)*		**ED3**. HAS *(name)* EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRE-SCHOOL?	**ED4A**. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL *(name)* HAS ATTENDED?	**ED4B**. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE (*name*) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL?
Line	Name	Age	Yes No	Level	Grade
01		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
02		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
03		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
04		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
05		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
06		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
07		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
08		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
09		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
10		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
11		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
12		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
13		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
14		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
15		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __

*For household members age **5-24** years*

ED5. DURING THE ***(2012-2013)*** SCHOOL YEAR, DID *(name)* ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME?	**ED6**. DURING THIS/THAT SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE IS/WAS (*name*) ATTENDING?		**ED7**. DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS ***(2011-2012)***, DID (*name*) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME?	**ED8**. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE DID (*name*) ATTEND?	
Yes No	Level	Grade	Y N DK	Level	Grade
1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __

1 Yes
2 No ⇨ Next Line
If level=0, skip to ED5
Level: 0 Preschool, 1 Primary, 2 Secondary, 3 Higher, 8 DK
If less than 1 grade, enter 00.
Grade: 98 DK
ED7
If level=0, skip to ED7
If level=0, go to next person

CHILD LABOUR — CL

CL1. *Check selected child's age from SL9:*

☐ *1–4years ⇨ Go to Child Discipline Module*

☐ *5–17 years ⇨ Continue with CL2*

CL2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ANY WORK CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD MAY DO. SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), DID (*name*) DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES, EVEN FOR ONLY ONE HOUR?	Y N	
[A] DID [*name*] DO ANY WORK OR HELP ON HIS/HER OWN OR THE HOUSEHOLD'S PLOT/FARM/FOOD GARDEN OR LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS? FOR EXAMPLE, GROWING FARM PRODUCE, HARVESTING, OR FEEDING, GRAZING, MILKING ANIMALS?	Worked on plot/farm/food garden/ looked after animals 1 2	
[B] DID (*name*) HELP IN FAMILY BUSINESS OR RELATIVE'S BUSINESS WITH OR WITHOUT PAY, OR RUN HIS/HER OWN BUSINESS?	Helped in family/relative's business/ran own business 1 2	
[C] DID (*name*) PRODUCE OR SELL ARTICLES, HANDICRAFTS, CLOTHES, FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS?	Produce/sell articles/handicrafts/ clothes/food or agricultural products ... 1 2	
[D] SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), DID (*name*) ENGAGE IN ANY OTHER ACTIVITY IN RETURN FOR INCOME IN CASH OR IN KIND, EVEN FOR ONLY ONE HOUR? *If* "No", *Probe*: PLEASE INCLUDE ANY ACTIVITY (*name*) PERFORMED AS A REGULAR OR CASUAL EMPLOYEE, SELF-EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYER; OR AS AN UNPAID FAMILY WORKER HELPING OUT IN HOUSEHOLD BUSINESS OR FARM.	Any other activity 1 2	
CL3. *Check CL2A-CL2D* ☐ *There is at least one 'Yes' ⇨ continue with CL4* ☐ *All answers are 'No ⇨ Go to CL8*		
CL4. SINCE LAST (*day of the week*) ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID (*name*) ENGAGE IN THIS/THESE ACTIVITIES, IN TOTAL?	Number of hours ..... __ __	
CL5. DOES THE ACTIVITY/DO THESE ACTIVITIES THAT (*name*) ENGAGE IN REQUIRE THAT HE/SHE CARRIES HEAVY LOADS AT WORK?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL8
CL6. DOES THE ACTIVITY THAT (*name*) ENGAGE IN REQUIRE THAT HE/SHE WORKS WITH DANGEROUS TOOLS (KNIVES, ETC.) OR OPERATES HEAVY MACHINERY?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL8

CL7. HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THE WORK ENVIRONMENT OF (*name*)?		
[A] IS (*name*) EXPOSED TO DUST, FUMES OR GAS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL8
[B] IS (*name*) EXPOSED TO EXTREME COLD, HEAT OR HUMIDITY?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL8
[C] IS (*name*) EXPOSED TO LOUD NOISE OR VIBRATION?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL8
[D] IS (*name*) REQUIRED TO WORK AT HEIGHTS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL8
[E] IS (*name*) REQUIRED TO WORK WITH CHEMICALS (PESTICIDES, GLUES, ETC.) OR EXPLOSIVES?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL8
[F] IS (*name*) EXPOSED TO OTHER THINGS, PROCESSES OR CONDITIONS BAD FOR (*name*)'S HEALTH OR SAFETY?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
CL8. SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), DID (*name*) FETCH WATER OR COLLECT FIREWOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD USE?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨ CL10
CL9. IN TOTAL, HOW MANY HOURS DID (*name*) SPEND ON FETCHING WATER OR COLLECTING FIREWOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, SINCE LAST (*day of the week*)? *If less than one hour, record "00"*	Number of hours ..... __ __	
CL10. SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), DID (*name*) DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING TASKS FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD?	Y N	
[A] SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD?	Shopping for household 1 2	
[B] REPAIR ANY HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT?	Repair household equipment 1 2	
[C] COOKING OR CLEANING UTENSILS OR THE HOUSE?	Cooking/cleaning utensils/house 1 2	
[D] WASHING CLOTHES?	Washing clothes 1 2	
[E] CARING FOR CHILDREN?	Caring for children 1 2	
[F] CARING FOR THE OLD OR SICK?	Caring for old/sick 1 2	
[G] OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS?	Other household tasks 1 2	
CL11. *Check CL10, A to G* ☐ *There is at least one 'Yes' ⇨ Continue with CL12* ☐ *All answers are 'No' ⇨ Go to next module*		
CL12. SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID (*name*) ENGAGE IN THIS/THESE ACTIVITIES?	Number of hours ..... __ __	

CHILD DISCIPLINE — CD

CD1. *Check selected child's age from SL9:*

☐ *1–14 years* ⇨ *Continue with CD2*

☐ *15–17 years* ⇨ *Go to Next Module*

CD2. *Write the line number and name of the child from SL9.*

Line number .....__ __

Name _____

CD3. ADULTS USE CERTAIN WAYS TO TEACH CHILDREN THE RIGHT BEHAVIOUR OR TO ADDRESS A BEHAVIOUR PROBLEM. I WILL READ VARIOUS METHODS THAT ARE USED AND I WANT YOU TO TELL ME IF YOU OR ANYONE ELSE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAS USED THIS METHOD WITH *(name)* IN THE PAST MONTH.

		Y	N
[A]	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES, FORBADE SOMETHING (*name*) LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/HER TO LEAVE HOUSE. — Took away privileges	1	2
[B]	EXPLAINED WHY (*name*)'S BEHAVIOUR WAS WRONG. — Explained wrong behaviour	1	2
[C]	SHOOK HIM/HER. — Shook him/her	1	2
[D]	SHOUTED, YELLED AT OR SCREAMED AT HIM/HER. — Shouted, yelled, screamed	1	2
[E]	GAVE HIM/HER SOMETHING ELSE TO DO. — Gave something else to do	1	2
[F]	SPANKED, HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND. — Spanked, hit, slapped on bottom with bare hand	1	2
[G]	HIT HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM OR ELSEWHERE ON THE BODY WITH SOMETHING LIKE A BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT. — Hit with belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object	1	2
[H]	CALLED HIM/HER DUMB, LAZY, OR ANOTHER NAME LIKE THAT. — Called dumb, lazy, or another name	1	2
[I]	HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS. — Hit/slapped on the face, head or ears	1	2
[J]	HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE HAND, ARM, OR LEG. — Hit/slapped on hand, arm or leg	1	2
[K]	BEAT HIM/HER UP, THAT IS HIT HIM/HER OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD — Beat up, hit over and over as hard as one could	1	2

CD4. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT IN ORDER TO BRING UP, RAISE, OR EDUCATE A CHILD PROPERLY, THE CHILD NEEDS TO BE PHYSICALLY PUNISHED?

Yes.....1
No 2

Don't know / No opinion.....8

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS — HC

HC1A. WHAT IS THE RELIGION OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?

Orthodox 1
Catholic 2
Islamic 3
Does not want to declare.....4

Other religion (*specify*) _____ 6

No religion 7

HC1C. TO WHAT ETHNIC GROUP DOES THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD BELONG?

Montenegrin 01
Serbian.....02
Albanian 03
Bosniak.....04
Roma.....05
Muslim 06
Croat.....07

Other ethnic group (*specify*) _____ 96

Does not want to declare.....08

HC2. HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ARE USED FOR SLEEPING?

Number of rooms .....__ __

HC3. *Main material of the dwelling floor.*

Record observation.

Natural floor
Earth / Sand 11

Rudimentary floor
Wood planks.....21

Finished floor
Parquet or polished wood 31
Vinyl or asphalt strips 32
Ceramic tiles.....33
Cement.....34
Carpet.....35

Other (*specify*)_____ 96

HC4. *Main material of the roof.*

Record observation.

Natural roofing
No Roof 11
Thatch 12

Rudimentary Roofing
Wood planks.....23
Cardboard 24

Finished roofing
Metal/Sheet 31
Wood 32
Calamine / Cement fibre 33
Ceramic tiles.....34
Cement.....35
Roofing shingles.....36

Other (*specify*)_____ 96

HC5. *Main material of the exterior walls.* *Record observation.*	Natural walls No walls ..... 11 Cane/Trunks ..... 12 Dirt ..... 13 Rudimentary walls Cane, straw and mud ..... 21 Stone with mud ..... 22 Uncovered adobe ..... 23 Plywood ..... 24 Cardboard ..... 25 Reused wood ..... 26 Finished walls Cement ..... 31 Stone with lime/cement ..... 32 Bricks ..... 33 Cement blocks ..... 34 Covered adobe ..... 35 Wood planks / shingles ..... 36 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC6. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR COOKING?	Electricity ..... 01 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) ..... 02 Biogas ..... 04 Kerosene ..... 05 Coal / Lignite ..... 06 Charcoal ..... 07 Wood ..... 08 Straw / Shrubs / Grass ..... 09 Agricultural crop residue ..... 11 No food cooked in household ..... 95 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	01⇨HC8 02⇨HC8 04⇨HC8 05⇨HC8 95⇨HC8
HC7. IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS? *If 'In the house', probe*: IS IT DONE IN A SEPARATE ROOM USED AS A KITCHEN?	In the house In a separate room used only as kitchen 1 Elsewhere in the house ..... 2 In a separate building ..... 3 Outdoors ..... 4 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	

	Yes	No	
HC8. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE:			
[A] ELECTRICITY?	Electricity 1	2	
[B] A RADIO?	Radio 1	2	
[C] A TELEVISION?	Television 1	2	
[D] A NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE?	Non-mobile telephone 1	2	
[E] A REFRIGERATOR?	Refrigerator 1	2	
[F] AN ELECTRIC STOVE?	Electric stove 1	2	
[G] A BED?	Bed 1	2	
[H] A TABLE WITH CHAIRS?	Table with chairs 1	2	
[I] A VACUUM CLEANER?	Vacuum cleaner 1	2	
[J] A PC/LAPTOP?	PC/Laptop 1	2	
[K] INTERNET	Internet 1	2	
[L] A CLOSET?	Closet 1	2	
[M] A WASHING MACHINE?	Washing machine 1	2	
[N] A DRYING MACHINE?	Drying machine 1	2	
[O] A DISHWASHING MACHINE?	A dishwashing machine 1	2	
[P] AN AIR CONDITIONER?	Air conditioner 1	2	
[Q] VIDEO MONITORING SYSTEM?	Video monitoring system 1	2	

HC9. DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN:	Yes	No	
[A] A WATCH?	Watch 1	2	
[B] A MOBILE TELEPHONE?	Mobile telephone 1	2	
[C] A BICYCLE?	Bicycle 1	2	
[D] A MOTORCYCLE OR SCOOTER?	Motorcycle/Scooter 1	2	
[E] AN ANIMAL-DRAWN CART?	Animal-drawn cart 1	2	
[F] A CAR OR TRUCK?	Car/Truck 1	2	
[G] A BOAT WITH MOTOR?	Boat with motor 1	2	
[H] A TRACTOR?	Tractor 1	2	
HC10. DO YOU OR SOMEONE LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN THIS DWELLING? *If "No", then ask:* DO YOU RENT THIS DWELLING FROM SOMEONE NOT LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? *If "Rented from someone else", circle "2". For other responses, circle "6".*	Own ..... 1 Rent ..... 2 Other (*specify*) _____ 6		
HC11. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LAND THAT CAN BE USED FOR AGRICULTURE?	Yes ..... 1 No 2		2⇨HC13
HC12. HOW MAN ARES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN? *If less than 1, record "000". If 995 or more, record '995'. If unknown, record '998'.*	Ares ..... ___ ___ ___		

HC13. DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK, HERDS, OTHER FARM ANIMALS, OR POULTRY?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨HC15
HC14. HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE? [A] CATTLE, MILK COWS, OR BULLS? [B] HORSES, DONKEYS, OR MULES? [C] GOATS? [D] SHEEP? [E] HENS/CHICKENS? [F] PIGS? [G] OTHER POULTRY? *If none, record '00'.* *If 95 or more, record '95'.* *If unknown, record '98'.*	 Cattle, milk cows, or bulls ..... ___ ___ Horses, donkeys, or mules ..... ___ ___ Goats ..... ___ ___ Sheep ..... ___ ___ Hens/chickens ..... ___ ___ Pigs ..... ___ ___ Other poultry ..... ___ ___	
HC15. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

WATER AND SANITATION		**WS**
WS1. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	City or local piped water Piped into dwelling ..... 11 Piped into compound, yard or plot ..... 12 Piped to neighbour ..... 13 Public tap / standpipe ..... 14 Tube Well, Borehole ..... 21 Dug well Protected well ..... 31 Unprotected well ..... 32 Water from spring Protected spring ..... 41 Unprotected spring ..... 42 Rainwater collection ..... 51 Tanker-truck ..... 61 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) ..... 81 Bottled water ..... 91 Other (*specify*) 96	 11⇨WS6 12⇨WS6 13⇨WS6 14⇨WS3 21⇨WS3 31⇨WS3 32⇨WS3 41⇨WS3 42⇨WS3 51⇨WS3 61⇨WS3 81⇨WS3 96⇨WS3
WS2. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF WATER USED BY YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES SUCH AS COOKING AND HANDWASHING?	City or local piped water Piped into dwelling ..... 11 Piped into compound, yard or plot ..... 12 Piped to neighbour ..... 13 Public tap / standpipe ..... 14 Tube Well, Borehole ..... 21 Dug well Protected well ..... 31 Unprotected well ..... 32 Water from spring Protected spring ..... 41 Unprotected spring ..... 42 Rainwater collection ..... 51 Tanker-truck ..... 61 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) ..... 81 Other (*specify*) 96	 11⇨WS6 12⇨WS6 13⇨WS6
WS3. WHERE IS THAT WATER SOURCE LOCATED?	In own dwelling ..... 1 In own yard / plot ..... 2 Elsewhere 3	1⇨WS6 2⇨WS6
WS4. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?	Number of minutes ..... __ __ __ DK 998	

WS5. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO COLLECT THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD? *Probe:* IS THIS PERSON UNDER AGE 15? WHAT SEX?	Adult woman (age 15+ years).....1 Adult man (age 15+ years) .....2 Female child (under 15).....3 Male child (under 15) .....4 DK 8	
WS6. DO YOU DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK 8	 2⇨WS8 8⇨WS8
WS7. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO MAKE THE WATER SAFER TO DRINK? *Probe*: ANYTHING ELSE? *Record all items mentioned.*	Boil ..... A Add chlorine ..... B Strain it through a cloth ..... C Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.)..... D Solar disinfection..... E Let it stand and settle.....F Other (*specify*)..... X DK .....Z	
WS8. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE? *If "Toilet with flush" or "pour flush", probe:* WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO? *If necessary, ask permission to observe the facility.*	Toilet with Flush / Pour flush Flush to piped sewer system .....11 Flush to septic tank .....12 Flush to pit (latrine) .....13 Flush to somewhere else .....14 Flush to unknown place / Not sure /DK where .....15 Pit latrine Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP) ...21 Pit latrine with slab .....22 Pit latrine without slab / Open pit .....23 Composting toilet .....31 Bucket .....41 No facility, Bush, Field .....95 Other (*specify*)..... 96	 95⇨Next Module
WS9. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHERS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Yes .....1 No.....2	 2⇨Next Module
WS10. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY ONLY WITH MEMBERS OF OTHER HOUSEHOLDS THAT YOU KNOW, OR IS THE FACILITY OPEN TO THE USE OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC?	Other households only (not public) .....1 Public facility 2	 2⇨Next Module
WS11. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY, INCLUDING YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Number of households (if less than 10) 0 __ Ten or more households .....10 DK 98	

HANDWASHING — HW

HW0. *Check cluster number in HH1. Is the cluster number 301 or higher?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Continue with HW1.*

☐ *No ⇨ Go to HH19.*

HW1. WE WOULD LIKE TO LEARN ABOUT THE PLACES THAT HOUSEHOLDS USE TO WASH THEIR HANDS. CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW ME WHERE MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD MOST OFTEN WASH THEIR HANDS?	Observed.....1 Not observed Not in dwelling / plot / yard .....2 No permission to see.....3 Other reason 6	 2 ⇨HW4 3 ⇨HW4 6 ⇨HW4
HW2. *Observe presence of water at the specific place for handwashing.* *Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.*	Water is available.....1 Water is not available.....2	
HW3A. *Is soap, detergent or ash/mud/sand present at the place for handwashing?*	Yes, present .....1 No, not present.....2	 2⇨HW4
HW3B. *Record your observation.* *Circle all that apply.*	Bar soap.....A Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste).....B Liquid soap ..... C Ash / Sand..... D	A⇨HH19 B⇨HH19 C⇨HH19 D⇨HH19
HW4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SOAP OR DETERGENT OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR WASHING HANDS?	Yes .....1 No.....2	 2⇨HH19
HW5A. CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW IT TO ME?	Yes, shown.....1 No, not shown 2	 2⇨HH19
HW5B. *Record your observation.* *Circle all that apply.*	Bar soap.....A Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste).....B Liquid soap ..... C Ash / Sand..... D	

HH19. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes .....__ __ : __ __	

HH20. *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and check the List of Household Members:*

☐ *A separate Questionnaire for Individual Women has been issued for each woman age 15–49 years in the household list (HL7)*

Check HH8. If the household is selected for Questionnaire for Men:
☐ *A separate Questionnaire for Individual Men has been issued for each man age 15–49 years in the household list (HL7A)*

☐ *A separate Questionnaire for Children Under Five has been issued for each child under age 5 years in the household list (HL7B)*

Return to the cover page and make sure that all information is entered, including the number of eligible women (HH12), under-5s (HH14) and men (HH13A)

Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN MONTENEGRO

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	WM
This questionnaire is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 (see List of Household Members, column HL7). Fill in one form for each eligible woman.	
WM1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	**WM2**. Household number: ___ ___
WM3. Woman's name: Name_____	**WM4**. Woman's line number: ___ ___
WM5. Interviewer name and number: _____ ___ ___	**WM6**. Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 1 3

Repeat greeting if not already read to this woman:

WE ARE FROM THE **STATISTICAL OFFICE OF MONTENEGRO – MONSTAT**. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT ***15*** MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.

If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this woman, then read the following:

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT ***15*** MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.

MAY I START NOW?

☐ *Yes, permission is given* ⇨*Go to WM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.*

☐ *No, permission is not given* ⇨*Circle 03 in WM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.*

WM7. Result of woman's interview	Completed ..... 01 Not at home ..... 02 Refused ..... 03 Partly completed ..... 04 Incapacitated ..... 05 Other (*specify*) _____ 96

WM8. Field editor name and number: _____ __ __	**WM9**. Main data entry clerk name and number: _____ __ __

WM10. Record the time.	Hour and minutes ..... __ __ : __ __

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Month ..... __ __ DK month ..... 98 Year ..... __ __ __ __ DK year 9998	
WB2. HOW OLD ARE YOU? *Probe:* HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY? *Compare and correct WB1 and/or WB2 if inconsistent*	Age (in completed years) ..... __ __	
WB3. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨WB7
WB4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Preschool ..... 0 Primary ..... 1 Secondary ..... 2 Higher 3	0⇨WB7
WB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? *If less than 1 grade, enter "00"*	Grade ..... __ __	

WB6. *Check WB4:*

☐ *Secondary or higher.* ⇨ *Go to Next Module*

☐ *Primary* ⇨ *Continue with WB7*

WB7. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent. If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?	Cannot read at all ..... 1 Able to read only parts of sentence ..... 2 Able to read whole sentence ..... 3 No sentence in required language _____ 4 *(specify language)* Blind / visually impaired 5	

FERTILITY		CM
All questions refer only to LIVE births.		
CM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨CM8
CM2. WHAT WAS THE DATE OF YOUR FIRST BIRTH? I MEAN THE VERY FIRST TIME YOU GAVE BIRTH, EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NO LONGER LIVING, OR WHOSE FATHER IS NOT YOUR CURRENT PARTNER. *Skip to CM4 only if year of first birth is given. Otherwise, continue with CM3.*	Date of first birth Month..... __ __ DK month ..... 98 Year ..... __ __ __ __ DK year..... 9998	⇨CM4
CM3. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU HAVE YOUR FIRST BIRTH?	Completed years since first birth ..... __ __	
CM4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨CM6
CM5. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU? *If none, record '00'.*	Sons at home ..... __ __ Daughters at home ..... __ __	
CM6. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨CM8
CM7. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? *If none, record '00'.*	Sons elsewhere ..... __ __ Daughters elsewhere ..... __ __	
CM8. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH TO A BOY OR GIRL WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED? *If "No" probe by asking:* I MEAN, TO A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨CM10
CM9. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED? *If none, record '00'.*	Boys dead ..... __ __ Girls dead ..... __ __	
CM10. *Sum answers to CM5, CM7, and CM9.*	Sum ..... __ __	

CM11. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL (*total number in CM10*) LIVE BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT?

☐ *Yes. Check below:*

☐ *No live births ⇨ Go to CM12A*

☐ *One or more live births ⇨ Continue with CM12*

☐ *No. ⇨ Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary before proceeding to CM12*

CM12. OF THESE (*total number in CM10*) BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD, WHEN DID YOU DELIVER THE LAST ONE (EVEN IF HE OR SHE HAS DIED)? *Month and year must be recorded.*	Date of last birth Month..... __ __ Year ..... __ __ __ __	
CM12A. SOMETIMES WOMEN HAVE PREGNANCIES THAT MIGHT NOT END WITH A BIRTH OF A CHILD. HAVE YOU EVER HAD EARLY TERMINATIONS OF PREGNANCY (ABORTIONS) DURING YOUR LIFETIME? BY EARLY TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY (ABORTION), I MEAN A PREGNANCY THAT WAS TERMINATED WITHIN THE FIRST 5 MONTHS OF PREGNANCY.	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨ CM13
CM12B. HOW MANY EARLY TERMINATIONS OF PREGNANCY (ABORTIONS) HAVE YOU HAD DURING YOUR LIFETIME?	Number (of abortions) ..... __ __	
CM12C. WHAT WAS THE REASON OF HAVING LAST EARLY TERMINATIONS OF PREGNANCY (ABORTIONS)? *Circle all reasons mentioned.*	Unwanted sex of a child ..... A Genetic and other anomalies of a child..... B Health reasons (mother)..... C Unwanted pregnancy ..... D Other reasons..... X	

CM13. *Check CM12: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in **2011**(if the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is **2011**, consider this as a birth within the last 2 years)*

☐ *No live birth in last 2 years. ⇨ Go to ILLNESS SYMPTOMS Module.*

☐ *One or more live births in last 2 years. ⇨ Ask for the name of the last-born child*

*Name of last-born child*_____

If child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.

Continue with the next module.

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH — DB

This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding date of interview.
Check fertility module CM13 and record name of last-born child here _____.
Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.

DB1. When you got pregnant with (*name*), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨Next Module
DB2. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any (more) children?	Later ..... 1 No more 2	2⇨Next Module
DB3. How much longer did you want to wait? *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	Months ..... 1 __ __ Years ..... 2 __ __ DK 998	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH — MN

This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding date of interview.
Check module CM – FERTILITY, question CM13 and record name of last-born child here _____.
Use this child's name in the following questions where indicated.

MN1. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your last pregnancy with (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨ MN17
MN2. Whom did you see? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given.*	Health professional: Doctor ..... A Nurse/midwife ..... B Auxiliary midwife ..... C Other (*specify*) _____ X	
MN3. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	Number of times ..... |_|_| DK 98	

MN4. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, was any of the following done at least once:		Yes	No	
[A] Was your blood pressure measured?	Blood pressure	1	2	
[B] Did you give a urine sample?	Urine sample	1	2	
[C] Did you give a blood sample?	Blood sample	1	2	
[D] Did you have a genetic analysis?	Genetic analysis	1	2	

MN17. WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF (*name*)? *Probe* ANYONE ELSE? *Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers givens.* *If the respondent says that no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.*	Health professional: Doctor ..... A Nurse/midwife ..... B Auxiliary midwife ..... C Other person Relative / Friend ..... H Other (*specify*) _____ X No one ..... Y	
MN18. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (*name*)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Home Respondent's home ..... 11 Other home ..... 12 Public sector Government hospital ..... 21 Government clinic/health centre ..... 22 Government health post ..... 23 Other public facility (*specify*) _____ 26 Private medical sector Private hospital ..... 31 Private clinic ..... 32 Private maternity home ..... 33 Other private medical facility (*specify*) _____ 36 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	11⇨MN20 12⇨MN20 96⇨MN20
MN19. WAS (*name*) DELIVERED BY CAESAREAN SECTION, I.E. DID THEY CUT YOUR BELLY OPEN TO TAKE THE BABY OUT?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
MN20. WHEN (*name*) WAS BORN, WAS HE/SHE VERY LARGE, LARGER THAN AVERAGE, AVERAGE, SMALLER THAN AVERAGE OR VERY SMALL?	Very large ..... 1 Larger than average ..... 2 Average ..... 3 Smaller than average ..... 4 Very small ..... 5 DK 8	
MN21. WAS (*name*) WEIGHED AT BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2⇨MN23 8⇨MN23
MN22. HOW MUCH DID (*name*) WEIGH? *Record weight from health card/release form, if available.*	From card/ release form ..... 1 (kg) ⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ From recall ..... 2 (kg) ⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ DK 99998	
MN23. HAS YOUR MENSTRUAL PERIOD RETURNED SINCE THE BIRTH OF (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
MN24. DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨Next module

MN25. HOW LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST PUT (*name*) TO THE BREAST? *If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *Otherwise, record days.*	Immediately ..... 000 Hours ..... 1 ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ Days ..... 2 ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ Don't know/remember 998	
MN26. IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS AFTER DELIVERY, WAS (*name*) GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK OTHER THAN BREAST MILK?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨Next module
MN27. WHAT WAS (*name*) GIVEN TO DRINK? *Probe:* ANYTHING ELSE?	Milk (other than breast milk) ..... A Plain water ..... B Sugar or glucose water ..... C Sugar, salt and water solution ..... E Fruit juice ..... F Infant formula ..... G Tea/infusion solution ..... H Honey ..... I Homemade anti-colic (cramps) solution ..... J Other (*specify*) _____ X	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS — PN

This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview.
Check fertility module CM13 and record name of last-born child here _____.
Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.

PN1. *Check MN18: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*

☐ *Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility (MN18=21-26 or 31-36) ⇨ Continue with PN2*

☐ *No, the child was not delivered in a health facility (MN18=11-12 or 96) ⇨ Go to PN6*

PN2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED IN THE HOURS AND DAYS AFTER THE BIRTH OF (*name).* YOU HAVE SAID THAT YOU GAVE BIRTH IN (*name or type of facility in MN18*). HOW LONG DID YOU STAY THERE AFTER THE DELIVERY? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	Hours ..... 1 __ __ Days ..... 2 __ __ Weeks ..... 3 __ __ Don't know / remember 998	
PN3. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (*name*)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING (*name*), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (*name*) IS OK. BEFORE YOU LEFT THE (*name or type of facility in MN18*), DID ANYONE CHECK ON (*name*)'S HEALTH?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
PN4. AND WHAT ABOUT CHECKS ON YOUR HEALTH – I MEAN, SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU. DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH BEFORE YOU LEFT (*name or type or facility in MN18*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
PN5. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED AFTER YOU LEFT (*name or type of facility in MN18*). DID ANYONE CHECK ON (*name*)'S HEALTH AFTER YOU LEFT (*name or type of facility in MN18*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨PN11 2⇨PN16

PN6.*Check MN17: Did a health professional assist with the delivery?*

☐ *Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional (MN17=A-C) ⇨ Continue with PN7*

☐ *No, delivery not assisted by a health professional (A-C not circled in MN17) ⇨ Go to PN10*

PN7. YOU HAVE ALREADY SAID THAT (*person or persons in MN17*) ASSISTED WITH THE BIRTH. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (*name*)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY, FOR EXAMPLE EXAMINING (*name*), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (*name*) IS OK. AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND BEFORE (*person or persons in MN17*) LEFT YOU, DID (*person or persons in MN17*) CHECK ON (*name*)'S HEALTH?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
PN8. AND DID (*person or persons in MN17*) CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH BEFORE LEAVING? BY CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH, I MEAN ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
PN9. AFTER THE (*person or persons in MN17*) LEFT YOU, DID ANYONE CHECK ON THE HEALTH OF (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨PN11 2⇨PN18
PN10. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (*name*)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING (*name*), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF THE BABY IS OK. AFTER (*name*) WAS DELIVERED, DID ANYONE CHECK ON HIS/HER HEALTH?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨PN19
PN11. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Once ..... 1 More than once 2	1⇨PN12A 2⇨PN12B
PN12A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN? **PN12B**. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	Hours ..... 1 __ __ Days ..... 2 __ __ Weeks ..... 3 __ __ Don't know / remember 998	
PN13. WHO CHECKED ON (*name*)'S HEALTH AT THAT TIME?	Health professional Doctor ..... A Nurse / Midwife ..... B Auxiliary midwife ..... C Other person Relative / Friend ..... H Other (*specify*) _____ X	

PN14. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Home Respondent's home ..... 11 Other home ..... 12 Public sector Govt. hospital ..... 21 Govt. clinic / health centre ..... 22 Govt. health post ..... 23 Other public (*specify*) _____ 26 Private medical sector Private hospital ..... 31 Private clinic ..... 32 Private maternity home ..... 33 Other private medical (*specify*) _____ 36 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
PN15.*Check MN18: Was the child delivered in a health facility?* ☐ *Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility (MN18=21-26 or 31-36) ⇨ Continue with PN16* ☐ *No, the child was not delivered in a health facility (MN18=11-12 or 96) ⇨ Go to PN17*		
PN16. AFTER YOU LEFT (*name or type of facility in MN18*), DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨PN20 2⇨Next Module
PN17. *Check MN17: Did a health professional assist with the delivery?* ☐ *Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional (MN17=A-C) ⇨ Continue with PN18* ☐*No, delivery not assisted by a health professional (A-C not circled in MN17) ⇨ Go to PN19*		
PN18. AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND (*person or persons in MN17*) LEFT, DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨PN20 2⇨Next Module
PN19. AFTER THE BIRTH OF (*name*), DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH? I MEAN SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨Next Module
PN20. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Once ..... 1 More than once 2	1⇨PN21A 2⇨PN21B
PN21A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN? **PN21B**. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	Hours ..... 1 __ __ Days ..... 2 __ __ Weeks ..... 3 __ __ Don't know / remember 998	

PN22. WHO CHECKED ON YOUR HEALTH AT THAT TIME?	Health professional Doctor ..... A Nurse / Midwife ..... B Auxiliary midwife ..... C Other person Relative / Friend ..... H Other (*specify*) _____ X	
PN23. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Home Respondent's home ..... 11 Other home ..... 12 Public sector Govt. hospital ..... 21 Govt. clinic / health centre ..... 22 Govt. health post ..... 23 Other public (*specify*) _____ 26 Private medical sector Private hospital ..... 31 Private clinic ..... 32 Private maternity home ..... 33 Other private medical (*specify*) _____ 36 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	

ILLNESS SYMPTOMS — IS

IS1. *Check List of Household Members, column HL7B and HL15 in the Household Questionnaire.*

Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child under age 5?

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Continue with IS2.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to Next Module.*

IS2. SOMETIMES CHILDREN HAVE SEVERE ILLNESSES AND SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO A HEALTH FACILITY. WHAT TYPES OF SYMPTOMS WOULD CAUSE YOU TO TAKE YOUR CHILD TO A HEALTH FACILITY RIGHT AWAY? *Probe:* ANY OTHER SYMPTOMS? *Keep asking for more signs or symptoms until the mother/caretaker cannot recall any additional symptoms.* *Circle all symptoms mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.*	Child not able to drink or breastfeed ..... A Child becomes sicker ..... B Child has high temperature/develops a fever ..... C Child has fast breathing ..... D Child has difficult breathing ..... E Child has blood in stool ..... F Child is drinking poorly ..... G Other (*specify*) _____ X Other (*specify*) _____ Y Other (*specify*) _____ Z	

CONTRACEPTION — CP

CP1. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ANOTHER SUBJECT – FAMILY PLANNING. ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?	Yes, currently pregnant ..... 1 No ..... 2 Unsure or DK 8	1⇨CP2A
CP2. COUPLES USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY. ARE YOU CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨CP3
CP2A. HAVE YOU EVER DONE SOMETHING OR USED ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨Next Module 2⇨Next Module
CP3. WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY? *Do not prompt.* *If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.*	Female sterilisation ..... A Male sterilisation ..... B IUD ..... C Injectables ..... D Implants ..... E Pill ..... F Male condom ..... G Female condom ..... H Diaphragm ..... I Foam / Jelly ..... J Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) ..... K Periodic abstinence / Rhythm ..... L Withdrawal ..... M Other (*specify*) X	

UNMET NEED — UN

UN1. *Check CP1. Currently pregnant?*

☐ *Yes, currently pregnant ⇨ Continue with UN2*

☐ *No, unsure or DK ⇨ Go to UN5*

UN2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR CURRENT PREGNANCY. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT, DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨UN4
UN3. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later ..... 1 No more 2	
UN4. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. AFTER THE CHILD YOU ARE NOW EXPECTING, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN?	Have another child ..... 1 No more / None ..... 2 Undecided / Don't know 8	1⇨UN7 2⇨UN13 8⇨UN13

UN5. *Check CP3. If response is A "Female sterilisation"?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to UN13*

☐ No ⇨ *Continue with UN6*

UN6. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Have (a/another) child ..... 1 No more / None ..... 2 Says she cannot get pregnant ..... 3 Undecided / Don't know 8	 2⇨UN9 3⇨UN11 8⇨UN9
UN7. HOW LONG WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF (A/ANOTHER) CHILD? *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	Months ..... 1 __ __ Years ..... 2 __ __ Does not want to wait (soon/now) ..... 993 Says she cannot get pregnant ..... 994 After marriage ..... 995 Other ..... 996 Don't know 998	 994⇨UN11

UN8. *Check CP1. Currently pregnant?*

☐ *Yes, currently pregnant ⇨ Go to UN13*

☐ *No, unsure or DK ⇨ Continue with UN9*

UN9. *Check CP2. Currently using a method (any method from CP3)?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to UN13*

☐ *No ⇨ Continue with UN10*

UN10. DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨UN13 8 ⇨UN13
UN11. WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE NOT PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT?	Infrequent sex / No sex ..... A Menopausal ..... B Never menstruated ..... C Hysterectomy (surgical removal of uterus) ..... D Has been trying to get pregnant for 2 years or more without result ..... E Postpartum amenorrheic ..... F Breastfeeding ..... G Too old ..... H Fatalistic ..... I Other (*specify*) _____ X Don't know ..... Z	

UN12. *Check UN11. "Never menstruated" mentioned?*

☐ *Mentioned ⇨ Go to Next Module*

☐ *Not mentioned ⇨ Continue with UN13*

UN13. WHEN DID YOUR LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD START? *Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.*	Days ago ..... 1 __ __ Weeks ago ..... 2 __ __ Months ago ..... 3 __ __ Years ago ..... 4 __ __ In menopause / Has had hysterectomy ..... 994 Before last birth ..... 995 Never menstruated 996	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE — DV

		Yes	No	DK	
DV1. SOMETIMES A HUSBAND IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:					
[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?	Goes out without telling	1	2	8	
[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	Neglects children	1	2	8	
[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	Argues with him	1	2	8	
[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?	Refuses sex	1	2	8	
[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Burns food	1	2	8	

MARRIAGE/UNION — MA

MA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married ..... 1 Yes, living with a man ..... 2 No 3	 3 ⇨ MA5
MA2. HOW OLD IS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER? *Probe*: HOW OLD WAS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?	Age in years ..... __ __ DK 98	⇨ MA7 98 ⇨ MA7
MA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married ..... 1 Yes, formerly lived with a man ..... 2 No 3	 3 ⇨ Next Module
MA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed ..... 1 Divorced ..... 2 Separated 3	
MA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once ..... 1 More than once 2	1 ⇨ MA8A 2 ⇨ MA8B
MA8A. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED? **MA8B**. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Date of (first) marriage Month ..... __ __ DK month ..... 98 Year ..... __ __ __ __ DK year 9998	 ⇨ Next Module
MA9. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR (FIRST) HUSBAND/PARTNER?	Age in years ..... __ __	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR — SB

Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.

SB1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES. THE INFORMATION YOU SUPPLY WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?	Never had intercourse ..... 00 Age in years ..... __ __ First time when started living with (first) husband/partner 95	00⇨Next Module
SB2. THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Don't remember 8	
SB3. WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? *Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year).* *If more than 12 months (one year), answer must be recorded in years.*	Days ago ..... 1 __ __ Weeks ago ..... 2 __ __ Months ago ..... 3 __ __ Years ago ..... 4 __ __	4⇨SB15
SB4. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
SB5. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'boyfriend', then ask:* WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? *If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle'3'.*	Husband ..... 1 Cohabiting partner ..... 2 Boyfriend ..... 3 Casual acquaintance ..... 4 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	3⇨SB7 4⇨SB7 6⇨SB7
SB6. *Check MA1:* ☐ *Currently married or living with a man (MA1 = 1 or 2) ⇨ Go to SB8* ☐ *Not married / Not in union (MA1 = 3) ⇨ Continue with SB7*		
SB7. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? *If response is DK, probe:* ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?	Age of sexual partner ..... __ __ DK 98	
SB8. HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨SB15
SB9. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

SB10. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'boyfriend' then ask:* WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? *If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle' 3'.*	Husband ..... 1 Cohabiting partner ..... 2 Boyfriend ..... 3 Casual acquaintance ..... 4 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	3⇨SB12 4⇨SB12 6⇨SB12
SB11. *Check MA1 and MA7:* ☐ *Currently married or living with a man (MA1 = 1 or 2)* *AND* *Married only once or lived with a man only once (MA7 = 1) ⇨ Go to SB13* ☐ *Else ⇨ Continue with SB12*		
SB12. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? *If response is DK, probe:* ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?	Age of sexual partner ..... __ __ DK 98	
SB13. OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨SB15
SB14. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Number of partners ..... __ __	
SB15. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME? *If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.* *If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.*	Number of lifetime partners ..... __ __ DK 98	

HIV/AIDS		HA
HA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2 ⇨Next Module
HA2. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA3. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA6. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA6A. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY HUGGING OR SHAKING HANDS WITH A PERSON WHO IS INFECTED WITH AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA8. CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY: [A] DURING PREGNANCY? [B] DURING DELIVERY? [C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	Yes No DK During pregnancy ..... 1 2 8 During delivery ..... 1 2 8 By breastfeeding 1 2 8	
HA9. IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
HA10. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
HA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	

HA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HER OR HIM IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
HA13. *Check CM13: Any live birth in last 2 years?* ☐ *No live birth in last 2 years (CM13="No" or blank) ⇨ Go to HA24* ☐ *One or more live births in last 2 years ⇨ Continue with HA14*		
HA14. *Check MN1: Received antenatal care?* ☐ *Received antenatal care ⇨ Continue with HA15* ☐ *Did not receive antenatal care ⇨ Go to HA24*		
HA15. DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*), WERE YOU GIVEN ANY INFORMATION ABOUT: [A] BABIES GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS FROM THEIR MOTHER? [B] THINGS THAT YOU CAN DO TO PREVENT GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS? [C] GETTING TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS? WERE YOU: [D] OFFERED A TEST FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Y N DK AIDS from mother ..... 1 2 8 Things to do ..... 1 2 8 Tested for AIDS ..... 1 2 8 Offered a test 1 2 8	
HA16. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨HA19 8⇨HA19
HA17. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨HA22 8⇨HA22
HA18. REGARDLESS OF THE RESULT, ALL WOMEN WHO ARE TESTED ARE SUPPOSED TO RECEIVE COUNSELLING AFTER GETTING THE RESULT. AFTER YOU WERE TESTED, DID YOU RECEIVE COUNSELLING?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	1⇨HA22 2⇨HA22 8⇨HA22
HA19. *Check MN17: Birth delivered by health professional (A, B or C)?* ☐ *Yes, birth delivered by health professional ⇨ Continue with HA20* ☐ *No, birth not delivered by health professional ⇨ Go to HA24*		
HA20. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS BETWEEN THE TIME YOU WENT FOR DELIVERY BUT BEFORE THE BABY WAS BORN?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨HA24
HA21. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
HA22. HAVE YOU BEEN TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS SINCE THAT TIME YOU WERE TESTED DURING YOUR PREGNANCY?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨HA25

PN7. YOU HAVE ALREADY SAID THAT (*person or persons in MN17*) ASSISTED WITH THE BIRTH. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (*name*)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY, FOR EXAMPLE EXAMINING (*name*), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (*name*) IS OK. AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND BEFORE (*person or persons in MN17*) LEFT YOU, DID (*person or persons in MN17*) CHECK ON (*name*)'S HEALTH?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
PN8. AND DID (*person or persons in MN17*) CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH BEFORE LEAVING? BY CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH, I MEAN ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
PN9. AFTER THE (*person or persons in MN17*) LEFT YOU, DID ANYONE CHECK ON THE HEALTH OF (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨PN11 2⇨PN18
PN10. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (*name*)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING (*name*), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF THE BABY IS OK. AFTER (*name*) WAS DELIVERED, DID ANYONE CHECK ON HIS/HER HEALTH?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨PN19
PN11. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Once ..... 1 More than once 2	1⇨PN12A 2⇨PN12B
PN12A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN? **PN12B**. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	Hours ..... 1 __ __ Days ..... 2 __ __ Weeks ..... 3 __ __ Don't know / remember 998	
PN13. WHO CHECKED ON (*name*)'S HEALTH AT THAT TIME?	Health professional Doctor ..... A Nurse / Midwife ..... B Auxiliary midwife ..... C Other person Relative / Friend ..... H Other (*specify*) _____ X	

PN14. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Home Respondent's home ..... 11 Other home ..... 12 Public sector Govt. hospital ..... 21 Govt. clinic / health centre ..... 22 Govt. health post ..... 23 Other public (*specify*) _____ 26 Private medical sector Private hospital ..... 31 Private clinic ..... 32 Private maternity home ..... 33 Other private medical (*specify*) _____ 36 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
PN15. *Check MN18: Was the child delivered in a health facility?* ☐ *Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility (MN18=21-26 or 31-36) ⇨ Continue with PN16* ☐ *No, the child was not delivered in a health facility (MN18=11-12 or 96) ⇨ Go to PN17*		
PN16. AFTER YOU LEFT (*name or type of facility in MN18*), DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨PN20 2⇨Next Module
PN17. *Check MN17: Did a health professional assist with the delivery?* ☐ *Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional (MN17=A-C) ⇨ Continue with PN18* ☐ *No, delivery not assisted by a health professional (A-C not circled in MN17) ⇨ Go to PN19*		
PN18. AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND (*person or persons in MN17*) LEFT, DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨PN20 2⇨Next Module
PN19. AFTER THE BIRTH OF (*name*), DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH? I MEAN SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨Next Module
PN20. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Once ..... 1 More than once 2	1⇨PN21A 2⇨PN21B
PN21A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN? **PN21B**. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	Hours ..... 1 __ __ Days ..... 2 __ __ Weeks ..... 3 __ __ Don't know / remember 998	

HA23. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Less than 12 months ago ..... 1 12-23 months ago ..... 2 2 or more years ago 3	1 ⇨Next module 2 ⇨Next module 3 ⇨Next module
HA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨HA27
HA25. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago ..... 1 12-23 months ago ..... 2 2 or more years ago 3	
HA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨Next module 2 ⇨Next module 8 ⇨Next module
HA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		**TA**
TA1. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨TA6
TA2. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never smoked a whole cigarette ..... 00 Age ..... ___ ___	00⇨TA6
TA3. DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨TA6
TA4. IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	Number of cigarettes ..... ___ ___	
TA5. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Number of days ..... 0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month ..... 10 Every day / Almost every day 30	
TA6. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS, WATER PIPE, CIGARILLOS OR PIPE?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨TA10
TA7. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨TA10
TA8. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? *Circle all mentioned.*	Cigars ..... A Water pipe ..... B Cigarillos ..... C Pipe ..... D Other (*specify*) _____ X	
TA9. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Number of days ..... 0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month ..... 10 Every day / Almost every day 30	
TA10. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, OR DIP?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨TA14
TA11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨TA14

TA12. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? *Circle all mentioned.*	Chewing tobacco ..... A Snuff ..... B Dip ..... C Other (*specify*) _____ X	
TA13. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Number of days .....0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month .....10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	
TA14. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL. HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?	Yes .....1 No 2	2⇨Next Module
TA15. WE COUNT ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL AS ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE, OR ONE SHOT OF BRANDY, COGNAC, VODKA, WHISKEY OR RUM. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN A FEW SIPS?	Never had one drink of alcohol .....00 Age .....___ ___	00⇨Next Module
TA16. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL? *If respondent did not drink, circle "00".* *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Did not have one drink in last one month ..00 Number of days .....0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month .....10 Every day / Almost every day 30	00⇨Next Module
TA17. IN THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON THE DAYS THAT YOU DRANK ALCOHOL, HOW MANY DRINKS DID YOU USUALLY HAVE?	Number of drinks .....___ ___	

LIFE SATISFACTION — LS

LS1. *Check WB2: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?*

☐ *Age 25-49 ⇨ Go to WM11*

☐ *Age 15-24 ⇨ Continue with LS2*

LS2. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION. FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY? YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE. *Show side 1 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code pointed by the respondent.*	Very happy .....1 Somewhat happy .....2 Neither happy nor unhappy .....3 Somewhat unhappy .....4 Very unhappy 5	
LS3. NOW I WILL ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION IN DIFFERENT AREAS. IN EACH CASE, WE HAVE FIVE POSSIBLE RESPONSES: PLEASE TELL ME, FOR EACH QUESTION, WHETHER YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED NOR UNSATISFIED, SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED OR VERY UNSATISFIED. AGAIN, YOU CAN LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE. *Show side 2 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code shown by the respondent, for questions LS3 to LS13.* HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FAMILY LIFE?	Very satisfied .....1 Somewhat satisfied .....2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .....3 Somewhat unsatisfied .....4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS4. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?	Very satisfied .....1 Somewhat satisfied .....2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .....3 Somewhat unsatisfied .....4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS5. DURING THE (***2012-2013***) SCHOOL YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL AT ANY TIME?	Yes .....1 No 2	2⇨LS7
LS6. HOW SATISFIED (*are/were*) YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL?	Very satisfied .....1 Somewhat satisfied .....2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .....3 Somewhat unsatisfied .....4 Very unsatisfied 5	

LS7. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB? *If the respondent says that she does not have a job, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having a job, unless she tells you herself.*	Does not have a job ..... 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS8. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR HEALTH?	Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS9. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE? *If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.*	Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS10. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH HOW PEOPLE AROUND YOU GENERALLY TREAT YOU?	Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS11. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE WAY YOU LOOK?	Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS12. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?	Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS13. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME? *If the respondent responds that she does not have any income, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having any income, unless she tells you herself.*	Does not have any income ..... 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS14. COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENED, OVERALL?	Improved ..... 1 More or less the same..... 2 Worsened 3	
LS15. AND IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER, WILL BE MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WILL BE WORSE, OVERALL?	Better..... 1 More or less the same..... 2 Worse 3	

WM11. *Record the time*.	Hour and minutes .....__ __ : __ __	

WM12. *Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15.*
Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No ⇨ End the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation.*
Check for the presence of any other eligible woman, man or child under-5 in the household.

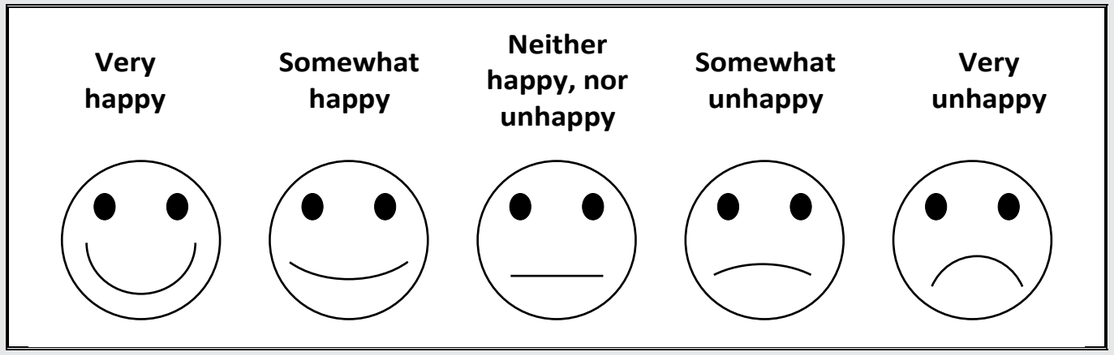
Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

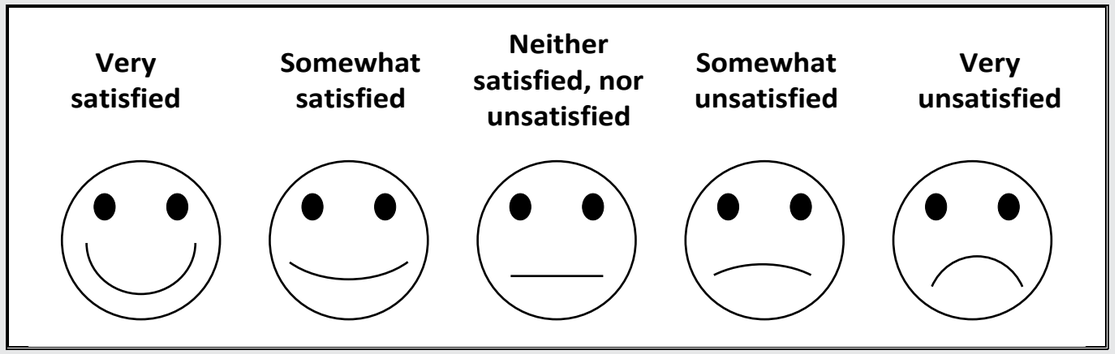
Supervisor's Observations

RESPONSE CARD:

SIDE 1



SIDE 2



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE MONTENEGRO

MICS

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL	UF

This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caretakers (see List of Household Members, column HL15) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 years (see List of Household Members, column HL7B).
A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.

UF1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	**UF2**. Household number: ___ ___
UF3. Child's name: Name_____	**UF4**. Child's line number: ___ ___
UF5. Mother's / Caretaker's name: Name_____	**UF6**. Mother's / Caretaker's line number: ___ ___
UF7. Interviewer name and number: Name_____ ___ ___	**UF8**. Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ (day) ___ (month) 2013 (year)

Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:

WE ARE FROM THE **STATISTICAL OFFICE OF MONTENEGRO - MONSTAT**. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT IT. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT **15** MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.

If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this person, then read the following:

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT (*child's name from UF3*)'S HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT **15** MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.

MAY I START NOW?

☐ *Yes, permission is given* ⇨*Go to UF12 to record the time and then begin the interview.*

☐ *No, permission is not given* ⇨*Circle 03 in UF9. Discuss this result with your supervisor*

UF9. Result of interview for children under 5 *Codes refer to mother/caretaker.*	Completed ..... 01 Not at home ..... 02 Refused ..... 03 Partly completed ..... 04 Incapacitated ..... 05 Other (*specify*) _____ 96

UF10. Field editor name and number: _____ ___ ___ ___	**UF11**. Main data entry clerk name and number: _____ ___ ___ ___

UF12. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes..... __ __ : __ __	

AGE		AG
AG1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH OF (*name*). ON WHAT DAY, MONTH AND YEAR WAS (*name*) BORN? *Probe:* WHAT IS HIS / HER BIRTHDAY? *If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day* *Month and year must be recorded.*	Date of birth Day ..... __ __ DK day ..... 98 Month ..... __ __ Year ..... 20 __ __	
AG2. HOW OLD IS (*name*)? *Probe*: HOW OLD WAS (*name*) AT HIS / HER LAST BIRTHDAY? *Record age in completed years.* *Record '0' if less than 1 year.* *Compare and correct AG1 and/or AG2 if inconsistent.*	Age (in completed years) ..... __	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. DOES *(name)* HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE FROM THE REGISTRY OF BIRTHS? *If yes, ask:* MAY I SEE IT?	Yes, seen.....1 Yes, not seen.....2 No .....3 DK.....8	1⇨Next Module 2⇨Next Module
BR2. HAS (*name*)'S BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED IN THE REGISTRY OF BIRTHS?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	1⇨Next Module
BR3. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER YOUR CHILD'S BIRTH IN THE REGISTRY OF BIRTH?	Yes.....1 No 2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
EC1. HOW MANY CHILDREN'S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS DO YOU HAVE FOR (*name*)?	None .....00 Number of children's books.....0 __ Ten or more books 10	
EC2. I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT (*name*) PLAYS WITH WHEN HE/SHE IS AT HOME. DOES HE/SHE PLAY WITH:	Y N DK	
[A] HOMEMADE TOYS (SUCH AS DOLLS, CARS, OR OTHER TOYS MADE AT HOME)?	Homemade toys 1 2 8	
[B] TOYS FROM A SHOP OR MANUFACTURED TOYS?	Toys from a shop.....1 2 8	
[C] HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS (SUCH AS BOWLS OR POTS) OR OBJECTS FOUND OUTSIDE (SUCH AS STICKS, ROCKS, ANIMAL SHELLS OR LEAVES)? *If the respondent says "YES" to the categories above, then probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response*	Household objects or outside objects 1 2 8	
EC3. SOMETIMES ADULTS TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN HAVE TO LEAVE THE HOUSE TO GO SHOPPING, WASH CLOTHES, OR FOR OTHER REASONS AND HAVE TO LEAVE YOUNG CHILDREN. ON HOW MANY DAYS IN THE PAST WEEK WAS (*name*):		
[A] LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR?	Number of days left alone for more than an hour .....__	
[B] LEFT IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD, THAT IS, SOMEONE LESS THAN 10 YEARS OLD, FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR? *If 'none' enter' 0'. If 'don't know' enter'8'*	Number of days left with other child for more than an hour .....__	
EC4.*Check AG2: Age of child* ☐ *Child age 3 or 4 ⇨ Continue with EC5* ☐ *Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇨ Go to Next Module*		
EC5. DOES (*name*) ATTEND ANY ORGANISED LEARNING OR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS A PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT FACILITY, INCLUDING KINDERGARTEN OR COMMUNITY CHILD CARE?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	

EC7. IN THE PAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH (*name*): *If yes, ask:* WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH (*name*)? *Circle all that apply.*		Mother	Father	Other	No one	
[A] READ BOOKS TO OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (*name*)?	Read books	A	B	X	Y	
[B] TOLD STORIES TO (*name*)?	Told stories	A	B	X	Y	
[C] SANG SONGS TO (*name*) OR WITH (*name*), INCLUDING LULLABIES?	Sang songs	A	B	X	Y	
[D] TOOK (*name*) OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD OR ENCLOSURE?	Took outside	A	B	X	Y	
[E] PLAYED WITH (*name*)?	Played with	A	B	X	Y	
[F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH (*name*)?	Named/counted	A	B	X	Y	
EC8. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF (*name*). CHILDREN DO NOT ALL DEVELOP AND LEARN AT THE SAME RATE. FOR EXAMPLE, SOME WALK EARLIER THAN OTHERS. THESE QUESTIONS ARE RELATED TO SEVERAL ASPECTS OF YOUR CHILD'S DEVELOPMENT. CAN (*name*) IDENTIFY OR NAME AT LEAST TEN LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8					
EC9. CAN (*name*) READ AT LEAST FOUR SIMPLE, POPULAR WORDS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8					
EC10. DOES (*name*) KNOW THE NAME AND RECOGNISE THE SYMBOL OF ALL NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 10?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8					
EC11. CAN (*name*) PICK UP A SMALL OBJECT WITH TWO FINGERS, LIKE A STICK OR A ROCK FROM THE GROUND?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8					
EC12. IS (*name*) SOMETIMES TOO SICK TO PLAY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8					
EC13. DOES (*name*) FOLLOW SIMPLE DIRECTIONS ON HOW TO DO SOMETHING CORRECTLY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8					

EC14. WHEN GIVEN SOMETHING TO DO, IS (*name*) ABLE TO DO IT INDEPENDENTLY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
EC15. DOES (*name*) GET ALONG WELL WITH OTHER CHILDREN?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
EC16. DOES (*name*) KICK, BITE, OR HIT OTHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
EC17. DOES (*name*) GET DISTRACTED EASILY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE — BD

BD1. *Check AG2: Age of child*

☐ *Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇨ Continue with BD2*

☐ *Child age 3 or 4 ⇨ Go to Care of Illness Module*

BD2. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN BREASTFED?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2⇨BD4 8⇨BD4
BD3. IS (*name*) STILL BEING BREASTFED?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
BD4. YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT, DID (*name*) DRINK ANYTHING FROM A BOTTLE WITH A NIPPLE?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
BD5. DID (*name*) DRINK OR EAT VITAMIN OR MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS OR ANY MEDICINES YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
BD6. DID (*name*) DRINK ORS (OROSAL, NELIT, ETC.) YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	

BD7. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT LIQUIDS THAT (*name*) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER YOUR CHILD HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS.

DID (*name*) DRINK (*Name of food*) YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT:

		Yes	No	DK
[A] PLAIN WATER?	Plain water	1	2	8
[B] JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS?	Juice or juice drinks	1	2	8
[C] CLEAR SOUP?	Soup	1	2	8
[D] MILK SUCH AS TINNED, POWDERED, OR FRESH ANIMAL MILK?	Milk	1	2	8
If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name)* DRINK MILK? *If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.*	Number of times drank milk			__
[E] INFANT FORMULA?	Infant formula	1	2	8
If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name)* DRINK INFANT FORMULA? *If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.*	Number of times drank infant formula			__
[F] ANY OTHER LIQUIDS?	Other liquids	1	2	8

BD8. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT (OTHER) FOODS THAT (*name*) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. AGAIN, I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER YOUR CHILD HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS.

DID (*name*) EAT (*name of food*) YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT:

		Yes	No	DK
[A] YOGURT?	Yogurt	1	2	8
If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name)* DRINK OR EAT YOGURT? *If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.*	Number of times drank/ate yogurt			__
[B] ANY CERELAC (HIPP, NESTLE, FRUTEK, JUVITANA)?	Cerelac	1	2	8
[C] BREAD, RICE, NOODLES, PORRIDGE, OR OTHER FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS?	Foods made from grains?	1	2	8
[D] PUMPKIN, CARROTS?	Pumpkin, carrots, etc.	1	2	8
[E] POTATOES, BEETROOT OR ANY OTHER FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS?	Potatoes, beetroot, etc.	1	2	8
[F] ANY DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES (SPINACH, CHARD)?	Dark green, leafy veg.	1	2	8
[G] VITAMIN A-RICH FRUITS (PEACH, APRICOT, PLUM, WATERMELON, CANTALOUPE)?	Peach, apricot, plum, watermelon, cantaloupe	1	2	8
[H] ANY OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES?	Other fruits or veg.	1	2	8
[I] LIVER, KIDNEY, HEART OR OTHER ORGAN MEATS?	Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats	1	2	8
[J] ANY MEAT, SUCH AS BEEF, PORK, LAMB, GOAT, CHICKEN, OR DUCK?	Meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, etc.	1	2	8
[K] EGGS?	Eggs	1	2	8
[L] FRESH OR DRIED FISH OR SHELLFISH?	Fresh or dried fish	1	2	8
[M] ANY FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, OR NUTS?	Foods made from beans, peas, etc.	1	2	8
[N] CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK?	Cheese or other food made from milk	1	2	8
[O] ANY OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD?	Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food	1	2	8

BD9. *Check BD8 (Categories "A" through "O")*

☐ *All "No" ⇨ Continue with BD10*
☐ *At least one "Yes" or all "DK" ⇨ Go to BD11*

BD10. DID (*name*) EAT ANY SOLID, SEMI-SOLID OR SOFT FOODS YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go back to BD8 to record food eaten yesterday [A to O]. When finished, continue with BD11*

☐ *No/DK ⇨ Go to Next Module*

BD11. HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name*) EAT ANY SOLID, SEMI-SOLID OR SOFT FOODS YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?

If 7 or more times, record '7'.

Number of times..... __
DK 8

IMMUNISATION — IM

If an immunisation card/health book/hospital release form is available, copy the dates in IM3 for each type of immunisation recorded on the card/health book/hospital release form. IM6-IM16 are for registering vaccinations that are not recorded on the card/health book/hospital release form. IM6-IM17 will only be asked when a card/health book/hospital release form is not available.

IM1. DO YOU HAVE A CARD/*HEALTH BOOK/HOSPITAL RELEASE FORM* WHERE (*name*)'S VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN DOWN? (*If yes*) MAY I SEE IT PLEASE?	Yes, seen ..... 1 Yes, not seen ..... 2 No card 3	1⇨IM3 2⇨IM6
IM2. DID YOU EVER HAVE A VACCINATION CARD HEALTH BOOK/HOSPITAL RELEASE FORM IN WHICH VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN DOWN FOR (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨IM6 2⇨IM6

IM3.
(a) Copy name and dates for each vaccination from the card/health book.
(b) *Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.*

	Date of Immunisation: Day		Month		Year			
BCG								
DPT1 OR PENTAXIM 1 OR INFANRIX 1								
DPT2 OR PENTAXIM 2 OR INFANRIX 2								
DPT3 OR PENTAXIM 3 OR INFANRIX 3								
POLIO 1 OR PENTAXIM 1 OR INFNRIX 1								
POLIO 2 OR PENTAXIM 2 OR INFANRIX 2								
POLIO 3 OR PENTAXIM 3 OR INFANRIX 3								
HIB1 OR PENTAXIM 1 OR INFANRIX 1								
HIB2 OR PENTAXIM 2 OR INFANRIX 2								
HIB3 OR PENTAXIM 3 OR INFANRIX 3								
HEPB1								
HEPB2								
HEPB3								
MMR								

IM4. *Check IM3. Are all vaccines (BCG, DPT, Polio, Hib, HepB and MMR) recorded?*
☐ *Yes⇨ Go to next module*
☐ *No ⇨ Continue with IM5*

IM5. IN ADDITION TO WHAT IS RECORDED ON THIS CARD, DID (*name*) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINATIONS – INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN CAMPAIGNS OR IMMUNISATION DAYS OR CHILD HEALTH DAY?
☐ *Yes ⇨ Go back to IM3 and probe for these vaccinations and write '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine mentioned. When finished, Go to Next Module*
☐ *No/DK ⇨ Go to Next Module*

IM6. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES, INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN A CAMPAIGN OR IMMUNISATION DAY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨Next module 8⇨ Next module
IM7. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED A **BCG** VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER THAT USUALLY CAUSES A SCAR?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
IM8. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED ANY "VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH" OR AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH THAT CONTAINS POLIO TO PROTECT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES – THAT IS, POLIO?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM11 8⇨IM11
IM10. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE VACCINE THAT CONTAINS POLIO RECEIVED?	Number of times ..... __	
IM11. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED A VACCINATION THAT CONTAINS **DPT** – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH OR SHOULDER – TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, OR DIPHTHERIA? *Probe by indicating that the vaccine that contains DPT is sometimes given at the same time as the vaccine that contains polio and the vaccine that contains Hib.*	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM13 8⇨IM13
IM12. HOW MANY TIMES WAS A VACCINE THAT CONTAINS DPT RECEIVED?	Number of times ..... __	
IM13. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN GIVEN A **HEPATITIS B** VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH OR SHOULDER – TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING HEPATITIS B? *Probe by indicating that the Hepatitis B vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as the vaccine that contains polio and the vaccine that contains DPT.*	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM15A 8⇨IM15A
IM15. HOW MANY TIMES WAS A **HEPATITIS B** VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times ..... __	
IM15A. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED A VACCINE THAT CONTAINS HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZA TYPE (**HIB**) – THAT IS, INJECTION IN THE ARM (SHOULDER) OR IN THE THIGH – TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING BACTERIAL MENINGITIS OR SOME FORMS OF PNEUMONIA? *Probe by indicating that the vaccine that contains Hib is sometimes given at the same time as the vaccine that contains polio and the vaccine that contains DTP.*	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM16 8⇨IM16

IM15B. HOW MANY TIMES WAS A VACCINE THAT CONTAINS **HIB** RECEIVED?	Number of times ..... __	
IM16. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED AN **MMR** INJECTION – THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF 12 MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING MEASLES?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
CA1. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2⇨CA6A 8⇨CA6A
CA2. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW MUCH (*name*) WAS GIVEN TO DRINK DURING THE DIARRHOEA (INCLUDING BREASTMILK). DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, OR MORE THAN USUAL? *If 'less', probe*: WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, OR SOMEWHAT LESS?	Much less ..... 1 Somewhat less ..... 2 About the same ..... 3 More ..... 4 Nothing to drink ..... 5 DK 8	
CA3. DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, MORE THAN USUAL, OR NOTHING TO EAT? *If 'less', probe:* WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT OR SOMEWHAT LESS?	Much less ..... 01 Somewhat less ..... 02 About the same ..... 03 More ..... 04 Stopped food ..... 05 Never gave food ..... 06 DK 98	
CA3A. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE DIARRHOEA FROM ANY SOURCE?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2⇨CA4 8⇨CA4
CA3B. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT? *Probe:* ANYWHERE ELSE? *Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of source.* *If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place.* _____ (*Name of place*)	Public sector Govt. hospital ..... A Govt. health centre ..... B Govt. health post ..... C Other public (*specify*) _____ H Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic ..... I Private physician ..... J Private pharmacy ..... K Other private medical (*specify*) _____ O Other source Relative / Friend ..... P Traditional practitioner ..... R Other (*specify*) _____ X	
CA3C. *Check CA3B:* ☐ *Two or more codes circled ⇨ Continue with CA3D* ☐ *Only one code circled ⇨ Go to CA4*		

CA3D. WHERE DID YOU FIRST SEEK ADVICE FOR DIARRHOEA?	Public sector Govt. hospital ..... 11 Govt. health centre ..... 12 Govt. health post ..... 13 Other public (*specify*) ..... 16 Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic ..... 21 Private physician ..... 22 Private pharmacy ..... 23 Other private medical (*specify*) ..... 26 Other source Relative / Friend ..... 30 Traditional practitioner ..... 32 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
CA4. DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (*name*) GIVEN TO DRINK *Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item.* [A] A FLUID MADE FROM A SPECIAL PACKET CALLED - OROSAL, NELIT, ETC.? [B] A PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID FOR DIARRHOEA – HUMANA AND SO ON.?	Y N DK Fluid from ORS packet ..... 1 2 8 Pre-packaged ORS fluid 1 2 8	
CA4A.*Check CA4: ORS* ☐ *Child had any ORS ('Yes' circled in 'A' or 'B' in CA4) ⇨ Continue with CA4B* ☐ *Child did not have any ORS ⇨ Go to CA4F*		
CA4B. WHERE DID YOU GET THE ORS? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Public sector Govt. hospital ..... 11 Govt. health centre ..... 12 Govt. health post ..... 13 Other public (*specify*) ..... 16 Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic ..... 21 Private physician ..... 22 Private pharmacy ..... 23 Other private medical (*specify*) ..... 26 Other source Relative / Friend ..... 30 Traditional practitioner ..... 32 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	

CA4F. DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (*name*) GIVEN TO DRINK ANY OF THE FOLLOWING: *Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item.* [A] LIQUID FROM BOILED RICE? [B] INSTANT SOUP?	Y N DK Liquid from boiled rice ..... 1 2 8 Instant soup 1 2 8	
CA5. WAS ANYTHING (ELSE) GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2⇨CA6A 8⇨CA6A
CA6. WHAT (ELSE) WAS GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA? *Probe*: ANYTHING ELSE? *Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.* _____ *(Name)*	Pill or Syrup Antibiotic ..... A Antimotility ..... B Zink ..... C Other pill or syrup (Not antibiotic, not antimotility or Zink) ..... G Unknown pill or syrup ..... H Injection Antibiotic ..... L Non-antibiotic ..... M Unknown injection ..... N Intravenous ..... O Home remedy / Herbal medicine ..... Q Other (*specify*) _____ X	
CA6A. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (*name*) BEEN ILL WITH A FEVER AT ANY TIME?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
CA7. AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (*name*) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2⇨CA9A 8⇨CA9A
CA8. WHEN (*name*) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH, DID HE/SHE BREATHE FASTER THAN USUAL WITH SHORT, RAPID BREATHS OR HAVE DIFFICULTY BREATHING?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2⇨CA9B 8⇨CA9B
CA9. WAS THE FAST OR DIFFICULT BREATHING DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE?	Problem in chest only ..... 1 Blocked or runny nose only ..... 2 Both ..... 3 Other (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	1⇨CA9B 2⇨CA9B 3⇨CA9B 6⇨CA9B 8⇨CA9B

CA9A. *Check CA6A: Had fever?*

☐ *Child had fever ⇨ Continue with CA9B*

☐ *Child did not have fever or mother/caretaker does not know ⇨ Go to CA14*

CA9B. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW MUCH (*name*) WAS GIVEN TO DRINK (INCLUDING BREASTMILK) DURING THE ILLNESS WITH A (FEVER/COUGH). DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD (FEVER/COUGH), WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, OR MORE THAN USUAL? *If 'less', probe*: WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, OR SOMEWHAT LESS?	Much less ..... 1 Somewhat less ..... 2 About the same ..... 3 More ..... 4 Nothing to drink ..... 5 DK 8	
CA9C. DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD (FEVER/COUGH), WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, MORE THAN USUAL, OR NOTHING TO EAT? *If 'less', probe:* WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT OR SOMEWHAT LESS?	Much less ..... 01 Somewhat less ..... 02 About the same ..... 03 More ..... 04 Stopped food ..... 05 Never gave food ..... 06 DK 98	
CA10. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE ILLNESS FROM ANY SOURCE?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA12 8⇨CA12
CA11. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT? *Probe* ANYWHERE ELSE? *Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of source.* *If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Public sector Govt. hospital ..... A Govt. health centre ..... B Govt. health post ..... C Other public (*specify*) ..... H Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic ..... I Private physician ..... J Private pharmacy ..... K Other private medical (*specify*) ..... O Other source Relative / Friend ..... P Traditional practitioner ..... R Other (*specify*) _____ X	

CA11A. *Check CA11:*

☐ *Two or more codes circled ⇨ Continue with CA11B*

☐ *Only one code circled ⇨ Go to CA12*

CA11B. WHERE DID YOU FIRST SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Public sector Govt. hospital ..... 11 Govt. health centre ..... 12 Govt. health post ..... 13 Other public (*specify*) ..... 16 Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic ..... 21 Private physician ..... 22 Private pharmacy ..... 23 Other private medical (*specify*) ..... 26 Other source Relative / Friend ..... 31 Traditional practitioner ..... 33 Already had at home ..... 40 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
CA12. AT ANY TIME DURING THE ILLNESS, DID (*name*) TAKE ANY DRUGS FOR THE ILLNESS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA14 8⇨CA14
CA13. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (*name*) GIVEN? *Probe:* ANY OTHER MEDICINE? *Circle all medicines given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.* _____ *(Names of medicines)*	Antibiotic drugs Pill / Syrup ..... I Injection ..... J Other medications: Paracetamol/ Panadol /Acetaminophen . P Aspirin ..... Q Ibuprofen ..... R Other (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	

CA13A. *Check CA13: Antibiotic mentioned (codes I -J)?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Continue with CA13B*

☐ *No ⇨ Go to CA14*

CA13B. WHERE DID YOU GET/BUY THE ANTIBIOTICS? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Public sector Govt. hospital ..... 11 Govt. health centre ..... 12 Govt. health post ..... 13 Other public (*specify*) ..... 16 Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic ..... 21 Private physician ..... 22 Private pharmacy ..... 23 Other private medical (*specify*) ..... 26 Other source Relative / Friend ..... 31 Traditional practitioner ..... 33 Already had at home ..... 40 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	

CA14. *Check AG2: Child aged under 3?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Continue with CA15*

☐ *No ⇨ Go to Next Module*

CA15. THE LAST TIME *(name)* PASSED STOOLS, WHAT WAS DONE TO DISPOSE OF THE STOOLS?	Child used toilet / latrine ..... 01 Put / Rinsed into toilet or latrine ..... 02 Put / Rinsed into drain or ditch ..... 03 Thrown into garbage (solid waste) ..... 04 Buried ..... 05 Left in the open ..... 06 Other (*specify*) _____ 96 DK 98	

UF13. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes ..... __ __ : __ __

UF14. *Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Indicate to the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child later. Go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent*

☐ *No ⇨ End the interview with this respondent by thanking him/her for his/her cooperation and tell her/him that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child*

Check to see if there are other woman's, man's or under-5's questionnaires to be administered in this household.

Move to another woman's, man's or under-5's questionnaire, or start making arrangements for anthropometric measurements of all eligible children in the household.

ANTHROPOMETRY AN

After questionnaires for all children are complete, the measurer weights and measures each child. Record weight and length/height below, taking care to record the measurements on the correct questionnaire for each child. Check the child's name and line number on the list of household members before recording measurements.

AN1. *Measurer's name and number:*	Name_____ ___ ___	
AN2. *Result of height / length and weight measurement*	Either or both measured ..... 1 Child not present ..... 2 Child or mother/caretaker refused ..... 3 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	 2⇨AN6 3⇨AN6 6⇨AN6
AN3. *Child's weight*	Kilograms (kg) ..... __ __ . __ Weight not measured 99.9	
AN3A. *Was the child undressed to the minimum?*	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

AN3B. *Check age of child in AG2:*

☐ *Child under 2 years old. ⇨ Measure length (lying down).*

☐ *Child age 2 or more years. ⇨ Measure height (standing up).*

AN4. *Child's length or height*	Length / Height (cm) ..... __ __ __ . __ Length / Height not measured 9999.9	 ⇨ AN5
AN4A. *How was the child actually measured? lying down or standing up?*	Lying down ..... 1 Standing up 2	

AN6. *Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Record measurements for next child.*

☐ *No ⇨ Check if there are any other individual questionnaires to be completed in the household.*

Collect all questionnaires for this household and check if all identification numbers are written in the information panels of every questionnaire. Write down the total number of filled in questionnaires for women, children under 5 and men in the Household Questionnaire, Module HH - HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL, questions HH13, HH15 and HH13BA

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

Measurer's Observations

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN MONTENEGRO

MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	MWM
This questionnaire is to be administered to all men age 15 through 49 (see List of Household Members, column HL7A in selected households). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible man.	
MWM1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	**MWM2**. Household number: ___ ___
MWM3. Man's name: Name_____	**MWM4**. Man's line number: ___ ___
MWM5. Interviewer name and number: Name_____ ___ ___	**MWM6**. Day/Month/Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 1 3

Repeat greeting if not already read to this man:

WE ARE FROM THE **STATISTICAL OFFICE OF MONTENEGRO – MONSTAT**. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT **15** MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.

MAY I START NOW?

☐ *Yes, permission is given ⇨Go to MWM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.*

☐ *No, permission is not given ⇨Circle 03 in MWM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.*

If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this man, then read the following:

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT **15** MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.

MWM7. Result of man's interview	Completed ..... 01 Not at home ..... 02 Refused ..... 03 Partly completed ..... 04 Incapacitated ..... 05 Other (*specify*) _____ 96

MWM8. Field editor name and number: _____ __ __	**MWM9**. Main data entry clerk name and number: _____ __ __

MWM10. Record the time.	Hour and minutes .....__ __ : __ __

MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Month.....__ __ DK month.....98 Year .....__ __ __ __ DK year.....9998	
MWB2. HOW OLD ARE YOU? *Probe:* HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY? *Compare and correct MWB1 and/or MWB2 if inconsistent*	Age (in completed years).....__ __	
MWB3. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL?	Yes.....1 No 2	2⇨MWB7
MWB4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Preschool.....0 Primary .....1 Secondary.....2 Higher 3	0⇨MWB7
MWB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? *If less than 1 grade, enter "00"*	Grade.....__ __	
MWB6. *Check MWB4:* ☐ *Secondary or higher. ⇨ Go to Next Module* ☐ *Primary ⇨ Continue with MWB7*		
MWB7. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent. If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?	Cannot read at all .....1 Able to read only parts of sentence.....2 Able to read whole sentence .....3 No sentence in required language_____4 *(specify language)* Blind/visually impaired 5	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE				MDV
MDV1. SOMETIMES A HUSBAND IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:	Yes	No	DK	
[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?	Goes out without telling.....1	2	8	
[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	Neglects children.....1	2	8	
[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	Argues with him.....1	2	8	
[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?	Refuses sex.....1	2	8	
[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Burns food 1	2	8	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married ..... 1 Yes, living with a woman ..... 2 No 3	1⇨MMA7 2⇨MMA7
MMA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married ..... 1 Yes, formerly lived with a woman ..... 2 No 3	3 ⇨Next Module
MMA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed ..... 1 Divorced ..... 2 Separated 3	
MMA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A WOMAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once ..... 1 More than once 2	1 ⇨MMA8A 2 ⇨MMA8B
MMA8A. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED? **MMA8B**. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Date of (first) marriage Month ..... __ __ DK month ..... 98 Year ..... __ __ __ __ DK year 9998	⇨Next Module
MMA9. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR (FIRST)WIFE/PARTNER?	Age in years ..... __ __	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		MSB
Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.		
MSB1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES. THE INFORMATION YOU SUPPLY WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?	Never had intercourse ..... 00 Age in years ..... __ __ First time when started living with (first) wife/partner 95	00⇨Next Module
MSB2. THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Don't remember 8	
MSB3. WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? *Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year).* *If more than 12 months (one year), answer must be recorded in years.*	Days ago ..... 1 __ __ Weeks ago ..... 2 __ __ Months ago ..... 3 __ __ Years ago ..... 4 __ __	4⇨MSB15
MSB4. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
MSB5. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'girlfriend', then ask:* WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? *If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle'3'.*	Wife ..... 1 Cohabiting partner ..... 2 Girlfriend ..... 3 Casual acquaintance ..... 4 Prostitute ..... 5 Other (*specify*)_____ 6	
MSB8. HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MSB15
MSB9. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

MSB10. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'girlfriend' then ask:* WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? *If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle' 3'.*	Wife ..... 1 Cohabiting partner ..... 2 Girlfriend ..... 3 Casual acquaintance ..... 4 Prostitute ..... 5 Other (*specify*)_____ 6	
MSB13. OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MSB15
MSB14. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Number of partners ..... __ __	
MSB15. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME? *If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.* *If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.*	Number of lifetime partners ..... __ __ DK 98	

HIV/AIDS		**MHA**
MHA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨ Next Module
MHA2. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA3. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA6. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA6A. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY HUGGING OR SHAKING HANDS WITH A PERSON WHO IS INFECTED WITH AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA8. CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY: [A] DURING PREGNANCY? [B] DURING DELIVERY? [C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	Yes No DK During pregnancy ..... 1 2 8 During delivery ..... 1 2 8 By breastfeeding 1 2 8	
MHA9. IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK/Not sure/Depends 8	
MHA10. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK/Not sure/Depends 8	
MHA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK/Not sure/Depends 8	

MHA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HER OR HIM IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK/Not sure/Depends 8	
MHA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MHA27
MHA25. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago ..... 1 12-23 months ago ..... 2 2 or more years ago 3	
MHA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	1⇨Next Module 2⇨Next Module 8⇨Next Module
MHA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
MTA1. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MTA6
MTA2. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never smoked a whole cigarette ..... 00 Age ..... ___ ___	00⇨MTA6
MTA3. DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MTA6
MTA4. IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	Number of cigarettes ..... ___ ___	
MTA5. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Number of days ..... 0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month .... 10 Every day / Almost every day 30	
MTA6. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS, WATER PIPE, CIGARILLOS OR PIPE?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MTA10
MTA7. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MTA10
MTA8. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? *Circle all mentioned.*	Cigars ..... A Water pipe ..... B Cigarillos ..... C Pipe ..... D Other (*specify*) _____ X	
MTA9. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Number of days ..... 0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month .... 10 Every day / Almost every day 30	

MTA10. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, OR DIP?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨MTA14
MTA11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨MTA14
MTA12. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? *Circle all mentioned.*	Chewing tobacco ..... A Snuff ..... B Dip ..... C Other (*specify*) _____ X	
MTA13. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Number of days ..... 0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month .... 10 Every day / Almost every day 30	
MTA14. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL. HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨Next Module
MTA15. WE COUNT ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL AS ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE, OR ONE SHOT OF BRANDY, COGNAC, VODKA, WHISKEY OR RUM. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN A FEW SIPS?	Never had one drink of alcohol ..... 00 Age ..... ___ ___	00⇨Next Module
MTA16. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL? *If respondent did not drink, circle "00".* *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Did not have one drink in last one month . 00 Number of days ..... 0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month .... 10 Every day / Almost every day 30	00⇨Next Module
MTA17. IN THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON THE DAYS THAT YOU DRANK ALCOHOL, HOW MANY DRINKS DID YOU USUALLY HAVE?	Number of drinks ..... ___ ___	

LIFE SATISFACTION — MLS

MLS1. *Check MWB2: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?*

☐ *Age 25-49 ⇨ Go to MWM11*

☐ *Age 15-24 ⇨ Continue with MLS2*

MLS2. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION. FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY? YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE. *Show side 1 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code pointed by the respondent.*	Very happy ..... 1 Somewhat happy ..... 2 Neither happy nor unhappy ..... 3 Somewhat unhappy ..... 4 Very unhappy 5	
MLS3. NOW I WILL ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION IN DIFFERENT AREAS. IN EACH CASE, WE HAVE FIVE POSSIBLE RESPONSES: PLEASE TELL ME, FOR EACH QUESTION, WHETHER YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED NOR UNSATISFIED, SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED OR VERY UNSATISFIED. AGAIN, YOU CAN LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE. *Show side 2 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code shown by the respondent, for questions MLS3 to MLS13.* HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FAMILY LIFE?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS4. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS5. DURING THE (***2012–2013***) SCHOOL YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL AT ANY TIME?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MLS7
MLS6. HOW SATISFIED (*are/were*) YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	

MLS7. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB? *If the respondent says that he does not have a job, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how he feels about not having a job, unless he tells you himself.*	Does not have a job ..... 0 Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS8. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR HEALTH?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS9. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE? *If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.*	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS10. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH HOW PEOPLE AROUND YOU GENERALLY TREAT YOU?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS11. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE WAY YOU LOOK?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS12. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS13. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME? *If the respondent responds that he does not have any income, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how he feels about not having any income, unless he tells you himself.*	Does not have any income ..... 0 Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS14. COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENED, OVERALL?	Improved ..... 1 More or less the same ..... 2 Worsened 3	
MLS15. AND IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER, WILL BE MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WILL BE WORSE, OVERALL?	Better ..... 1 More or less the same ..... 2 Worse 3	

MWM11. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes ..... __ __ : __ __	

MWM12. *Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15.*
Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0–4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

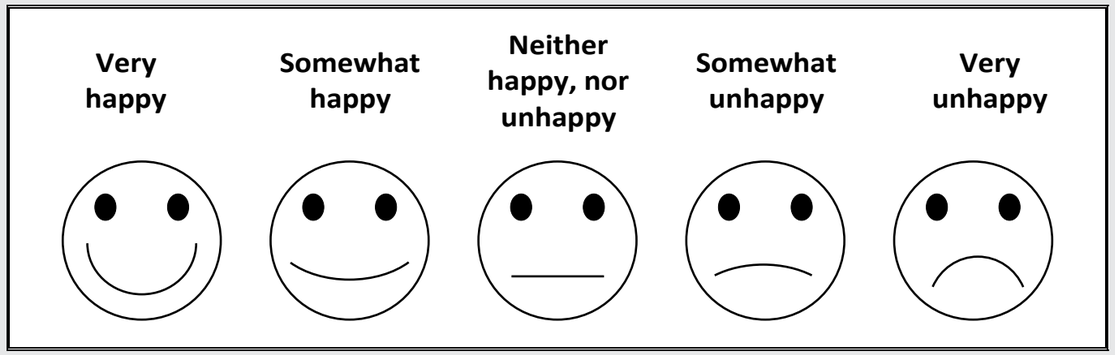
☐ *No* ⇨ *End the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation.*
Check for the presence of any other eligible man in the household.

Interviewer's Observations

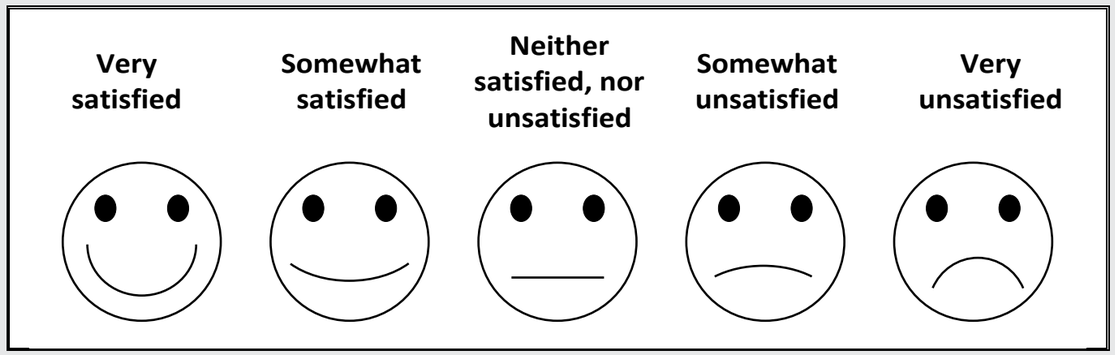
Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

SIDE 1



SIDE 2



Appendix G. ISCED Tables

Education in Montenegro according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)

The methodology applied in MICS5 is designed to respond to the needs and standards of the country in which the survey is being implemented and to respond to global reporting criteria on the situation of women, men and children.

For this reason, the 2013 Montenegro MICS presents data on education based on the national standards for preschool, primary and secondary education and relevant data on education according to ISCED.

In order to present data on education in Montenegro according to ISCED the following criteria were used:

- primary education (ISCED1) that includes children age 6–10 and generally lasts five years;
- secondary education (ISCED2 and ISCED3) that includes children age 11–18 and generally lasts eight years.

Secondary education according to ISCED has been further disaggregated into:

- lower secondary education (ISCED2) that starts after five years of primary education and lasts for four years;
- upper secondary school (ISCED3) that includes children of upper secondary school age 15–18, and lasts from three to four years.

Selected MICS education indicators according to the ISCED classification are shown in Table ED.1 ISCED. Indicators presented by ISCED for primary school net attendance and secondary school net attendance, which further disaggregated into lower and upper secondary school net attendance, are shown in Tables ED.4 ISCED, ED.5 ISCED, ED.5 (a) ISCED, and ED.5 (b) ISCED. Indicators for education gender parity and out-of-school gender parity are presented in Tables ED.8 ISCED and ED.9 ISCED.

Table ED.1 ISCED: Selected MICS education indicators following ISCED classification

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), the percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), the percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school (Survival rate to last grade of primary school), the primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary school, and the ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Montenegro, 2013

	Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio)[1]	Number of children	Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio)[2]	Number of children	Percent of those who enter grade 1 who reach grade 5[3]	Primary school completion rate[4]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school[5]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Gender parityindex (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[6]	Gender parityindex (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR[7]
Total	97.9	836	94.4	1588	100.0	111.5	184	98.1	185	1.00	1.01
Sex											
Male	97.9	418	94.0	821	100.0	115.8	90	96.3	96	na	na
Female	97.8	418	95.0	767	100.0	107.4	94	100.0	89	na	na

1 MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
2 MICS indicator 7.5 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
3 MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2 - Children reaching last grade of primary
4 MICS indicator 7.7 - Primary completion rate
5 MICS indicator 7.8 - Transition rate to secondary school
6 MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (primary school)
7 MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (secondary school)
na: not applicable

Table ED.4 ISCED: Primary school attendance and out-of-school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school, Montenegro, 2013

	Male					Female					Total				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:			Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:			Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percentage of children:			Number of children
		Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]			Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]			Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	
Total	97.9	1.8	0.3	2.1	418	97.8	1.2	0.5	1.7	418	97.9	1.5	0.4	1.9	836
Region															
North	99.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	160	97.5	2.4	0.0	2.4	139	98.5	1.3	0.1	1.4	299
Centre	95.7	3.9	0.4	4.3	168	97.2	1.0	0.9	1.9	190	96.5	2.3	0.7	3.0	358
South	99.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	90	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	89	99.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	179
Area															
Urban	96.9	2.5	0.5	3.1	254	97.8	0.9	0.7	1.5	270	97.4	1.7	0.6	2.3	524
Rural	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	164	97.9	2.0	0.2	2.1	148	98.7	1.2	0.1	1.3	312
Age at beginning of school year															
6	91.0	7.5	1.5	9.0	85	90.6	6.3	2.7	9.1	74	90.8	6.9	2.1	9.0	159
7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	168
8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	174
9	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	67	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	83	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	150
10	99.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	90	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	94	98.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	184
Mother's education[b]															
Primary	98.2	1.8	0.0	1.8	87	94.7	5.3	0.0	5.3	68	96.6	3.4	0.0	3.4	155
Secondary	98.6	1.0	0.4	1.4	240	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	274	99.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	514
Higher	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	84	95.9	0.6	2.7	3.4	75	97.8	0.3	1.5	1.8	159
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	95.9	4.1	0.0	4.1	91	93.9	6.1	0.0	6.1	72	95.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	163
Second	98.9	0.9	0.2	1.1	79	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	73	98.7	0.5	0.1	0.6	152
Middle	98.4	1.2	0.4	1.6	85	97.4	0.4	2.2	2.6	94	97.9	0.8	1.3	2.1	180
Fourth	97.5	1.9	0.6	2.5	71	98.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	83	98.1	1.2	0.3	1.5	154
Richest	99.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	91	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97	99.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	188
Religion of household head															
Orthodox	98.7	0.9	0.4	1.3	289	99.0	0.2	0.7	0.8	296	98.8	0.5	0.5	1.1	585
Catholic	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	13	*	*	*	*	18
Islamic	96.1	3.7	0.1	3.9	116	95.5	3.2	0.0	3.2	105	95.9	3.4	0.1	3.5	221
Other religion	*	*	*	*	7	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	11

1 MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
a The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending preschool
b Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.5 ISCED: Secondary school attendance and out-of-school children

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Montenegro, 2013

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percentage of children:		Number of children
		Attending primary school	Out of school[a]			Attending primary school	Out of school[a]			Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	
Total	94.0	2.5	3.2	821	95.0	1.4	3.2	767	94.4	2.0	3.2	1588
Region												
North	95.2	1.8	3.1	297	94.5	0.8	4.7	267	94.8	1.3	3.9	564
Centre	92.8	2.8	3.7	347	95.9	0.6	2.6	329	94.3	1.7	3.2	677
South	94.2	3.2	2.6	177	94.0	3.9	2.1	171	94.1	3.6	2.3	347
Area												
Urban	93.1	3.0	3.4	500	96.0	0.8	2.5	451	94.5	2.0	3.0	951
Rural	95.3	1.7	3.0	321	93.4	2.3	4.3	316	94.4	2.0	3.6	637
Age at beginning of school year												
11	82.8	15.4	1.8	99	88.9	7.6	0.0	89	85.7	11.7	0.9	188
12	94.2	5.2	0.6	97	98.8	1.2	0.0	91	96.4	3.3	0.3	188
13	98.2	0.4	0.0	82	99.7	0.3	0.0	82	99.0	0.3	0.0	164
14	97.7	0.0	1.0	94	96.2	2.7	1.1	95	97.0	1.3	1.1	189
15	99.1	0.0	0.9	115	100.0	0.0	0.0	90	99.5	0.0	0.5	205
16	98.8	0.0	1.2	110	95.0	0.0	5.0	98	97.0	0.0	3.0	208
17	92.0	0.0	8.0	117	94.5	0.0	5.5	101	93.2	0.0	6.8	218
18	89.2	0.0	10.8	106	88.9	0.0	11.1	121	89.0	0.0	11.0	227
Mother's education[b]												
Primary	94.8	1.5	3.8	137	96.3	2.5	1.2	105	95.4	1.9	2.6	242
Secondary	96.1	2.5	0.8	409	97.7	1.4	0.7	383	96.9	2.0	0.7	791
Higher	94.7	5.3	0.0	106	98.3	0.0	0.0	114	96.6	2.6	0.0	220
Cannot be determined[c]	89.9	0.0	10.1	164	87.8	0.0	12.2	155	88.9	0.0	11.1	318
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	89.6	2.3	8.2	151	85.8	4.5	9.7	137	87.8	3.3	8.9	288
Second	92.4	2.8	2.8	118	95.8	0.1	3.1	129	94.2	1.4	3.0	248
Middle	95.0	1.8	3.3	192	97.5	0.0	2.5	177	96.2	0.9	2.9	369
Fourth	96.9	1.7	1.4	166	97.0	0.9	0.9	157	96.9	1.3	1.2	324
Richest	94.8	4.0	1.2	194	97.2	1.8	1.0	166	95.9	3.0	1.1	360
Religion of household head												
Orthodox	96.2	1.8	1.9	597	97.1	0.9	1.7	555	96.6	1.4	1.8	1151
Catholic	*	*	*	19	*	*	*	23	*	*	*	42
Islamic	89.3	3.3	6.1	183	87.9	3.4	8.0	173	88.6	3.3	7.0	356
Other religion	*	*	*	22	*	*	*	16	(78.8)	(9.7)	(11.5)	38

1 MICS indicator 7.5 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
a The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education
b Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
c Children age 15 or older at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.5 (a) ISCED: Lower secondary school attendance and out-of-school children

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Montenegro, 2013

	Male					Female					Total				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:			Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:			Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:			Number of children
		Not attending school	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]			Not attending school	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]			Not attending school	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	
Total	92.9	0.9	5.5	6.4	372	95.9	0.3	3.0	3.3	358	94.4	0.6	4.3	4.9	730
Region															
North	94.4	1.7	3.9	5.6	134	97.7	0.8	1.6	2.3	137	96.0	1.2	2.7	4.0	271
Centre	91.7	0.7	6.1	6.8	158	96.6	0.0	1.3	1.3	144	94.0	0.4	3.8	4.2	301
South	92.9	0.0	7.1	7.1	81	91.3	0.0	8.7	8.7	77	92.1	0.0	7.9	7.9	158
Area															
Urban	91.4	0.6	6.9	7.5	220	96.8	0.0	1.7	1.7	201	94.0	0.3	4.4	4.7	421
Rural	95.1	1.3	3.6	4.9	153	94.7	0.7	4.7	5.3	156	94.9	1.0	4.1	5.1	309
Age at beginning of school year															
11	82.8	1.8	15.4	17.2	99	88.9	0.0	7.6	7.6	89	85.7	0.9	11.7	12.6	188
12	94.2	0.6	5.2	5.8	97	98.8	0.0	1.2	1.2	91	96.4	0.3	3.3	3.6	188
13	98.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	82	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	82	99.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	164
14	97.7	1.0	0.0	1.0	94	96.2	1.1	2.7	3.8	95	97.0	1.1	1.3	2.4	189
Mother's education[b]															
Primary	95.3	2.2	2.5	4.7	81	95.3	0.0	4.7	4.7	58	95.3	1.3	3.4	4.7	138
Secondary	94.1	0.4	4.4	4.9	231	97.2	0.0	2.3	2.3	231	95.7	0.2	3.4	3.6	461
Higher	90.2	0.0	9.8	9.8	58	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	63	93.7	0.0	4.7	4.7	121
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	91.7	3.4	4.9	8.3	69	90.5	1.4	8.1	9.5	75	91.0	2.3	6.6	9.0	144
Second	88.9	0.0	6.5	6.5	51	97.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	63	93.9	0.0	3.1	3.1	115
Middle	95.9	0.0	4.1	4.1	82	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79	97.9	0.0	2.1	2.1	161
Fourth	96.3	0.0	3.7	3.7	77	94.9	0.0	2.1	2.1	65	95.6	0.0	3.0	3.0	143
Richest	90.7	1.1	8.2	9.3	93	96.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	75	93.1	0.6	6.3	6.9	168
Religion of household head															
Orthodox	95.5	0.4	4.1	4.5	264	97.4	0.0	1.9	1.9	259	96.4	0.2	3.0	3.2	524
Catholic	*	*	*	*	7	*	*	*	*	9	*	*	*	*	17
Islamic	89.6	1.3	6.6	7.9	92	90.2	1.3	7.1	8.4	82	89.8	1.3	6.8	8.1	174
Other religion	*	*	*	*	9	*	*	*	*	7	*	*	*	*	15

a The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education
b Figures for the education categories "None" and "Cannot be determined" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.5 (b) ISCED: Upper secondary school attendance and out-of-school children

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, Montenegro, 2013

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percentage of children:		Number of children
		Attending lower secondary school	Out of school[a]			Attending lower secondary school	Out of school[a]			Attending lower secondary school	Out of school[a]	
Total	92.8	2.0	5.2	448	93.4	0.7	5.8	410	93.1	1.4	5.5	858
Region												
North	93.6	2.2	4.2	163	90.8	0.3	8.9	130	92.3	1.4	6.3	293
Centre	91.0	2.8	6.2	190	93.9	1.4	4.7	186	92.4	2.1	5.4	375
South	95.3	0.0	4.7	96	96.2	0.0	3.8	93	95.7	0.0	4.3	189
Area												
Urban	92.0	2.4	5.6	280	94.4	1.1	4.5	249	93.1	1.8	5.1	529
Rural	94.2	1.3	4.5	168	91.9	0.3	7.8	160	93.1	0.8	6.1	328
Age at beginning of school year												
15	92.6	6.4	0.9	115	96.6	3.4	0.0	90	94.4	5.1	0.5	205
16	98.4	0.4	1.2	110	95.0	0.0	5.0	98	96.8	0.2	3.0	208
17	91.1	0.9	8.0	117	94.5	0.0	5.5	101	92.7	0.5	6.8	218
18	89.2	0.0	10.8	106	88.9	0.0	11.1	121	89.0	0.0	11.0	227
Mother's education[b]												
Primary	89.7	4.3	6.0	56	95.1	2.2	2.7	48	92.2	3.3	4.4	104
Secondary	95.5	3.3	1.3	178	97.0	1.3	1.7	152	96.2	2.4	1.5	330
Higher	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	48	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	51	100.0	0.0	0.0	99
Cannot be determined[c]	89.9	0.0	10.1	164	87.8	0.0	12.2	154	88.9	0.0	11.1	318
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	84.2	3.6	12.2	82	79.3	0.7	19.9	62	82.1	2.4	15.5	144
Second	91.3	3.8	4.9	67	93.0	0.9	6.1	66	92.1	2.4	5.5	133
Middle	91.2	3.1	5.7	110	95.6	0.0	4.4	98	93.3	1.6	5.1	208
Fourth	97.5	0.0	2.5	89	96.2	2.2	1.6	92	96.8	1.1	2.1	181
Richest	98.6	0.0	1.4	100	98.2	0.0	1.8	91	98.4	0.0	1.6	192
Religion of household head												
Orthodox	95.6	1.2	3.2	332	95.9	0.9	3.2	295	95.7	1.1	3.2	627
Catholic	*	*	*	11	*	*	*	14	(96.8)	(0.0)	(3.2)	25
Islamic	83.7	5.3	10.9	91	85.4	0.5	14.1	91	84.6	2.9	12.5	182
Other religion	*	*	*	13	*	*	*	10	*	*	*	23

a The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education
b Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
c Children age 15 or older at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.8 ISCED: Education gender parity

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower secondary and upper secondary school, Montenegro, 2013

	Primary school			Lower secondary school			Upper secondary school		
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[1]	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR
Total	97.8	97.9	1.00	95.9	92.9	1.03	93.4	92.8	1.01
Region									
North	97.5	99.5	0.98	97.7	94.4	1.03	90.8	93.6	0.97
Centre	97.2	95.7	1.02	96.6	91.7	1.05	93.9	91.0	1.03
South	99.7	99.3	1.00	91.3	92.9	0.98	96.2	95.3	1.01
Area									
Urban	97.8	96.9	1.01	96.8	91.4	1.06	94.4	92.0	1.03
Rural	97.9	99.4	0.98	94.7	95.1	1.00	91.9	94.2	0.98
Mother's education[a]									
Primary	94.7	98.2	0.96	95.3	95.3	1.00	95.1	89.7	1.06
Secondary	99.5	98.6	1.01	97.2	94.1	1.03	97.0	95.5	1.02
Higher	95.9	99.5	0.96	96.9	90.2	1.07	(100.0)	(100.0)	(1.00)
Cannot be determine[b]	na	na	na	na	na	na	87.8	89.9	0.98
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	93.9	95.9	0.98	90.5	91.7	0.99	79.3	84.2	0.94
Second	98.4	98.9	0.99	97.9	88.9	1.10	93.0	91.3	1.02
Middle	97.4	98.4	0.99	100.0	95.9	1.04	95.6	91.2	1.05
Fourth	98.5	97.5	1.01	94.9	96.3	0.99	96.2	97.5	0.99
Richest	100.0	99.0	1.01	96.0	90.7	1.06	98.2	98.6	1.00
Religion of household head									
Orthodox	99.0	98.7	1.00	97.4	95.5	1.02	95.9	95.6	1.00
Catholic	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Islamic	95.5	96.1	0.99	90.2	89.6	1.01	85.4	83.7	1.02
Other religion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

1 MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (primary school)
a Figures for the education category "None" and "Not in the household" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
b Children age 15 or older at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Table ED.9 ISCED: Out-of-school gender parity

Percentage of girls in the total out-of-school population, in primary, lower secondary and upper secondary school, Montenegro, 2013

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of primary school age	Number of children of primary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of lower secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of lower secondary school population age	Number of children of lower secondary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of upper secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of upper secondary school age	Number of children of upper secondary school age out of school
Total	1.9	836	(45.4)	16	4.9	730	(32.8)	36	5.5	858	(50.7)	47
Region												
North	1.4	299	*	4	4.0	271	*	11	6.3	293	*	18
Centre	3.0	358	*	11	4.2	301	*	13	5.4	375	*	20
South	0.5	179	*	1	7.9	158	*	12	4.3	189	*	8
Area												
Urban	2.3	524	*	12	4.7	421	*	20	5.1	529	(42.0)	27
Rural	1.3	312	*	4	5.1	309	*	16	6.1	328	*	20
Mother's education[a]												
Primary	3.4	155	*	5	4.7	138	*	6	4.4	104	*	5
Secondary	0.7	514	*	3	3.6	461	*	16	1.5	330	*	5
Higher	1.8	159	*	3	4.7	121	*	6	0.0	99	-	-
Cannot be determined[b]	na	na	na	na	*	0	-	-	11.1	318	(53.3)	35
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	5.0	163	*	8	9.0	144	*	13	15.5	144	*	22
Second	0.6	152	*	1	3.1	115	*	4	5.5	133	*	7
Middle	2.1	180	*	4	2.1	161	*	3	5.1	208	*	11
Fourth	1.5	154	*	2	3.0	143	*	4	2.1	181	*	4
Richest	0.5	188	*	1	6.9	168	*	12	1.6	192	*	3
Religion of household head												
Orthodox	1.1	585	*	6	3.2	524	*	17	3.2	627	*	20
Catholic	*	18	*	0	*	17	-	-	(3.2)	25	*	1
Islamic	3.5	221	*	8	8.1	174	*	14	12.5	182	(56.4)	23
Other religion	*	11	*	2	*	15	*	5	*	23	*	3

a Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table
b Children age 15 or older at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
'-' denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell
na: not applicable

Education in Roma Settlements according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)

Selected MICS indicators on education in Roma settlements according to the ISCED classification are shown in Table ED.1R ISCED. Indicators on education in Roma settlements presented by ISCED for primary school net attendance and secondary school net attendance, which is further disaggregated into lower and upper secondary school net attendance, are shown in Tables ED.4R ISCED, ED.5R ISCED, ED.5R (a) ISCED and ED.5R (b) ISCED. Indicators for education gender parity and out-of-school gender parity are presented in Tables ED.8R ISCED and ED.9R ISCED.

Table ED.1R ISCED: Selected MICS education indicators following ISCED classification

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), the percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), the percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school (Survival rate to last grade of primary school), the primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary school, and the ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Roma settlements, 2013

	Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio)[1]	Number of children	Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio)[2]	Number of children	Percent of those who enter grade 1 who reach grade 5[3]	Primary school completion rate[4]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school[5]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Gender parityindex (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[6]	Gender parityindex (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR[7]
Total	64.5	499	21.1	804	(88.1)	85.2	80	94.9	67	1.09	0.55
Sex											
Male	61.8	258	27.2	402	(82.8)	(96.7)	42	96.7	52	na	na
Female	67.3	241	15.1	402	(89.3)	(72.4)	38	*	15	na	na

1 MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
2 MICS indicator 7.5 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
3 MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2 - Children reaching last grade of primary
4 MICS indicator 7.7 - Primary completion rate
5 MICS indicator 7.8 - Transition rate to secondary school
6 MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (primary school)
7 MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (secondary school)
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Table ED.4R ISCED: Primary school attendance and out-of-school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school, Roma settlements, 2013

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children
Total	61.8	37.1	1.1	38.2	258	67.3	31.5	1.1	32.7	241	64.5	34.4	1.1	35.5	499
Region															
North	(66.5)	(33.5)	(0.0)	(33.5)	33	(72.7)	(27.3)	(0.0)	(27.3)	38	69.8	30.2	0.0	30.2	71
Centre	58.9	39.8	1.3	41.1	203	64.5	33.9	1.6	35.5	178	61.5	37.0	1.4	38.5	381
South	*	*	*	*	22	(78.6)	(21.4)	(0.0)	(21.4)	26	80.4	19.6	0.0	19.6	48
Area															
Urban	59.4	39.3	1.3	40.6	211	63.8	34.7	1.5	36.2	187	61.4	37.2	1.4	38.6	399
Rural	(72.9)	(27.1)	(0.0)	(27.1)	47	79.6	20.4	0.0	20.4	54	76.5	23.5	0.0	23.5	101
Age at beginning of school year															
6	(55.7)	(39.1)	(5.1)	(44.3)	53	51.6	44.1	4.3	48.4	48	53.8	41.5	4.7	46.2	101
7	59.6	40.4	0.0	40.4	70	(71.1)	(27.6)	(1.3)	(28.9)	53	64.6	34.9	0.6	35.4	123
8	(62.4)	(37.6)	(0.0)	(37.6)	47	(71.2)	(28.8)	(0.0)	(28.8)	47	66.8	33.2	0.0	33.2	94
9	(62.0)	(38.0)	(0.0)	(38.0)	46	(71.6)	(28.4)	(0.0)	(28.4)	56	67.3	32.7	0.0	32.7	102
10	(72.6)	(27.4)	(0.0)	(27.4)	42	(70.8)	(29.2)	(0.0)	(29.2)	38	71.7	28.3	0.0	28.3	80
Mother's education															
None	58.1	40.4	1.5	41.9	185	62.1	36.0	1.9	37.9	146	59.9	38.5	1.7	40.1	331
Primary	71.6	28.4	0.0	28.4	67	71.8	28.2	0.0	28.2	81	71.7	28.3	0.0	28.3	148
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	7	*	*	*	*	14	*	*	*	*	21
Wealth index															
Poorest 60 percent	56.0	42.5	1.5	44.0	182	63.4	36.2	0.4	36.6	173	59.6	39.4	1.0	40.4	356
Richest 40 percent	75.9	24.1	0.0	24.1	76	77.2	19.7	3.1	22.8	68	76.5	22.0	1.4	23.5	143

1 MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
a The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending preschool
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.5R ISCED: Secondary school attendance and out-of-school children

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Roma settlements, 2013

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[a]	Number of children
Total	27.2	9.3	63.5	402	15.1	9.4	75.4	402	21.1	9.3	69.4	804
Region												
North	17.1	13.4	69.5	55	18.7	8.7	72.6	46	17.8	11.3	70.9	101
Centre	27.6	7.7	64.7	312	13.4	8.7	77.7	325	20.4	8.2	71.3	637
South	(39.6)	(16.8)	(43.6)	35	(26.7)	(17.8)	(55.5)	31	33.5	17.3	49.2	66
Area												
Urban	28.8	8.0	63.2	326	14.3	8.9	76.7	334	21.4	8.4	70.0	660
Rural	20.5	14.7	64.8	76	19.0	12.1	69.0	68	19.8	13.4	66.8	144
Age at beginning of school year												
11	18.4	31.9	49.7	54	(14.8)	(53.3)	(32.0)	50	16.6	42.2	41.2	105
12	(45.8)	(23.3)	(30.9)	53	(22.8)	(12.0)	(65.2)	37	36.3	18.6	45.0	90
13	(48.6)	(9.0)	(42.5)	39	(21.8)	(10.3)	(67.8)	37	35.6	9.6	54.8	76
14	46.0	2.5	51.5	56	29.6	0.0	70.4	60	37.5	1.2	61.3	115
15	22.4	2.6	75.0	59	9.2	3.9	86.9	71	15.2	3.3	81.5	130
16	(23.0)	(0.0)	(77.0)	47	13.6	0.0	86.4	52	18.0	0.0	82.0	99
17	8.5	2.1	89.4	49	(9.0)	(0.0)	(91.0)	43	8.7	1.1	90.2	92
18	(5.4)	(0.0)	(94.6)	45	2.7	0.0	96.0	52	4.0	0.0	95.3	97
Mother's education												
None	27.7	12.1	60.2	212	15.5	10.7	73.8	195	21.9	11.4	66.7	407
Primary	38.8	10.9	50.3	106	27.1	13.5	59.4	92	33.4	12.1	54.5	199
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	7	*	*	*	12
Cannot be determined[b]	7.5	0.0	92.5	78	2.7	0.0	96.6	108	4.7	0.0	94.9	187
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	21.3	11.7	67.1	221	10.8	11.8	77.4	225	16.0	11.7	72.3	446
Richest 40 percent	34.6	6.3	59.2	180	20.5	6.4	72.8	177	27.6	6.3	65.9	358

1 MICS indicator 7.5 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
a The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education
b Children age 15 or older at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.5R (a) ISCED: Lower secondary school attendance and out-of-school children

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Roma settlements, 2013

	Male					Female					Total				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Not attending school	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Not attending school	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Not attending school	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[a]	Number of children
Total	39.0	43.9	17.1	61.0	202	22.6	58.4	19.0	77.4	184	31.2	50.8	18.0	68.8	386
Region															
North	(22.0)	(56.9)	(21.1)	(78.0)	30	(19.5)	(65.3)	(15.2)	(80.5)	27	20.8	60.8	18.3	79.2	57
Centre	40.1	44.8	15.1	(59.9)	149	21.8	59.8	18.4	78.2	139	31.3	52.1	16.7	68.7	288
South	(53.7)	(21.0)	(25.3)	(46.3)	23	*	*	*	*	19	(44.3)	(28.7)	(27.0)	(55.7)	42
Area															
Urban	41.4	43.2	15.4	58.6	159	22.3	59.1	18.6	77.7	145	32.3	50.8	16.9	67.7	304
Rural	(30.0)	(46.3)	(23.7)	(70.0)	43	(23.8)	(55.5)	(20.7)	(76.2)	39	27.0	50.7	22.3	73.0	82
Age at beginning of school year															
11	18.4	49.7	31.9	81.6	54	(14.8)	(32.0)	(53.3)	(85.2)	50	16.6	41.2	42.2	83.4	105
12	(45.8)	(30.9)	(23.3)	(54.2)	53	(22.8)	(65.2)	(12.0)	(77.2)	37	36.3	45.0	18.6	63.7	90
13	(48.6)	(42.5)	(9.0)	(51.4)	39	(21.8)	(67.8)	(10.3)	(78.2)	37	35.6	54.8	9.6	64.4	76
14	46.0	51.5	2.5	54.0	56	29.6	70.4	0.0	70.4	60	37.5	61.3	1.2	62.5	115
Mother's education															
None	33.8	48.3	17.9	66.2	137	18.5	62.9	18.6	81.5	112	26.9	54.8	18.2	73.1	249
Primary	45.8	37.1	17.1	54.2	59	32.4	51.7	15.9	67.6	61	39.0	44.5	16.5	61.0	120
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	6	*	*	*	*	9
Cannot be determined	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	8
Wealth index															
Poorest 60 percent	28.3	52.6	19.1	71.7	122	14.7	65.8	19.5	85.3	122	21.5	59.2	19.3	78.5	243
Richest 40 percent	55.3	30.6	14.1	44.7	80	38.0	44.0	18.0	62.0	63	47.7	36.5	15.8	52.3	143

a The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.5R (b) ISCED: Upper secondary school attendance and out-of-school children

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, Roma settlements, 2013

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percentage of children:		Number of children
		Attending lower secondary school	Out of school[a]			Attending lower secondary school	Out of school[a]			Attending lower secondary school	Out of school[a]	
Total	7.0	9.6	83.4	200	4.2	5.7	89.8	218	5.5	7.6	86.7	417
Region												
North	*	*	*	25	*	*	*	20	(10.9)	(5.4)	(83.6)	45
Centre	6.9	10.3	82.8	163	3.4	5.2	91.0	186	5.0	7.6	87.2	349
South	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	12	(2.9)	(11.6)	(85.5)	24
Area												
Urban	7.2	10.5	82.4	166	3.3	6.2	90.1	189	5.1	8.2	86.5	356
Rural	(6.3)	(5.2)	(88.5)	33	(9.8)	(2.5)	(87.7)	28	7.9	3.9	88.2	62
Age at beginning of school year												
15	8.8	16.3	75.0	59	0.0	13.1	86.9	71	4.0	14.5	81.5	130
16	(7.7)	(15.3)	(77.0)	47	7.4	6.2	86.4	52	7.5	10.5	82.0	99
17	5.7	4.9	89.4	49	(9.0)	(0.0)	(91.0)	43	7.2	2.6	90.2	92
18	(5.4)	(0.0)	(94.6)	45	2.7	0.0	96.0	52	4.0	0.0	95.3	97
Mother's education												
None	2.8	15.2	82.0	75	4.1	7.3	88.6	83	3.5	11.1	85.5	158
Primary	(18.6)	(14.8)	(66.6)	47	(6.7)	(18.8)	(74.5)	31	13.9	16.4	69.8	78
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	3
Cannot be determined[b]	3.2	0.9	95.9	76	2.9	0.0	96.5	103	3.0	0.4	96.2	178
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	7.2	8.1	84.7	99	2.8	6.0	91.1	103	5.0	7.0	88.0	203
Richest 40 percent	6.9	11.1	82.1	100	5.4	5.5	88.5	115	6.1	8.1	85.5	215

a The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education
b Children age 15 or older at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.8R ISCED: Education gender parity

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower secondary and upper secondary school, Roma settlements, 2013

	Primary school			Lower secondary school			Upper secondary school		
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[1]	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR
Total	67.3	61.8	1.09	22.6	39.0	0.58	4.2	7.0	0.60
Region									
North	(72.7)	(66.5)	(1.09)	(19.5)	(22.0)	(0.89)	*	*	0.95
Centre	64.5	58.9	1.10	21.8	40.1	0.54	3.4	6.9	0.49
South	(78.6)	*	*	*	(53.7)	*	*	*	-
Area									
Urban	63.8	59.4	1.07	22.3	41.4	0.54	3.3	7.2	0.47
Rural	79.6	(72.9)	(1.09)	(23.8)	(30.0)	(0.79)	(9.8)	(6.3)	(1.56)
Mother's education									
None	62.1	58.1	1.07	18.5	33.8	0.55	4.1	2.8	1.48
Primary	71.8	71.6	1.00	32.4	45.8	0.71	(6.7)	(18.6)	(0.36)
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cannot be determined[b]	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.9	3.2	0.89
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	63.4	56.0	1.13	14.7	28.3	0.52	2.8	7.2	0.40
Richest 40 percent	77.2	75.9	1.02	38.0	55.3	0.69	5.4	6.9	0.78

a Figures for the category "Not in the household" for the background characteristics "Mother's education" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.
b Children age 15 or older at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
'-' The ratio cannot be calculated because the denominator is zero.
na: not applicable

Table ED.9R ISCED: Out-of-school gender parity

Percentage of girls in the total out-of-school population, in primary, lower secondary and upper secondary school, Roma settlements, 2013

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Percentage out of school children	Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of primary school age	Number of children of primary school age out of school	Percentage out of school children	Number of children of lower secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of lower secondary school population age	Number of children of lower secondary school age out of school	Percentage out of school children	Number of children of upper secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of upper secondary school age	Number of children of upper secondary school age out of school
Total	35.5	499	44.5	177	68.8	386	53.6	266	86.7	417	54.0	362
Region												
North	30.2	71	*	21	79.2	57	(47.8)	45	(83.6)	45	(43.5)	37
Centre	38.5	381	43.0	147	68.7	288	54.9	198	87.2	349	55.6	304
South	19.6	48	*	9	(55.7)	42	*	23	(85.5)	24	(49.2)	20
Area												
Urban	38.6	399	44.2	154	67.7	304	54.7	206	86.5	356	55.4	308
Rural	23.5	101	*	24	73.0	82	50.1	60	88.2	62	45.9	54
Mother's education												
None	40.1	331	41.7	133	73.1	249	50.2	182	85.5	158	54.3	135
Primary	28.3	148	(54.6)	42	61.0	120	56.4	73	69.8	78	42.3	55
Secondary or higher	*	21	*	3	*	9	*	1	*	3	*	1
Cannot be determined[a]	-	-	-	-	*	8	*	5	96.2	178	57.7	172
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	40.4	356	44.2	144	78.5	243	54.3	191	88.0	203	52.7	178
Richest 40 percent	23.5	143	(45.8)	34	52.3	143	52.0	75	85.5	215	55.2	184

a Children age 15 or older at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
'-' denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Montenegro
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Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

2013